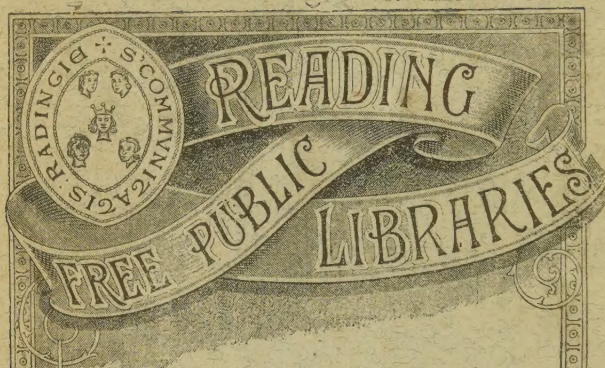


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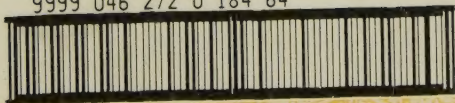
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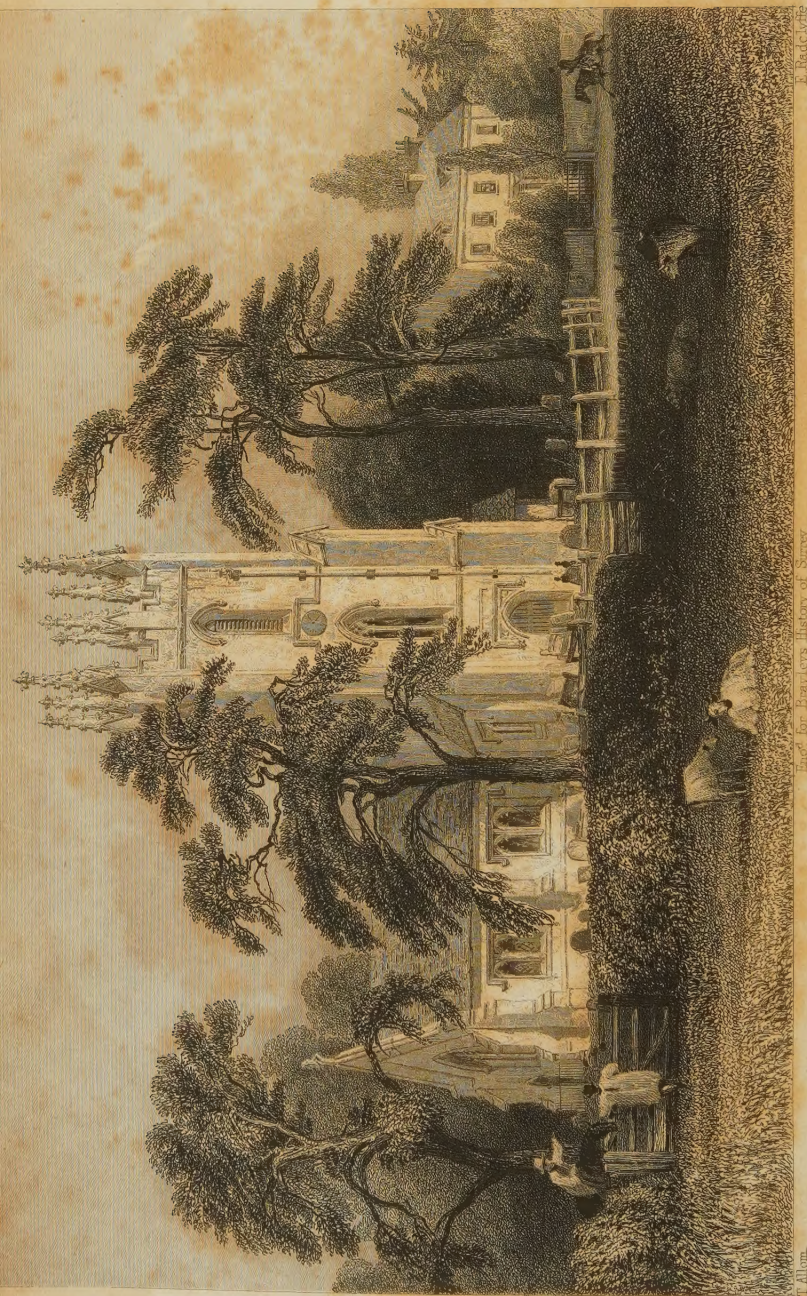
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A TOPOGRAPHICAL

History of Surrey :

BY

EDW. WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A., &c.

ASSISTED BY JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., &c., and E. W. BRAYLEY, JUN., F.L.S.
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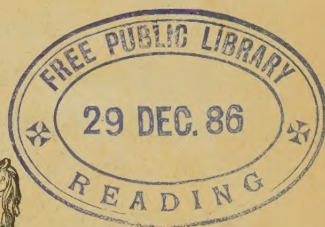
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PREFACE.

TOPOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES are interesting and important, both from their connexion with national and general history, and from contributing to the advance of archæology, geology, agriculture, botany, and other useful sciences ;—and also from extending our knowledge of the various seats of trade and industry, and thus facilitating the progress of manufactures, and the spread of commerce.

The materials for the genuine annals of a country are best derived from local records ; which, generally speaking, furnish the most authentic information to the historian, and become the source upon which, in future ages, those annals must depend for credence or correction. “They not only serve”—as stated by Collinson,—“to ascertain property, preserve the genealogies of families, record illustrious actions, uphold the memory of great characters, and bring to view the peculiar modes of life, and the laws and customs of past ages, but also contribute to perpetuate” the remembrance of those glorious struggles, and that determined resistance to oppression, by which the liberties of Britain have been maintained, and the sun of its freedom has become the beacon-light to surrounding nations.

The Local history of SURREY has especial claims to public attention, as well from the momentous events which have occurred within its bounds, as from the numerous subjects of

utility which its memorials embrace. Although not of large extent, it possesses a pre-eminent interest, both in respect to its ancient state, and its present condition. It has been the scene of some of the most remarkable acts recorded in English history ;—the ever-memorable treaty of Runnimeade, being included in the list. Many illustrious men have had their birth-place in Surrey, or been otherwise associated with its inhabitants ; and no inconsiderable portion of the metropolis and manufactures of the kingdom is involved by its limits. These circumstances alone invest this county with superior importance ; but when to them are added the grandeur and magnificence of many of its public and private buildings, the attractive antiquities of its heaths, towns and villages, and the varied beauties of its scenery, it is evident that such a district affords a multiplicity of objects for the full exercise of the intellectual powers of a topographical writer ; and of proportionate interest to the inquiring reader, however exalted by birth and fortune, or of whatever rank, or station in society.

In the conduct of the present work every possible care has been taken to ensure its accuracy ; and nearly every part of the County has been assiduously visited, either by the writer himself, or by others from whose talents and friendship he has derived the most efficient aid. Independently of the assistance thus obtained, much original information has been imparted by those residents in Surrey who meritoriously direct their attention to the history and localities of their respective neighbourhoods. By this means, the descent of manorial and other estates has, in numerous instances, been

correctly traced to the present time ; but it must be stated that, in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, the sub-division of landed property has been so great, that the inquiry could not, in many cases, be advantageously pursued.

Almost every publication relating to the County has been consulted during the progress of the Work, as well as numerous original documents and records in the Public offices and British Museum ;—and accurate references are given to all those varied sources of information wherever such identification was required, or seemed desirable. The descriptions of ancient encampments, castles, churches, mansions, and other buildings, have been principally drawn up from notes and sketches taken upon the spot ; and neither expense nor labour has been spared, to render the publication worthy of the patronage it has obtained.

In respect to his Literary associates, the writer's acknowledgments are particularly due to GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. ; whose "Sketch of the Geology of Surrey," and precise observations "On the Geological Structure of the Country as seen from Leith Hill," contained in the first and fifth volumes, will be justly appreciated by all scientific inquirers.—On the condensed general and biographical materials of the work, the sedulous attention of Mr. J. M. MOFFATT was long directed ; and many corrections of preceding authors are owing to his services.—The local and descriptive accounts connected with the parishes forming the hundreds of Wallington, Tandridge, Reigate, and Cophthorne ; and of those in the borough of Southwark, were mostly written by Mr. THOMAS HARRAL, author of several

works in Miscellaneous and Topographical Literature.—The account of the “Manufactures of Surrey,” forming No. 1 of the Appendix, was drawn up by Mr. GEORGE FOGGO, from an inspection of the establishments, and the communications of their respective owners, as therein named.—Descriptive and church notes, with other memoranda, for several parishes in different parts of the county, have been supplied by Mr. NATHANIEL WHITTOCK; and likewise, but to a lesser extent, by Mr. C. BRIDGER.—For various information and advice during the publication, the author is also indebted to his now veteran friend, and long-continued coadjutor in literary pursuits, JOHN BRITTON, Esq., F.S.A.

With regard to the residents in Surrey by whom valuable information was afforded, his Grace the late archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. WM. HOWLEY), must first be mentioned;—and next in succession, the Right Rev. CHARLES R. SUMNER, D.D., lord-bishop of Winchester; to whom, as well as to the many clergymen and gentry enumerated in the following lists, the best acknowledgments of the author are respectfully due.

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In concluding these remarks, the writer considers it his duty, explicitly to state, as an honourable tribute to the memory of the late MR. EDE, that this *New History of Surrey* would never have been undertaken, but from his strong spirit of enterprise, and ardent desire to advance the literary character of his native county. It has been wholly composed and printed in his own office at Dorking; and may fairly challenge a comparison with any publication that has ever issued from a country press.* Much and deeply do his friends regret that he did not survive to witness its completion, and receive the commendations and reward so truly due to the fulfilment of his meritorious speculations.

EDW. WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

ROSE HILL, DORKING.

April 10th, 1848.

* It is to be remarked, that *the whole of this Work has been set up for the press by one individual*, Mr. JOHN GOODWIN; to whom, and Mr. JOHN ROWE, the foreman, great credit is due for their attentive application during its progress.

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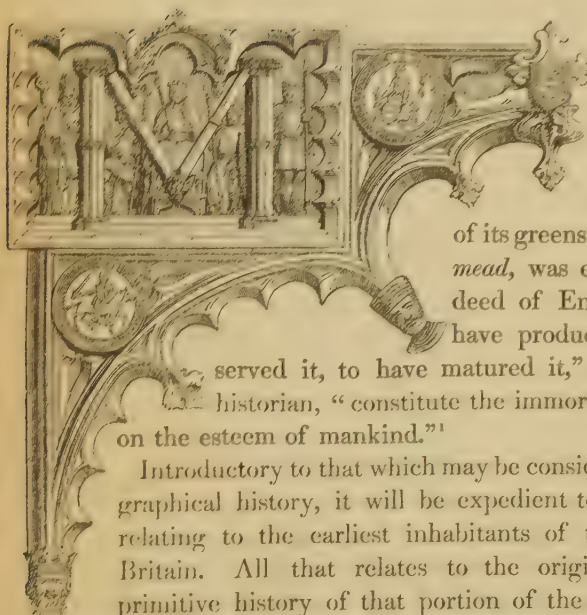
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A TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

GENERAL HISTORY.

BRITISH AND ROMAN PERIOD.



MAGNA CHARTA,
the GREAT CHARTER,
is dearly associated
with the County of
Surrey: for, upon one

of its greenswards, named *Runnymede*, was enacted this glorious
deed of English history. “To

have produced it, to have preserved it, to have matured it,” remarks an eloquent
historian, “constitute the immortal claim of England
on the esteem of mankind.”¹

Introductory to that which may be considered as strictly topographical history, it will be expedient to make some inquiry relating to the earliest inhabitants of the southern part of Britain. All that relates to the original population and primitive history of that portion of the country, which subsequently became known as Surrey, is involved in considerable obscurity and doubt. This may be regarded as a perplexing field for the topographer, and especially an unpromising position for the commencement of his labours. Such, however, is not exclusively the case: unsatisfied research is usually the best stimulus to further investigation,

¹ Mackintosh's *History of England*, vol. i. p. 222. Hereafter, when treating of Egham and its neighbourhood, we shall have occasion to give an account of some of the local events connected with this far-famed Charta.

and the diligent application of liberal curiosity in identifying traces of the past with the condition of the present, generally leads to interesting results. In the absence of actual proof, we may venture to exercise conjecture, so long as it is based upon rational evidence; on the disappearance of which the pursuit becomes unprofitable and useless. Under the guidance of this principle, we propose to examine briefly, yet as fully as circumstances will allow, the early state of that beautiful tract of country, the condition of which, in later times, we shall be enabled to describe more in detail.

The imperishable natural features of the district in which Surrey is comprised, are the vast ranges of chalk hills, now known as the North and South Downs; between which lay the *Coit-andred*, the mighty wood, of the Britons; or the Wyeld, or *Weald*, that is the wild forest or chase, of the Saxons. Its extent is stated by Camden at 120 miles in length by 30 broad, thus covering a large portion of the present counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey; and some parts of Berkshire and Hampshire. Into this wide forestial region, the Britons were, doubtless, driven by their early invaders, who first began to till the ground; the Britons, on the other hand, “not understanding husbandry, and finding land enough to feed their cattle, which were all their substance.”² The first colonists dwelt together in towns and villages; but the Britons were dispersed in the hilly districts; “and the common people in the lower situations that afforded pasture for their cattle, which they drove from place to place, according to the season of the year and the nature of the soil.”³ “A town among the Britons,” says Cæsar, “is nothing more than a thick wood, fortified with a ditch and rampart, to serve as a place of retreat against the incursions of their enemies;”⁴ and Strabo describes the forests of the Britons as their cities; “for, when they have inclosed a very large circuit with felled trees, they build within it houses for themselves, and hovels for their cattle. These buildings are very slight, and not designed for long duration.”⁵

Of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain it is difficult to speak with that precision which is entitled to the merit of historical record. The time of the Roman Invasion is the earliest epoch whence such circumstantial testimony is dated; and, therefore, without entering into the diversity of opinions which exist as to the first colonisers of our island, we may affirm that at the dawn of our history, the Celtæ occupied the principal portion of the British isles. “Cæsar, in describing the

² Carte's *History of England*, vol. i. Introd. p. 76.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Cæsar's *Commentaries of his Wars in Gaul*, translated by Duncan, book v. sec. 17.

⁵ Carte's *History of England*, ut supra.

inhabitants of Britain, could speak from personal knowledge of none but the tribes that dwelt near the mouth of the Thames. These, he informs us, were of Belgic descent. Their ancestors had, at no very distant period, invaded the island, expelled the original inhabitants from the coast, and in their new settlements still retained the names of the parent states. Beyond them dwelt other tribes, less familiarised with the habits of civilised life. When he inquired after *their* origin, he was told that their ancestors were the spontaneous production of the soil; later discoveries showed that they were Celtæ, the descendants of the first colonists of Britain.”⁶ Such was the population which the Romans found occupying the southern part of this island.⁷

On the 26th of August, 55 B.C. Cæsar embarked with an army of from 8,000 to 10,000 men at the Portus Itius, (said to be Witsand, between Calais and Boulogne,) and arrived in Britain on the open flat shore, on the eastern coast of Cantium, the modern Kent.⁸ His landing was resisted by the natives, who were soon overpowered by his superior discipline and arms. The Britons attacked him, and were again repulsed: still, Cæsar made no advances into the country, but returned to Gaul; and, upon the whole, the result of this enterprise seems to have been little beyond the discovery of the most convenient spot for landing, in order to his making a more con-

⁶ Lingard's *History of England*, 4th edit. vol. i. p. 7.

⁷ Notwithstanding the inhabitants of the inland portion of South Britain, at the time of the Roman invasion, were of much earlier origin than those who peopled the maritime parts of the island; yet, both the tribes of the coast and those of the interior were of the same Celtic descent, and all spoke dialects of the same Celtic tongue. Strabo describes the three great nations of Gaul, namely, the Celtæ, the Belgæ, and the Aquitani, as differing only slightly from each other in language.—(*Geography*, b. iv.) Tacitus recognises the identity of the religious rites of the Gauls and Britons; adding, that their languages were nearly the same: although he appears to refer only to those parts of Britain which are nearest to France. Etymology and resemblance of names are, according to Camden, useful aids in establishing the situation of ancient places; and a strong confirmation of the above inference lies in the Celtic character of our topographical nomenclature: for, “although the names of the towns and villages are almost universally of Anglo-Saxon derivation, yet the hills, forests, rivers, &c. have generally retained their old Celtic names.”—(Bishop Percy's Preface to *Translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities*, vol. i. p. xxix.) “The appellations of these vast and permanent parts of nature are commonly observed to continue as unchanged as themselves. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe, that a people of Celtic race were the earliest inhabitants of these islands. As the Gaelic language explains many more of these names than the other branch, the same inference seems to show that those who used that language were the prior colonists.”—Mackintosh's *History of England*, vol. i. p. 11.

⁸ Near the reputed place of Cæsar's landing, subsequently rose a station of importance, known as the Portus Rutupensis, Richborough, (Kent.) A fragment of its massive wall remains, and is instanced as a fine specimen of Roman skill and industry. Horsley observes: “the particular spot on which Cæsar landed and encamped may now be washed away by the sea.”

venient attempt another time. In the ensuing spring, Cæsar again appeared on the British coast, with an armament of 800 vessels, carrying nearly 32,000 men; at the sight of whom the Britons, who had assembled in considerable force, withdrew into the forests, where they proved to be most formidable to their enemies. Cæsar, accordingly, disembarked nearly on the same spot as on the former occasion; and forthwith pursued the Britons to a stronghold, which is supposed by Horsley to have been subsequently the Roman station of *Durovernum*, now Canterbury. Cæsar, however, recalled his troops from the pursuit of the enemy, and retired for some days to repair his fleet, which had been damaged by a storm. He then returned to his former post, where he found the Britons greatly augmented in numbers, under the command of Cassivellaunus, a prince whose territories were divided from the maritime states by the river Tamesis, or Thames, at the distance of 80 Roman, or about 74 English, miles from Cæsar's camp on the Kentish coast. The Britons valorously attacked the Romans, who as often drove them to their woods and hills: some severe fighting ensued, in which the better discipline and equipment of the invaders prevailed; and, at length Cassivellaunus retreated, as it appears, towards his own dominions, across the Thames. As yet, these contests had not led Cæsar far into the island; but now following up the Britons, he marched through the northern portion of Cantium, or Kent, and across the north-eastern angle of the country now known as Surrey, to a point where the Thames was fordable. The passage of the river was not, however, undisputed: for the natives had not only fortified the banks, but had driven into the bed stakes, which were concealed by the water.⁹ Of these strategies Cæsar was forewarned by prisoners and deserters; so that he overcame all obstacles with ease, and crossing the river,¹⁰ he put the enemy to flight, received the submission of several tribes, and took by storm the chief fortress or capital of Cassivellaunus. These disasters, coupled with the signal defeat of the Cantian Britons in an attack upon the Roman camp, according to the instructions of Cassivellaunus, induced

⁹ The place where Cæsar crossed the Thames has been much controverted. Camden fixes it at Coway, or Cowey stakes, near Chertsey, in Surrey: and his opinion is supported by Gale, in the *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 183. Horsley infers Cæsar to have crossed above Kingston; adding, "but, as the opinion of Cæsar's passing at Coway-stakes has generally obtained, I shall not at present oppose or contest it."—*Britannia Romana*, p. 15.

¹⁰ On describing this locality, in the present work, it will be our duty to investigate this subject more in detail. "The cavalry, without hesitation, plunged into the river; the infantry followed, though the water reached to their shoulders: and the Britons, intimidated by the intrepid aspect of the invaders, fled to the woods. Such is the account of this transaction which has been given by Cæsar."—Lingard's *History of England*, 4th edit. vol. i. p. 5.

the defeated prince to submit. Cæsar readily granted peace, as he states, on account of his anxiety to return to Gaul, then in a very disturbed state; although he appears, in fact, to have been tired of the harassing war: and, having received hostages, and fixed a tribute to be paid by the subjected Britons, he quitted the island with his forces, and a number of captives.

It is now time to glance at the geography, or rather the political divisions, of Britain, and the condition of the people, so far as the expeditions of Cæsar bring them into view. The whole country appears to have been unequally parcelled among petty tribes to the number of forty-five. A great deal of erudition has been expended in attempting to define the exact situation and extent of country occupied by each; but many of the inferences on this point continue involved in uncertainty. The conclusions to be drawn from the names imposed upon rude tribes are of little worth; because the names of the conquerors are often given to the conquered people; added to which, in the above case, the colonists frequently retained the designations of their parent tribes on the continent. Besides, the habits of the people strongly militate against the settlement of the question; for the several tribes, living in a state of lawless independence, were always quarrelling; and it was in consequence of these dissensions, that they were at last subdued by the Romans. "If the Britons had made common cause, the Romans might not have prevailed against them: but the insular tribes or nations were divided and disunited; envious of each other; and, when one tribe was conquered, the others delighted in the misfortunes of their countrymen; and then the same fate befell them in their turn."¹¹

In the attempt to identify the location of the several ancient tribes with the comparatively modern divisions of the present counties, we are not aware that it has been satisfactorily determined which of the tribes enumerated by Cæsar may be regarded as the first inhabitants of Surrey.¹² They are, however, with more certainty, considered to have been the *PHRNOI*, or *Regni* of the *Geography* of Ptolemy,

¹¹ Palgrave's *History of England*, vol. i. p. 6.

¹² The only British tribes mentioned by Cæsar are the people of Cantium, the Trinobantes, the Cenimagni, the Segontiaci, the Ancalites, the Bibroci, and the Cassi; all of whom dwelt in the country which he so hastily overran. Cantium was, undoubtedly, Kent; the Trinobantes occupied Essex and, probably, the greater part of Middlesex; the Cenimagni are supposed to have inhabited the shires of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge; to the Segontiaci are assigned parts of Hampshire, Berkshire, and by Gale and others, Surrey; the Ancalites are regarded as the Atrebatii, whose position is alike considered to have been north and south of the Thames; to the Bibroci is assigned a portion of Berkshire and Surrey; and to the Cassi the Cassio Hundred, Hertfordshire, from a plausible conjecture of Camden, founded on the statements of Cæsar. Manning and Bray, adopting

"inhabiting," according to Camden, "the parts now commonly called Surry and Southsex, with the sea coast of Hants."¹³

Cæsar has transmitted some traits of the inhabitants of the country which fell under his observation. "The inhabitants of Kent," says the accomplished general, "which lies wholly on the sea coast, are the most civilised of all the Britons, and differ but little in their manners from the Gauls."¹⁴ These colonists had already introduced tillage; their dress was of their own manufacture. Their huts resembled those of their Gallic neighbours: a foundation of stone supported a circular wall of timber and reeds; over which was thrown a conical roof, pierced in the centre for the two-fold purpose of admitting light and discharging the smoke.¹⁵ The superior civilization of these southern tribes has been attributed to their intercourse with the strangers, whom the pursuits of commerce attracted to their coast; and it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that such superiority could exist in Cantium, without communicating its beneficial influence to the adjoining districts; especially as the Belgic colonization of the southern coast appears to have been commenced two or three centuries preceding the Roman Invasion. It should be remembered too that Cæsar, in his two descents upon Britain, saw no more than a corner of the country: he hastily passed through only a portion of modern Surrey, and did not even enter the tract now known as Sussex; so that we look in vain for his recognition of the Regnian territory.¹⁶

From the departure of Cæsar to the reign of Claudius, a lapse of the definitions of Baxter, (Glossary: *Segontiaci* and *Regni*,) state the first inhabitants of Surrey to have been Segontiaci, a people of Belgium: "their first settlements were in the western part of *Hampshire*: but being obliged to retire on the arrival of another colony of the same nation, they possessed themselves of the sea coasts of that county and *Sussex*. * * * In process of time, however, such of them as had been settled in *Hampshire* retiring to the main body, they all became confined within the limits usually assigned to them by historians, viz. the two present counties of Surrey and Sussex."—*History and Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. i. Intro. p. i.

¹³ Camden's *Britannia*. Preface to Surrey. Gough's Edit. 1789. vol. i. p. 167. It is important to mention that, according to Ptolemy, the space over which the tribes mentioned by Cæsar were commonly spread, appears to have been also occupied by other tribes. "Yet a connexion existed, almost to Cæsar's time, between these settlements and their Gallic brethren; for he tells us, 'Apud eos, (Suessiones, the people of Soissons,) fuisse regem, nostrâ etiam memoriâ, Divitiacum, totius Galliæ potentissimum; qui cum magnâ parte harum regionum, tum etiam *Britanniæ*, imperium obtinuerit.' *De Bell. Gall.* ii. 4. Among these Belgic emigrants, the Remi, from Champagne in modern geography, appear to have colonised the extensive tract now forming the counties of Surrey and Sussex. Of these parts, Sussex was occupied by the Remi proper, and Surrey by the kindred tribe called Bibroci."—*Observations upon certain Roman Roads and Towns in the South of Britain*. By H. L. Long, esq. 1836.

¹⁴ Cæsar's *Commentaries of his Wars in Gaul*, translated by Duncan, book v. sec. 10.

¹⁵ Diodorus Siculus's *Hist. Lib.* v. 347. Strabo's *Geography*, b. iv. p. 197.

¹⁶ The inhabitants of the country known as modern Surrey do not appear to have

97 years, the Britons were left to their original independence. At length, (A.D. 43,) Claudius dispatched to Britain an officer, named Aulus Plautius, who, with 50,000 troops, signally defeated the natives in a campaign through Cantium and the country of the Regni. Plautius was then joined by Claudius, who was present at the taking of Camalodunum, the capital of the Trinobantes. The Roman troops were next divided between Plautius and Vespasian; who are stated to have fought upwards of thirty battles before they could subdue the country lying south of the Thames, with a narrow strip on the northern bank of that river.

Plautius was succeeded in his command, A.D. 50, by Ostorius Scapula, who allowed Cogidubnus, a British prince, to retain certain territories, (supposed to be those of the Regni,) in alliance with the Romans, to whom he is expressly stated to have continued faithful.¹⁷

resisted the Roman invaders; and the passage of the Thames is the only important transaction which is recorded to have taken place in Surrey at this period. Carte considers the inhabitants to have been one of the tribes who tendered their submission to Cæsar, to secure themselves from the violence of Cassivellaunus, and their country from the ravages of the Roman troops. He further regards the above ancient people as the Cenimagni, "whose seat cannot, according to Cæsar's relation, be fixed any where so naturally as in Surrey." He adds: "I take the Cenimagni to be the inhabitants of the skirts of the vast forest of Anderida, extending over the hills of Surrey, who, lying nearest to Kent, might, for that reason, be called the Ceni, or first of the Magni, and be part of the same kind of people who dwelt in the adjoining borders of Hampshire, and in the skirts of the same forest."—*History of England*, vol. i. p. 94.

¹⁷ "It nowhere appears certain over what people Cogidubnus was king. Camden speaks of him as king of the Regni; Dr. Gale, as king of the Segontiaci. It is plain, in the general, that he reigned somewhere in the most southern parts of Britain." (Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 22—note.) By an interesting discovery in Horsley's own time, which is detailed in the above work, Cogidubnus is closely identified with the Regni, if not proved to have founded their capital, Regnum, on the site of the modern Chichester. In the year 1723, in digging for the foundation of the present council-house in that city, was found a slab of grey Sussex marble, which the workmen unfortunately fractured, leaving a part of it under the adjoining wall. The fragments were, however, collected and re-pieced, when the following inscription was deciphered, a few letters having been supplied by fair conjecture to complete the sense of the inscription:

EPTVNO	ET	MINERVAE
TEMPLVM		
O	SALVTE	DO DIVINAE
AVCTORITA		CLAVD
GIDVBNI	R'LEGA	AVG'IN GN'BRIT.
GIVM		FABROR'QVI'IN.EO
D'S'D		DONANTE'AREAM
ENTE'PVDENTINI'FIL.		

"Translation: 'The college, or company of artificers, and they who preside over sacred

We may, therefore, conclude the people to have been content under their tributary governor; for, "in such a country, the native population, having a ruler of their own race and blood placed over them, were probably less oppressed than in those parts where they were immediately beneath the rod of the Roman masters."¹⁸

The Roman dominion being now made permanent in the south of Britain, the northern parts of the island appear henceforth to have been the seat of war. Still, the inhabitants of the south were harassed by the Picts and Scots from the north, and the Saxons on the coast. About A.D. 367, such an ascendancy had the Saxons obtained, that "the coast of Britain, from Branodunum or Brancaster, in Norfolk, to the portus Adurni, (perhaps Pevensey,) in Sussex,"¹⁹ was called "the Saxon shore;" and, at length, towards the year 420, about 475 years subsequent to Cæsar's first invasion, and, after the Romans had possessed the best part of the island for nearly four centuries, they abandoned Britain to a disturbed and precarious independence. The country was thenceforth broken into a number of small kingdoms, few of which

rites or hold offices there, by the authority of king Cogidubnus, the legate of Tiberius Claudius Augustus in Britain, dedicated this temple to Neptune and Minerva, for the welfare of the imperial family; Pudens, the son of Pudentinus, having given the site.'

"The stone was six Roman feet long, and two and three quarters broad. This relic was given, soon after it was found, to the duke of Richmond, and is preserved at Goodwood, affixed to the wall of a temple erected in the gardens. (Dallaway's *History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex*, vol. i. p. 3.) The inscription is engraved among the illustrations of Horsley's *Britannia Romana*.

"By this inscription," says Dallaway, "with many circumstances in aid of the conjecture, the founder of the city of Regnum appears to be identified. Cogi, a British chief, who either having assisted the Romans in repelling the Dubuni, or as having been a native of that province, and its king, obtained from them that name as an adjunct to his own; was the first who consented to become an ally of Vespasian, when he commanded under the emperor Claudius in Britain: and he received several of the Belgic districts in reward for his fealty, 'ut inde sibi conderet Regnum,' upon which he assumed the title of king. It is certainly known, that the province he governed by permission of the Romans, included the maritime coasts of Hampshire and Sussex; and it is probable, from the advantages of situation, that he made this city the capital of his government, to which his Roman masters gave the name of Regnum, from that of the surrounding inhabitants. Cogidubnus was living when Tacitus accompanied his wife's father, Agricola, into Britain; and it may be inferred from the passage, that he had for some years borne the regal office, because he is praised, 'ad nostram usque ætatem fidelissimus.' In his family, the civil and military jurisdiction of the English coasts is traditionally said to have remained until the death of Lucius, king of the Regni, his lineal descendant; who is the legendary founder of christianity in Britain, and with whom the dynasty of the British tributary princes expired."—*History of Western Sussex*, ut supra, p. 4.

"Chichester, by this inscription found at it," observes Horsley, "must have been a town of eminence very soon after the Romans settled here." The above is altogether a valuable discovery; inasmuch as few Roman inscriptions have been found in the southern parts of Britain.

¹⁸ Palgrave's *History of England*, vol. i. p. 7.

¹⁹ Ibid. vol. i. p. 28.

are supposed to have been larger than the present counties of Surrey and Sussex. These kingdoms, or provinces, were governed by a number of military chieftains, who were principally of British, but some of Roman, extraction; and among whom raged a contention for the empire, whilst the Scots and the Picts, the common enemy, were continuing their predatory excursions, and reducing the country to the utmost distress. "Any degree of union amongst the Britons," says Palgrave, "must have enabled them to repel their enemies. The walls of the cities fortified by the Romans were yet strong and firm. The tactics of the legions were not forgotten. Bright armour was piled in the storehouses, and the serried line of spears might have been presented to the half-naked Scots and Picts, who could never have prevailed against their opponents. But the Britons had no inclination to lift the sword except against each other, and they lost all courage, except for faction,"²⁰ when, according to Gildas, "the most ancient historian of this period," in the year 446, they, in vain, made their last application to the Romans for assistance.²¹ Thus were the Britons left to their own resources; and thence, until the arrival of the Saxons, the island appears to have been distracted by the contests for dominion of ambitious competitors.²²

Whilst the Romans held Britain in subjection, they divided their conquests into the six provinces respectively denominated *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Cæsariensis*, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, *Valentia*, and *Vespasiana*. *Britannia Prima*, which was so called, either from its proximity to Gaul, or from priority of conquest, "comprehended all the country that lies to the south of the Thames and the Severn, and of a line drawn from Creeklade [Cricklade] or its vicinity on the one, to Berkeley or its neighbourhood upon the other river, which included eleven nations of the Britons, and contained about thirty-six stations subject to *Rutupæ* or Richborough, the provincial capital,"²³—and the seat of a Roman colony. In this division, therefore, the territories of the Regni of Surrey and Sussex must have been comprised, and those of the "Bibroces or Rheimi,

²⁰ Palgrave's *HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS*, p. 30.

²¹ Horsley's *BRITANNIA ROMANA*, p. 75.

²² The conquests of the Romans in Britain had been greatly facilitated by a similar state of disunion to that described in the text,—as we learn from Tacitus, who in his *Life of Agricola*, written A.D. 97, furnishes this information.—"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita, dum singula pugnant, universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, Valpy's edit. vol. vii. p. 3483.

²³ Whitaker's *HISTORY OF MANCHESTER*, 4to. vol. i. p. 60.

who had Bibracte for their capital, but who afterwards subdued the Regni, and made Noviomagus, a town of the Regni in Surrey, their metropolis."²¹ The Bibroces appear to have originally occupied the south-eastern parts of Berkshire.

Having thus directed the reader's attention to the earliest civilization of the southern portion of Britain, and to the leading events connected with the subsequent occupation of the country by the Romans, it may be expedient to give a summary account of the principal *British and Roman Antiquities* which have, from time to time, been discovered in Surrey and Sussex; so as to illustrate by reference to existing relics and evidences, the history of this tract in ages long past, and throughout a period of peculiar importance in our national annals. Such must ever be considered the interval between the invasion of Britain by the Romans, and the final abandonment of the island by its conquerors in the year 446; presenting as it does the progress of a people from comparative barbarism to a high state of civilization, and their relapse into a condition of less enjoyment and greater evil than had befallen them prior to their subjugation.

Even at this distance of time, the face of the country formerly known as the territory of the Regni, bears many indications of its having been the seat of ancient warfare; the military antiquities of the district being considerably more numerous than the civil remains. Many of the hills throughout Surrey and Sussex display their peculiar entrenchments; and on the southern hills of Surrey are divers large encampments of an irregular form, which have been referred to the Britons; but whether they are of a date before or after that of the Roman Invasion is very uncertain. There are also, in both counties, many entrenchments and military works considered to be of Roman origin, though probably in divers instances on insufficient grounds. Those of Surrey, as well as the sites of the different stations which have been assigned to this district, will be further considered in our future investigations.²⁵

As the Roman colonization proceeded, amongst the earliest labours of the conquerors was the improvement of internal communication,

²¹ Whitaker's HISTORY OF MANCHESTER. "The Bibroci," says Richard of Cirencester, "were situated next to the Cantii, and, as some imagine, were subject to them. They were also called Rhemi, and are not unknown in record."

²⁵ In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, N.S. vol. vii. p. 156, Mr. Kempe observes that the heights commanding the chalk ridge, extending from Folkstone in Kent to the neighbourhood of Farnham in Surrey, "exhibit marks of a continuous chain of Roman military posts."

and such of the old British roads, or trackways, (as they have been called by antiquaries) as were found convenient, were extended and enlarged by the Romans, and adapted to their own purposes.²⁶ The chief of these were the Guetheling or Watling-street, the Ermyne-street, and the Iknield-street; and these, with the Foss-way, which from its name may be considered as of a later age than the others, have been denominated the "four grand Roman ways in Britain,"²⁷—whereon were situated the Roman towns or stations, the names of which are recorded in the Itinerary of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester. Independently of the above, the Romans constructed other roads, which in many respects differed from the British ways; but especially in their scarcely ever deviating from a straight line, except where nature had opposed some impediment. The Romans, we know, excelled in the construction of public ways; although in Britain the convenience and magnificence of their roads had a military purpose rather than the object of civil improvement. These important works of the masters of the ancient world must alike excite the admiration of the antiquary and the practical man; and their durability is best attested by such extensive portions of them being used as roads to this day; whilst, in vastness of design, they are only exceeded by the stupendous railway of our own scientific times.

According to Horsley, most of the Roman roads, or military ways, in Britain, were laid or planned by Julius Agricola; yet that statement seems somewhat questionable; for although Agricola had served under Suetonius Paulinus, the conqueror of Boadicea, he held no considerable command in this country till A.D. 69, when Vectius Bolanus was appointed Imperial Legate, under whom Agricola was nominated Commander of the twentieth or victorious Legion, which was long stationed at Deva, or Chester. About nine years afterwards, A.D. 78, he was himself constituted Proprætor and Legate; and he retained his government till A.D. 84 or 85, when he was

²⁶ "The old British roads or trackways were not paved or gravelled, but had a basis of turf, and wound along the tops or sides of the chains of hills which lay in their way. Surrey furnishes a remarkable example of such an appropriation of one of its chalk ridges: and it may be inferred, that the agger called the Hog's Back presented to the earliest inhabitants of Britain "a natural causeway of solid chalk, covered with a soft verdant turf, peculiarly suited to the traffic of the British chariots, and connecting the western Belgæ with the Cantii, and affording through them an access towards the Continent at all seasons of the year. These advantageous peculiarities, no doubt, rendered it the grand strategic route, by which an invading army would have penetrated to the westward; and Vespasian may be *supposed*, with great reason, to have marched along it."—LONG'S OBSERVATIONS, [before quoted] &c. p. 47.

²⁷ Horsley's BRITANNIA ROMANA, p. 387. All the above roads are named (Inter leges S. Edw. cap. 12.) in the Laws of St. Edward the Confessor, "*Pax quatuor Cheminorum*."

succeeded by Sallustius Lucullus. Now, as the Romans possessed a considerable extent of territory in the southern parts of Britain as early as the middle of that century, it is not probable that twenty years from that time would have been suffered to elapse before many military roads were constructed; and these, therefore, must have existed before Agricola held any permanent independent command. There can, however, be no doubt of that able general having extended the ancient communications (particularly in the north), and formed new roads, as circumstances required, both for the more speedy passage of the Roman troops, and for the transit of supplies to the numerous forts and garrisons which he had established in the conquered provinces.

All the four great roads which have been mentioned above extended in different directions across the island from sea to sea. Thus, the Watling-street (or rather its south-eastern branch), commenced at Richborough in Kent, and proceeding through Canterbury and Rochester to London, continued thence in a north-western direction to Chester and Cærnarvon.²⁸ The Iknield-street traversed the country obliquely from the north-east to the south-west; its presumed extent being from Yarmouth in Norfolk, to Falmouth in Cornwall. The Ermyrn-street, in its progress from the southern coast across the island to the eastern parts of Scotland, threw off several branches, and intersected both the Iknield-street and the Foss-way; as well, probably, as other roads carried along the ancient trackways. The Foss-way, the line of which is more obvious in the route from Lincoln to Bath, than at its extreme points, took its rise on the north-eastern coast of Lincolnshire, and proceeding thence in a south-western course, formed a line of communication between several British towns before it terminated at the great British port of Seaton in Devonshire.²⁹

From a consideration of their respective courses, it is evident that two only of the roads here described could have any connexion with this county, namely, the Watling and Ermyrn streets. For a short distance the former road intersected the north-eastern corner of Surrey, in its progress from *Vagniacis* (supposed by Mr. Leman to be near Southfleet in Kent), to the metropolis; and it is presumed to have

²⁸ BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, Introduction; from a MS. communication of the late Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath; that zealous and discriminating inquirer into British and Roman-British antiquities.

²⁹ The northern branch of the Watling-street commenced in Scotland, and united at Chester with the branch above described. "As the Ikening-street," Whitaker remarks, "signifies the way which led to the Iceni, so the Watling or Guetheling-street imports the road which led to the Guetheli," or inhabitants of Ireland.—HISTORY OF MANCHESTER, 4to. vol. i. p. 68.

passed through Old Croydon or Woodcote, Streatham, and Newington, to Stone-street in Southwark, and thence by a ferry over the Thames, to Dowgate, on the north side of the river.

With regard to the Ermyn-street, which had a more immediate connexion with Surrey than any other of the ancient roads, writers have differed considerably as to the particular part of the southern coast at which it had its commencement. Dr. Gale was of opinion that this road passed from the coast at Southampton, through Winchester by Henley and Colnbrook, to London; but Mr. Reynolds, in his edition of the *Iter Britanniarum* of Antoninus, represents it as extending across Sussex and Surrey from Chichester to the capital. According to Dr. Stukeley, it commenced at Newhaven in Sussex; but Mr. Leman, in his Commentary on the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester,³⁰ traces a branch of this road from Pevensey to London. These various opinions may be reconciled by the probable conjecture, that south of the metropolis, the Ermyn-street divided into several branches extending to the coast at all the above-named places, and likewise to the Portus Adurni at Old Shoreham. Those lines of road which commenced at Chichester, Newhaven, and Pevensey, must have passed through Surrey, and in that county divers traces of roads, displaying the characteristics of Roman construction, still remain, and appear from their direction to have formed communications with the places in Sussex just mentioned.

There can be little doubt but that one of the principal branches of the Ermyn-street leading from the south, is that which in a part of its course is now called *Stane-street*, and *Stane-street Causeway*; and this is the branch which Mr. Reynolds states to have commenced at Chichester. Quitting that city by the eastern gate, it is described as passing through Streetington and Halnaker, and then, crossing a bank and ditch called the Devil's Ditch, extending in a north-eastern direction by Long Down, and through the woods and inclosures to the north of Eastham and Slindon. Thence, ascending to the edge of the Downs, and again descending on the northern side, it passes at a short distance to the right of Bignor, where the remains of a Roman *Villa* (described by Mr. Lysons) were discovered in July, 1811. Proceeding thence, in almost a direct line, through Pulborough and Billingshurst, it enters the county of Surrey near Oakwood; and assuming the appellation of *Stane-street*, proceeds by Anstie-Bury

³⁰ Vide Richard of Cirencester's DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN, translated by Mr. Hatcher, and published in 1809, p. 114.

Camp towards Dorking, but its traces are no longer distinguishable in the neighbourhood of that town.³¹

³¹ From the more particular account of the Stane-street given by Mr. Bray, we extract the following details.

"The road mentioned by Mr. Reynolds as coming from Chichester, enters this county from Monk's Farm and Rowhook in Sussex, the line being distinctly traced from Rowhook, and strong vestiges have been discovered near the farm-yard and in the grounds; but it is then lost for half a mile, leaving Oakwood hill on the left. It re-appears on the edge of the glebe-land of Ockley, and is still used as the high road for two miles and a half, the whole of which is now made into turnpike road, extending nearly to Buckingham Farm in Ockley. The turnpike road then diverges to the right; but this causeway is used as the road to Buckingham Farm-house for about three hundred yards. Near this spot part of it has been broken up in digging the foundations for a cart-house and other farm-buildings, which were placed on it as being firm ground: it was found to be about a yard deep in stones and sand. — It then goes through the grounds of Buckingham Farm, and enters the parish of Capel at Buckingham Wood, passes through this wood and the grounds of Bear Farm close to the house, where a cart-house stands upon it, continuing its course through this farm, and through a field called Perryfield, formerly part of a farm called Moorhurst. About half a mile west of this place is *Anstie-Bury Camp*, on the top of the hill. From Perryfield it passes through Woodfield in Trout's farm; it then crosses Moorhurst-lane above that farm-house, close to a small stream of water on the borders of the parishes of Capel and Dorking.

"From this lane the causeway enters the parish of Dorking, continuing its course through Moorhurst (part of which is in Capel, part in Dorking,) into and through land called the Skemp, to Folly Farm, through which it can be traced along the upper end of three fields, called the Old Mead, the Two Acres, and the North Field. It then enters Hambrich Coppice, and passes through that into a field called the Spices: in this coppice it is readily distinguished by the firmness of the ground. From the Spices it may be traced, on either side of the hedge-row, to Redland-lane: and after crossing that lane it passes through a field belonging to Redland Farm into and through the whole of Spookland or Spook Farm, and thence through two closes called Hare Croft. It next extends into and crosses Proteridges-lane, and is continued through grounds belonging to Bent's Farm, passing through the farm-yard and grounds towards the turnpike road from Horsham to Dorking, which it comes upon at the top of the Hollow, within half a mile of the south end of the town."

At that spot all vestiges of the ancient stone-way are lost, but it is supposed to have become the foundation of the present turnpike road to Dorking, and that, crossing a place called the Chalk Plat, it continued in a straight line along South-street to the Church-yard, through which tradition affirms it to have passed;—yet no remains have been discovered there within memory to support the assertion. Two Roman coins, however, Mr. Bray says, were a few years ago dug up in the nursery-ground on the north side of the church-yard; and in another nursery-ground a little beyond, and east, or north-east of the church, plain indications of the old road were found a very few years since by the occupier, "who dug up so many flints from it, that he sold them to the surveyor of the turnpike road."—Manning and Bray's *SURREY*, vol. iii. Appendix, p. xlii.

Mr. Bray expresses his acknowledgements for this enlarged and corrected account from personal examination of the above track, from its entrance into the county till its coming to Box Hill, to Mr. Puttock, of Epsom. He also states, that the same gentleman communicated to him a Deed, dated in the 8th of Richard II. (anno 1385), from which it appeared that the *Stane-street* was then used as the King's highway "towards Dorkyng from Okleye." He likewise mentions, that the Rev. Mr. Woodroffe, rector of Ockley,

On leaving Dorking, the Ermyn-street is conjectured to have crossed the little stream called Pip-brook, at or near the present bridge, and thence to have extended in the line of the turnpike road to Mickleham Downs, a distance of about two miles, where "a very considerable agger is now remaining." This leads to *Pebble-lane*, at the extremity of which is a bank overgrown with wood, that appears to have been a continuation of the road. "This passing by the back of Woodcote Park in Epsom, and leaving Burgh or Burrow in Banstead on the right, leads straight to Woodcote Warren in the parish of Beddington, and to Wallington, or Old Croydon; but there is no trace to be found on the Downs between Woodcote Park and Woodcote Warren;" except a few small barrows.³² If the ancient Noviomagus was at Old Croydon, as some writers suppose, this road must have extended from it in the direction of Streatham, Kennington, and Newington, into Southwark.

The Roman road from Newhaven appears to have passed by Lindfield in Sussex, where a part of it has been discovered, and to have been thence continued in a north-eastern direction towards East Grinstead, beyond which it entered Surrey at New Chapel in the parish of Godstone, about five miles from the village of that name. After passing over Tilbuster hill the road crosses a small brook a little to the south of Godstone; and the name of Stratton, applied to this part of the parish, signifying Street-town, may have reference to its situation on the Roman way. A little to the east of Stratton is a hill called Castle Hill, fortified by banks and ditches; on Godstone Green are two small barrows, and there are two others of considerable size in the adjacent inclosures on the north of the Green. From this place the road ascends White Hill through the farm called North Park, in Blechingley, and passes through Chaldon and Coulsdon to Woodcote or Old Croydon. A part of the track of this road in the parish of Chaldon is named *Stane-street* or Stanstead Heath; and elsewhere traces of this ancient road occur, which render it probable that it was a branch of the *Ermyn-street*.³³

In the "Notitia Dignitatum,"—or *Account of Officers under the Roman Government*, published by Pancirollus, among the officers subordinate to the Count of the Saxon Shore in Britain, is mentioned,—"*Præpositus Numeri Exploratorum Portu Adurni:*" the

lately dug entirely through the causeway in his glebe-land to make a ditch, "and found it about four feet and a half thick, formed of several rows of flints and other stones laid alternately and bedded in sand or very fine gravel, and laid with the utmost regularity and neatness."—*Ibid*, xlv.—xlvii.

³² Manning and Bray's SURREY, *Ibid*.

³³ *Ibid*, p. xlv.

*Commander of a Detachment of the Coast-Guard stationed at the port of the Adur.*³⁴ The port thus designated may reasonably be concluded to have been situated at the mouth of the river Adur, probably at Old Shoreham in Sussex, or at the neighbouring village of Aldrington: and in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for July, 1781, are the following notices of portions of a road which appears to have passed across Sussex, and may have extended from the Port of the Adur to the northern border of that county, and thence into Surrey.

About the year 1779 "an old straight paved road" was "discovered on St. John's Common, and in the inclosed lands adjoining, in the parishes of Kymere and Clayton, in the county of Sussex." This road is described as being formed of a bed of flints, eighteen or twenty feet wide, and about eight inches thick. In the parish of West Hothley, through which the line of road seems to have passed, a large hill or barrow is mentioned as occurring on an elevated spot. Hence this road was continued till it joined that from Newhaven at its entrance into Surrey near New Chapel.³⁵ The road from Pevensay, the Port of Anderida, according to Mr. Leman, probably extended from the coast in a north-western direction, and may have coincided with the preceding after passing into Surrey.

In a slight sketch of "Roman Roads" in Surrey, attached to Mr. Bray's Appendix, vol. iii., there is a line shown as branching from the Stane-street between Okewood and Okeley, and passing through Newdigate, Rey-gate, Gate-ton [Gatton], Chipsted, and Leaden Cross, to Old Croydon;—but although *gate* is the Saxon name for a street or road, he observes in his printed account (p. xlix.), that "no marks of a road from Ockley through Newdigate, Reygate, and Gatton, have ever been found."

Besides those branches of ancient roads which led from Ports on the shores of Sussex through Surrey, there appears to have been another line of road which crossed obliquely the north-western portion of this county; and although the distance traversed by this road within the limits of Surrey was but short, its connexion with stations of importance, named in the Itineraries, renders the investigation of its course peculiarly interesting. The country near Silchester, in Hampshire, has been recently examined by Mr. Wyatt Edgell (of Milton Place), in conjunction with some of the officers connected with the Military College at Sandhurst;³⁶ and from the researches of those gentlemen it appears

³⁴ Horsley has thus strangely translated the above passage: "The Commander of the Detachment of Scouts at Portsmouth."—BRITANNIA ROMANA, p. 476.

³⁵ GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. 51, p. 306—7.

³⁶ Particularly, Captain W. R. Faber, of the 49th regiment; Lieutenant G. Grey, of the 83rd regiment; and Lieutenant G. B. Pratt, of the 63rd regiment.

probable that several roads, which formed lines of communication for the Roman armies during their occupation of this country, intersected each other at Silchester. One of these, which formed part of the Ikniel-street, passed through Dorchester in Oxfordshire, crossed the Kennet probably at Puntfield: thence, taking the direction of Silchester, continued to Basingstoke; and afterwards proceeded through Winchester to Southampton. Another road probably coincided with part of that called the Port-way, which extended from Norwich to Exeter, passing through London, *Pontes* (a Roman station on the banks of the Thames), and Silchester. A third led from Silchester through Thatcham towards the Vale of the White Horse, in which line several remains of the road have been traced. A fourth is the *Imperial Way*, which extended from London, through Bath, to Caerleon in Monmouthshire.

The line of road between Calleva or Silchester and Staines, and the neighbouring country, including a part of Surrey, is that which was surveyed by the Officers of the Royal Military College. This road issues from the eastern gate of the ancient town, where the present church of Silchester is situated, and proceeds in a straight line through Strathfield-saye, along what is now called Park-lane. The line of its direction crosses the Loddon, near the bridge at the northern extremity of the park, and passes through a ford near the junction of the Blackwater and Whitewater rivers, about two miles from the spot where the united streams fall into the Loddon; but the traces of its course are much interrupted by cultivation till we reach West-court House, built, according to tradition, *upon* the road, the direction of which is marked by the avenue to the mansion. Several portions of the road exist on the ground northward of Finchampstead church, occasionally deviating from a rectilinear direction, in order to avoid inequalities of the ground; but descending the eastern side of the ridge of heights, the course of the road is discovered, pursuing an unbroken line thence along a level country to Easthampstead Plain, and bearing the name of the *Devil's Highway*. The ascent of the road obliquely along the sloping ground to this commanding *plateau* may be distinctly observed, with a deep fosse on one side; and the general eastern direction is preserved quite across the plain. But from the spot where the road rises to the summit of the plain, on the western side, a lateral branch, which has been carried out in a curvilinear direction, passes by the head of a deep ravine, and then, proceeding across the plain, rejoins the road on the eastern side.

At the head of the ravine is an assemblage of aged thorns, which have the name of Wickham Bushes. The spot on which they grow

has long been remarkable for the quantities of bricks, tiles, and coarse pottery, which have been discovered under its surface;³⁷ and immediately in its neighbourhood, on St. George's Hill, is the strong entrenchment called Cæsar's Camp.

On descending from Easthampstead Plain, the road proceeds towards Bagshot. At Duke's Hill, in the vicinity of this town, the eastern direction terminates; as its course from hence forms an angle of about twenty-five degrees northward of east, and it is consequently almost parallel with the present London road. From the place where the road makes this bend, it passes on for about a quarter of a mile through a plantation, which renders it difficult to pursue its traces, but beyond that plantation it can be easily distinguished, and is well known by its vulgar denomination to the country people. At about a mile from Duke's Hill the road crosses a marsh, on which it has been raised to a considerable height: from thence it runs through a garden in the occupation of Mr. Hammond; and the foundation consisting of excellent gravel, having been here, as elsewhere, dug up and employed in the formation of paths, the outline of the road presents a remarkable appearance. At this spot it again enters some thick plantations, and for about a mile can with difficulty be traced: it then becomes tolerably distinct, running over some cultivated ground on the estate of — Forbes, esq.; from whence, by Charter's Pond to the Sunning Hill road, it is extremely well defined. From the road just mentioned it crosses some low meadow-land, where it can scarcely be discerned; and at about a mile from this spot, where it enters Windsor Park, it is for a space totally lost. There is, however, a portion in good preservation between the point where it enters the Park and the place where its line of direction cuts Virginia Water: it can also be distinguished in a spot near the Belvidere, between those two points, where one of the Park rides runs for about three hundred yards along the top; and the labourers assert, that this part of the ride having never required any repair, they had from thence been led to conclude that it was constructed on some ancient road. It should be remarked that, that part of the Virginia Water which is crossed by the direction of the Roman road is artificial, and has been formed only within the last forty years. From this spot the direction of the road is through the yard of the Inn at Virginia Water; and there is a tradition that the foundation had been formerly discovered there. Lastly, at Bakeham House, situated in the same line of direction, on the brow of the hill which forms the east end of the elevated plain called Englefield

³⁷ See *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, vol. vii. p. 199.

Green, the substratum of the road, with other traces of Roman works, were discovered in 1835.

The only Roman stations on this road mentioned in the Itineraries are *Bibracte* (or rather *Bibrax*, as it is called in the map attached to Richard of Cirencester,) and *Pontes*. The antiquities which have been discovered at Wickham Bushes have given rise to the opinion, that Bibracte stood on the ground they occupy; but the distances between this spot and London, Silchester, and Speen, respectively, do not correspond with those given in the Itineraries; and the Roman pottery found there can hardly be considered as affording any important evidence in support of that opinion, since similar remains have been discovered at other places on this line of road.

The commanding nature of the ground over which the road passes near Egham, together with the vestiges of ancient civilization which have been observed, and the near agreement of the distances from London with those stated in the Itineraries, seem, in conformity to the opinion of Mr. Leman in his Commentary on Richard of Cirencester, and to the result of Mr. Edgell's researches, to point out that place as the site of the ancient Bibracte, and the neighbouring part of the Thames, which the line of the road crosses near Charter Island, and near the pillar which bounds the jurisdiction of the city of London, as the place of the ancient station Pontes. A series of mansions and villages along the line of the road between Staines and Silchester were, during the existence of the empire, occupied by the natives of the country, and probably by persons who abandoned the troubled continent for the sake of a peaceful retreat in what must have appeared to them to be a remote and barren region. Of such inhabited points those only which have been indicated in this description are at present known, but little doubt can be entertained that others would be discovered should a more minute research be hereafter undertaken.

Opposite to Laleham there may still be seen three square encampments, which seem to have commanded the passes of the river below Staines; and near these appear faint traces of a branch which diverges from the main road at Hythe Field near Egham, and tends towards Chertsey. This branch road, after crossing the river, appears to have passed by Ashford in Middlesex, where a portion in good preservation till lately remained; and within memory, a strong fort existed between Laleham and that place. Dr. Stukeley has traced the main road from Staines, through Hounslow, and on Turnham Green; and he makes it enter London by Oxford-street.³⁸

³⁸ Roman Roads: UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL: 1836. Part I. p. 39—42, from which account the above particulars have been mostly derived.

In the following list are mentioned the several places in the county of Surrey which have been regarded as the sites of Roman stations; also the spots where ancient entrenchments, supposed to have been Roman camps, have been observed; and localities where Roman coins, urns, or other relics of antiquity, have been discovered; together with situations where the converging lines of old roads meet, or at which other circumstances render it probable that the Romans had settlements.

ALBURY. The foundations of a building supposed by Aubrey to have been a Roman temple, were observed at Black-heath in this parish near the road to Cranley; where also Roman coins have been discovered.¹

ANSTIE-BURY, in the parish of Dorking. Here is a camp with a triple entrenchment, near the line of the Roman road called Stane-street.²

BAGDEN FARM, near Westhumble, between Dorking and Mickleham. Roman coins were turned up here by the plough, in the last century.³

BAGSHOT. Roman antiquities, consisting of bricks, tiles, and coarse pottery, have been found in considerable quantities, at Wickham Bushes, near this place. At Rapley's farm, Duke's Hill, also an entrenchment; and near Bagshot, fragments of Roman pottery have been noticed.⁴

CHOBHAM. Roman coins, in an earthen pot, were discovered at this place in 1772.⁵

COULSDON. Ancient embankments have been observed in this parish, through which passes the Stane-street.⁶

CROYDON. Dr. Stukeley supposed this to be the site of the station called in the Itineraries *Noviomagus*.⁷

EGHAM. Here is supposed to have been the Roman station named *Bibrax*, or *Bibrocum*.⁸

FARNHAM. Horsley concluded this place to have been the *Vindomis* of *Antoninus*.⁹

FRIMLEY, in the parish of Ash. Roman coins, with an urn, were found here.¹⁰

GATTON. Roman coins, and other remains of antiquities, have been

¹ Aubrey, *NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, vol. iv. p. 79—81.

² Manning and Bray, *HISTORY OF SURREY*, vol. i. p. 579.

³ *Id.* vol. iii. Appendix, p. 47.

⁴ *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, vol. vii. p. 199—202.

⁵ Gough's Edition of Camden's *BRITANNIA*, vol. i. p. 247.

⁶ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. ii. p. 448.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 535.

⁸ Leman, *COMMENTARY ON THE ITINERARY OF RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER*, Iter XII.

⁹ Horsley, *BRITANNIA ROMANA*, p. 459.

¹⁰ Dr. Stukeley, *ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM*.

discovered at this place; through or near which the Roman road that led from Newhaven in Sussex to London, is supposed, by some writers, to have passed.¹¹

GUILDFORD. This town is conjectured by Mr. Long to have been the site of the station of *Noviomagus*.¹²

HASCOMB. On Castle-hill, in this parish, are the remains of a small Roman camp, in a commanding situation.¹³

HILBURY, on Puttenham Common, eastward of Farnham. Here is a quadrangular entrenchment, which Mr. Long says "certainly looks more Roman than anything else of the kind" he had seen; though "it is unnoticed by any map or history, and yet is sufficiently apparent to the eyes of the most careless beholder."¹⁴

HOLMBURY HILL, in the parish of Ockley. Here are the entrenchments of a camp, apparently of Roman construction; near the road called Stane-street.¹⁵

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. Dr. Gale supposed this place to have been the site of the station called by the Geographer of Ravenna, *Thamesa*. It is stated by Leland that "yn ploughyng and digging here have very often beene founde fundation of waulles of houses, and diverse coynes of brasse, sylver, and gold, with Romaine inscriptions, and paintid yerthen pottes, or tyles." Urns, containing ashes and other sepulchral relics, indicating a Roman cemetery, have also at different times been discovered near this town. Here also in the bed of the river, Roman weapons have been found.¹⁶

NUTFIELD. A quantity of Roman coins of the Lower Empire were found in an earthen vessel, about the middle of the last century, in this parish, in the road leading from the village of Nutfield towards Ham.¹⁷

PECKHAM. Bagford mentions a glass urn of Roman workmanship dug up from the middle of the highway, at this place; and various Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.¹⁸

PEND-HILL, in the parish of Blechingley. The remains of a Roman hypocaust, tiles, &c. were discovered in 1813, at this place, not

¹¹ Aubrey, *SURREY*, vol. iv. p. 217.

¹² Long, *OBSERVATIONS UPON CERTAIN ROMAN ROADS AND TOWNS IN THE SOUTH OF BRITAIN*, p. 41.

¹³ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. ii. p. 64.

¹⁴ Long, *OBSERVATIONS UPON CERTAIN ROMAN ROADS, &c.* p. 70.

¹⁵ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. ii. p. 161, and 303.

¹⁶ Leland, *ITINERARY*, vol. vi. p. 22. Jesse, *GLEANINGS OF NATURAL HISTORY*, vol. i. p. 272.

¹⁷ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. ii. p. 266.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 400.

far from the line of the Roman road from the coast of Sussex to London, by Godstone and Woodcote.¹⁹

SEND, south of Woking. Roman coins are said by Salmon to have been discovered here.²⁰

SOUTHWARK, and SAINT GEORGE'S FIELDS. A tessellated pavement, and Roman coins were discovered on the south side of St. Saviour's Church; and various antique remains have been excavated in the lines of Blackman-street and Union-street. An urn, preserved in the Cabinet of the Royal Society; and many other relics of antiquity have been found at different periods in Saint George's Fields.²¹

WALLINGTON. Some antiquaries have fixed on this place as the site of the much-disputed station of Noviomagus.²²

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL. Roman tiles, foundations of buildings, and a brass image of Æsculapius, were dug up at Walton Heath in this parish; where some suppose there was a Roman station.²³

WALTON-UPON-THAMES. On St. George's Hill in the vicinity of this place is the entrenchment called Cæsar's Camp; and across the bed of the river was the line of posts called Coway-stakes, supposed to have been placed there by the Britons to obstruct the passage of the Roman army: as described in Cæsar's Commentaries.²⁴

WARLINGHAM. At Bottle-hill, in this parish, is a Roman camp, near the supposed Roman road across the eastern part of Surrey.²⁵

WOODCOTE, near Croydon. Robert Talbot, Camden, Dr. Gale, and Horsley, supposed the station named Noviomagus to have been situated at or near Woodcote, or Woodcote Warren: where the foundations of old buildings, Roman coins, urns, and bricks, have been discovered.²⁶

As a co-relative to the above, and in order to give a succinct view of the appropriation of the whole of the Regnian territory whilst under Roman domination, we subjoin a list of the different places in Sussex, where stations and settlements appear to have been established;—

¹⁹ Manning and Bray, SURREY, Appendix, p. cxxi.

²⁰ Salmon, ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, p. 142.

²¹ Aubrey, SURREY, vol. v. p. 104; ARCHÆOLOGIA, vol. xxvi. Appendix, p. 467; and several other Works.

²² Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 267—9.

²³ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 644.

²⁴ Ibid. p. 758, and 780.

²⁵ BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, vol. xiv. (Surrey.) p. 29.

²⁶ Aubrey, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 151—9.

referring, as before, to the respective authorities from which the particulars have been deduced.

ALDRINGTON, at the mouth of the river Adur. This place is supposed by Selden to be the station of *Portus Adurni*, mentioned in the Roman "*Notitia Dignitatum*." Fragments of bricks and pottery, and remains of Roman foundations, have been repeatedly found in common fields at Southwick, adjoining the parish of Aldrington.¹

AMBERLEY, four miles north of Arundel. This is supposed by Horsley to have been the site of the *Anderesium* of the Geographer of Ravenna.²

ARUNDEL. At or near this place, on the river Arun, ten miles from Chichester, *Leman* has placed the station *Ad Decimum*. At High Down, four miles east of Arundel, there is a small square camp.³

AVISFORD, seven miles from Chichester, on the road to Arundel. Sepulchral remains, indicative of Roman occupation, were discovered at this place, in March, 1817.⁴

BEEDING-HILL, near the confines of the parishes of Edburton and Old Shoreham. A very large tumulus here, was opened in 1800, which contained more than one hundred Roman urns of various sizes and degrees of fineness.⁵

BIGNOR. Mosaic pavements and other remains of a Roman villa were discovered at Bignor in 1811. Mr. S. Lysons, who published an account of these remains in the *Archæologia*, fixes here the station *Ad Decimum*; the distance from Chichester, ten miles, corresponding with that of the station from *Regnum* in the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, and very near this place passes the Roman road called *Stane-street*.⁶

BRIGHTON. About the middle of the last century an urn filled with Roman coins [*denarii*] was found near this town. At Hollingbury Hill, two miles north of Brighton, is a square entrenchment, where a few Roman coins have been discovered; and a mile east of the town, a square camp with a triple ditch.⁷

CHICHESTER. This city is generally admitted to have been the site of the Roman station named *Regnum*. There is a quadrangular

¹ Cartwright, *PAROCHIAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RAPE OF BRAMBER: History of Western Sussex*, vol. ii. part 2. 1830. p. 69.

² Horsley, *BRITANNIA ROMANA*, p. 492.

³ COMMENTARY ON THE ITINERARY OF RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, p. 154, and 157.

⁴ Cartwright, *TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RAPE OF ARUNDEL*, part 1, p. 80.

⁵ Cartwright, *TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RAPE OF BRAMBER*, ut supra, p. 221.

⁶ *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, vol. xviii.

⁷ Dallaway, *HISTORY OF WESTERN SUSSEX*, vol. i. p. xix.

camp called the Broile, on the west side of Chichester; and another named Gonshill, near the city.⁸

DITCHLING, north-west of Lewes. Near the village of this name, formerly a market-town, is a square camp, secured on the north side by a deep declivity, and on the other three sides by a ditch eleven feet wide.⁹

DUNCTON, two miles from Bignor. In 1815 the remains of a hypocaust were laid open, supposed to have belonged to a bath at this place for the use of the Roman soldiers stationed at Bignor.¹⁰

EASTBOURNE. The station Anderida Civitas, which has been the subject of much diversity of opinion, is placed at Easbourne or Eastbourne, by Dr. John Tabor (a physician at Lewes), who published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of a Tessellated pavement and other Roman antiquities discovered near Eastbourne, in 1717.¹¹

FISHBOURN. In 1812 remains of a bath were discovered near the Roman road, which passed through this place, from Chichester to Porchester.¹²

HARDHAM, south-east of Petworth. Here is a Roman camp, about four hundred feet square, on the line of the Stane-street.¹³

LANCING, westward of Shoreham. In 1829 a tessellated pavement was discovered on Lancing Down, together with remains of buildings, earthen vases, burnt bones, part of a bronze figure of a cock, and other sepulchral relics.¹⁴

LEWES. This place is supposed to be the site of the station called Mutuantonis.¹⁵

MIDHURST. This place has been considered as the station Miba or Mida, mentioned by the Geographer of Ravenna.¹⁶

NEWHAVEN. Stukeley fixes here the station called Sylva Anderida. On the point of the promontory which commands the mouth of the haven is an entrenchment with lofty banks, called the Castle.¹⁷

PEVENSEY. Here, according to Leman, was the station named Portus Anderida.¹⁸

PULBOROUGH. Near the village of Pulborough, on the west, is a

⁸ Horsley, *BRITANNIA ROMANA*, p. 441.

⁹ Dallaway, *HISTORY OF WESTERN SUSSEX*, vol. i. p. xviii.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* vol. ii. part 1, p. 247.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. x. xi.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 100.

¹³ Cartwright, *TOPOGRAPHY OF ARUNDEL*, p. 295.

¹⁴ Cartwright, *TOPOGRAPHY OF BRAMBER*, p. 388, 9.

¹⁵ Shoberl, *BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND SUSSEX*, p. 30.

¹⁶ Horsley, *BRITANNIA ROMANA*, p. 492.

¹⁷ Dallaway, *HISTORY OF WESTERN SUSSEX*, vol. i. p. xix.

¹⁸ *COMMENTARY OF RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER*, p. 115, and 154.

circular mound of earth, upon which are vestiges of buildings and other remains. In 1816, a sepulchral urn was dug up at Hill Farm; and in 1817, near Mare-hill, on the south side of the parish, were discovered the foundations of a building, supposed to have been a mausoleum. Upon a hill half a mile from this spot, broken tiles, fragments of painted stucco, and foundations of buildings have been found.¹⁹

RYE. This is supposed to have been the site of the *Portus Novus* mentioned by Ptolemy.²⁰

SAINT BOTOLPH'S, south of Bramber. In ploughing a part of the Down in this parish, a considerable quantity of Roman bricks, hewn stone, and pottery, was found in 1829. The Roman road from Bignor to Pevensey probably passed by or through Lewes: from Bignor to Lewes the distance is twenty-six miles; and the place where these remains were turned up is in a direct line about midway.²¹

TELESCOMBE, three miles and a half north of Newhaven. In this parish are two camps of a quadrangular figure, both imperfect, but the works on the western side of each are well finished.²²

WATERSFIELD, in the parish of Cold Waltham. This village is near the line of the Roman road from Bignor to Pulborough, (the Stane-street;) and here, in 1815, a vessel of coarse pottery was broken by a labourer, and it was found to contain about seventeen hundred Roman coins.²³

SAXON AND DANISH PERIOD.

On the departure of the Romans, as stated in the preceding section, the British chieftains, fiercely contending among themselves for supreme power, wasted the strength of the country in civil broils, instead of directing their energies against the common foe. Taking advantage of these disorders, the Scots and Picts, renewing and extending their predatory inroads, ravaged the northern provinces in a most savage and remorseless manner. In their onward course, district after district became the scene of devastation and massacre; until, at

¹⁹ Cartwright, *TOPOGRAPHY OF ARUNDEL*, p. 357.

²⁰ Horsley, *BRITANNIA ROMANA*, p. 374.

²¹ Cartwright, *TOPOGRAPHY OF BRAMBER*, p. 216.

²² Shoberl, *BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, SUSSEX*, p. 32.

²³ Cartwright, *TOPOGRAPHY OF ARUNDEL*, p. 289.

length, the near approach of danger admonished the southern states to provide for their own safety. At that time the "too-famous Vortigern,"¹ (the Gwrtheyrn of the Welsh Triads,) held the chief sway among the Britons; and under his guidance they had "recourse to an expedient, which, however promising it might appear in the outset, proved in the result most fatal to the liberty of their country."² This was the alliance formed with the Saxon chiefs, Hengist and Horsa,³ who had been cruising in the British Channel in three *chiules* (keels) or war-ships, in search of piratical adventures. Invited by Vortigern to aid in fighting his battles, these warriors landed at Ebbsfleet, in the Isle of Thanet, and by their assistance the British prince quickly repressed the incursions of the northern barbarians. In reward for this service, Vortigern bestowed the Isle of Thanet upon his new auxiliaries;—and hence may be dated the foundation of the Saxon predominancy in Britain.

Whilst seated in Thanet, Hengist was constantly receiving reinforcements from his own country; and at length, either impelled by ambition, or allured by the apparent easiness of conquest, he and his son Oisc expelled the Britons from the territory of '*Cantwara Land*,' or Kent, and created it into an independent kingdom. Before that was effected, however, several battles had been fought; in the last, which occurred in 473, at Weppedsfleet, twelve of the British chieftains were slain. About four years after that event, another band of Saxon adventurers, under the command of Ella and his three sons, landed at Cymensore, on the coast of Sussex; and although obstinately opposed by the natives, Ella gradually forced his way into the heart of the country; and the Britons were compelled to shelter themselves in the great forest of Andredsweald. It was not, however, until the year 490, "that he could penetrate so far as the city of Andred, which gave its name to the tract, and was deemed an impregnable fortress."

¹ Palgrave's *ANGLO-SAXONS*, p. 29.

² Lingard's *ENGLAND*, 4th edit. p. 58.

³ Strictly speaking, the brothers, Hengist and Horsa, and their followers, were *Jutes* and not Saxons; but the latter cognomen has so generally prevailed among English historians, that the error hardly deserves notice. The Saxon tribes were distinguished by the respective names of Jutes, Angles, and Saxons; the first two of which inhabited the "Cimbric Chersonesus," or peninsula of Jutland (now a province of Denmark), and certain parts of Schleswig and Holstein, in which latter state there is still a district called *Anglen*. The Saxons proper, and who eventually poured their hordes into this country, dwelt to the south of the two other tribes, and occupied the tract from the Weser to the Delta of the Rhine, viz., the present Westphalia, Friesland, Holland, and probably a part of Belgium. Palgrave says, that "the tribes by whom Britain was invaded, appear principally to have proceeded from the country now called Friesland; for of all the continental dialects, the ancient *Frisick* is the one which approaches most nearly to the Anglo-Saxon of our ancestors."—*HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS*, p. 33.

After a long reign, *Andgifu* was removed by the Saxons, and met in battle, and every advantage was put in the sword, as revenge for the loss which the English had sustained from their golden restraints.⁶ After this achievement, which secured the possession of his great acquisitions, *Ellar* appears to have followed the example of *Harald*, in assuming the royal title, and from that period (581) is commonly dated the foundation of the South-Saxon kingdom. At first, the South-Saxons were comprehended within its narrow boundaries, only the northern Saxons; but *Ellar* subsequently extended his dominion over all the intervening country to the southern bank of the Thames; and the reputation, primarily, both of his talents and success, procured his nomination, by the Saxon chiefs, to the high office of *Bretwalda*, or Dominator of Britain, a title, as explained by *Freget*, equivalent to that of Emperor.⁷

Wessex, though not perhaps the smallest kingdom of the heptarchy, was one of the least distinguished of all the Anglo-Saxon states in this island; and but few events of historical importance are recorded to have taken place within its limits. Its existence, indeed, as a distinct and independent sovereignty, appears to have terminated about the year 590; when, on the death of *Cissa*, the son and successor of *Ellar*, without issue,⁸ his territories were seized by *Cassib*, king of the West-Saxons, and they were ultimately annexed to the West-Saxon kingdom.

About twenty-two years prior to this seizure *Cassib*, and *Eadbert* king of Kent, each of whom seems to have aspired to the dignity of *Bretwalda*, met in battle-array at *Wimbleton*, in Surrey, where an engagement took place, in which *Eadbert* was defeated, and obliged to retire into his own dominions.⁹

Much uncertainty prevails in respect to the time of the final

⁶ *Saxon Chronicle*, pp. 14, 15; and *Henry of Huntingdon*, p. 179.

⁷ *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, p. 20, note. *William of Malmesbury* considers the appellation *Bretwalda* as tantamount to "Chief among the Kings of Britain." *See the Gothic Poem An. 580*, p. 12. From the strong expression of *Wulf*, *Wulfstan* says, "he would not be rash to infer that the inferior Kings are not obliged to acknowledge the power of the *Bretwalda*."—*History of England*, 4th ed., vol. I. p. 74, note.

⁸ *Cissa* succeeded his father in 544, and reigned over the South-Saxons a numerous reign only for his great length, viz. seventy-one years. At the time of his death, he is reported to have been one hundred and fifteen, or one hundred and seventy years of age.

⁹ *Historical*, in noticing this occurrence, says, "This was the first battle that was fought between the Saxons one against another within one land, after their first coming into the same."—*Chronicle*, vol. I. p. 156, note, 1567. *Ralph Hutton*, quoting *Henry of Huntingdon*, also says with reference to the battle of *Wimbleton*, (or *Wimbleton*) is copied in the *Saxon Chronicle*, "that full prowess between their Saxons."—*Class. Scriptores* XV. p. 226.

extinction of the South-Saxon kingdom; some writers referring it to the year 661; when Edilwalch, its then sovereign, was forced to surrender his dominions to Wulfere, king of Mercia; receiving in return for his submission, the government of the Isle of Wight, and a district in Hampshire. But however this may be, it is exceedingly probable that the territorial possessions of the South-Saxons had undergone, either dismemberment or division, previously to the subjugation of the kingdom by Wulfere. Thus much is certain, that in the year 666, Frithwald, the founder of the Benedictine Abbey at Chertsey, was described in the charter of foundation as *sub-regulus* of Surrey under Wulfere.⁸

The kings of Mercia did not retain their superiority over Sussex many years; for in 685 or 686, Ceadwalla, king of Wessex, attacked the king or viceroy of the South-Saxons, (whom Bede calls Athelwold, but others, Adelwalch,⁹) and killed him in a battle, in which his ally, Lothaire king of Kent, was also mortally wounded. Ceadwalla, in consequence of this victory, took possession of the kingdom of Sussex and of the Isle of Wight, and devastated the territory of Lothaire. He did not, however, accomplish the subjugation of Sussex without encountering further opposition; for the chiefs, Authun and Berthun, who are said to have been the sons of Adelwalch, assumed the sovereignty, and endeavoured to expel the invader. In this they were unsuccessful; Berthun fell in the field, but Authun was permitted to govern as the deputy or vassal of the king of Wessex. After his decease, the South-Saxons made several attempts to regain their independence, but all of them were fruitless; and at length, in 725, their territories were annexed to those of Wessex, by king Ina, after a battle in which Albert, their king or leader, was slain. In 754, when Sigebert was king of Wessex, they again threw off the yoke, and appointed a chief named Osmond their ruler. Sigebert, who is represented by historians as a cruel tyrant, was speedily deposed by his own subjects, and killed by a swineherd; after which Kenulf was made king of the West-Saxons. This prince recovered the ascendancy which his predecessors had acquired over Sussex, which from that time remained in the peaceable possession of the sovereigns of Wessex. That the re-conquest of this petty kingdom was achieved by Kenulf appears from the following passages in the Chronicle of John of

⁸ Dugdale's *MONASTICON*, edit. 1817; vol. i. p. 426: from the Register of Chertsey Abbey, in the British Museum: Bibl. Cott.

⁹ Rapin, referring to the Saxon Chronicle, and William of Malmesbury, (*DE PONTIF. Lib. iii.*) names Adelwalch [Edilwalch] as the opponent of Ceadwalla, stating it as probable, that he recovered possession of the kingdom of Sussex after the death of Wulfere.

Wallingford, abbot of St. Albans.—“Kenulf reduced under his own dominion the realms of many kings.” “The South-Saxons always had their own kings; but in the time of Kenulf they were subject to him, or were his subjects.”¹⁰

The reign of Kenulf lasted thirty years, and terminated with his life, which he lost in a domestic feud. He was killed at Merton, in this county, in 784, by Cynehard, the brother of Sigebert. The circumstances of this catastrophe will be further noticed in the account of the place where it happened.¹¹

Egbert, who became king of Wessex at the commencement of the ninth century, gradually reduced nearly all the other monarchs of the Heptarchy to a state of vassalage; and he has therefore been represented as the sovereign of all that part of the island inhabited by the Anglo-Saxons; and it has even been asserted, that in a great national council assembled by his authority at Winchester, he was crowned king of Britain; and that he then issued a decree, that his dominions should thenceforth be styled the kingdom of England.¹² For this statement there is not the slightest authority in the works of any historian who lived before the Norman Conquest; and, on the contrary, it appears from existing monastic charters, that “King of the West-Saxons” was the title of sovereignty assumed, not only by Egbert himself, but also by his son and his four grandsons, who severally succeeded him. It may be added, that the Great Alfred, the last of these kings, is always denominated by his contemporary biographer Asser, “*Rex Occidentalium Saxonum*.”¹³

The attempts of Egbert to acquire or maintain a partial superiority over the other Anglo-Saxon kings were interrupted by the formidable assaults of the Danes, whose first hostile incursions on the coasts of Wessex took place in the reign of Egbert’s predecessor, Brithric. The ravages of the invaders extended over various parts of South Britain; and shortly after the middle of the ninth century, two conflicts with these marauders occurred, in which the people of Surrey were interested. In the reign of Ethelwulf, about 851, a great army of the Pagans (as these Danish freebooters are styled by Asser) landed in England; and having plundered London and Canterbury, made an incursion into

¹⁰ Kenulphus—“multorum Regum regna sibi subjugavit.” “Regnum Austrarium Saxonum habuit semper reges suos, sed toto tempore Kenulphi subjectos Kenulpho.”—Gale, *SCRIPTORES* XV. p. 530.

¹¹ See Lysons’s *MAGNA BRITANNIA*, vol. i. p. 338.

¹² See *Annals of Westminster*, in *Monasticon Anglicanum*; and other authorities cited by Rapin.—*HISTORY OF ENGLAND*, fol. vol. i. p. 84.

¹³ Asserii *Annales*—inter XV. *SCRIPT.* a Gale, p. 165, and 172.

Mercia, defeated Bertulf the *sub-regulus* of that country, and then directed their devastating career towards Wessex. They crossed the Thames and proceeded into Surrey, spreading ruin and terror wherever they came. Ethelwulf and his son Ethelbald collected a body of forces, and encamped at or near Ockley, in the southern part of this county, where they were attacked by the Danes; but after an obstinately-contested engagement, the Anglo-Saxons obtained a complete victory, and very few of the invaders escaped slaughter.¹⁴ In the same, or the following year, fresh bands of Danes infested this country: and in 853, Wada or Huda, who was earl or *ealdorman* of Surrey, led the military force of the county into the Isle of Thanet, at the requisition of Ealhere, earl of Kent, who having joined him with the Kentish men, whom he had summoned to his standard, they marched against an army of Danes then on the island, and a battle ensued, in which the Christians at first had the advantage, but the tide of success afterwards turned against them: great numbers fell by the swords of the victorious Pagans, and others were drowned in the adjacent river; among the slain were both the Anglo-Saxon chiefs.¹⁵

Frithwald, the vice-king of Surrey before-mentioned, and Earl Wada, appear to be the only Saxon governors of Surrey exclusively whose names are on record; but it may be supposed that this district, like others, had its series of *ealdormen* or provincial rulers, from the time it was annexed to Wessex until the termination of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. We learn from the narrative of William of Malmesbury, copied by Higden, relative to the quarrel between Edward the Confessor and Godwin, usually styled Earl of Kent, in 1051,¹⁶ that not only Kent but *Surrey* also, and other counties, had been placed under the control of that powerful nobleman: but there must have been at the same time an *ealdorman* or shire-reeve, to superintend the internal government of each separate county or shire.

The county of Surrey must have acquired some importance in the reigns of King Alfred and his successors in the tenth century, as its chief town, Kingston, had then become the place where the sovereigns of Wessex were solemnly crowned. Winchester was originally the metropolis of the West-Saxons; and there coronations of its sovereigns were at first solemnized. That city, however, was burnt by the Danes

¹⁴ Asser.—Florent. Wigorn.—Henr. Huntingd.—See Manning and Bray, *HISTORY OF SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 664, which states that the memory of the defeat is yet preserved in the names of places in the Weald of Surrey.

¹⁵ SAXON CHRONICLE.—Asser.—Henry of Huntingdon.

¹⁶ Vide Gale, *SCRIPTORES* XV. p. 279.

in the reign of Ethelbert, the elder brother of Alfred: and although it was soon rebuilt, the circumstance of its destruction may have occasioned the removal of the court for a time to Kingston.

Edward I. (called the Elder by historians, to distinguish him from subsequent monarchs of the same name,) was the first of the Anglo-Saxon kings whose coronation is recorded to have taken place at Kingston. The ceremony was performed in 900; and Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury, was the ecclesiastical dignitary who officiated on the occasion. In 925 Athelstan received the crown at Kingston, from Archbishop Athelm. Edmund I., (the half-brother of Athelstan) was crowned there in 940; his brother Edred, in 948; and Edwi or Edwin, the elder son of King Edmund, in 955:—at the coronation of these three monarchs Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, presided. Whether Edgar, the next king, was crowned at Kingston is uncertain; but his sons, Edward II., or the Martyr, and Ethelred II., were crowned at that place (the former in 975, and the latter in 978,) by the famous Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Oswald, archbishop of York.

During the reign of the last-mentioned sovereign, who is known in history by the reproachful surname of *the Unready*, the Danes carried fire and desolation through almost every part of the kingdom. The southern counties were repeatedly ravaged by these remorseless savages; and, at last, their ascendancy became so powerful, that Ethelred forsook his throne, and retired to Normandy with all his family.¹⁷ Sweyn (the Danish chief) was in consequence soon afterwards proclaimed king of England, no person daring to dispute his assumption of that dignity.

On the death of Sweyn, in 1014, the English recalled their former sovereign; and Knut (or Canute), the son of Sweyn, and whom he had appointed to succeed him, was in his turn expelled from the kingdom. He soon, however, collected a great armament, and landing at Sandwich in Kent, proceeded along the southern coast, and by his destructive ravages obliged the Thanes of Wessex to acknowledge him their sovereign. Shortly afterwards, having completed his preparations for the siege of London, where the gallant Edmund Ironside had been crowned king on the decease of Ethelred his father, he entered the Thames with a fleet of three hundred and forty sail, carrying an army

¹⁷ Emma (or Elgiva) Ethelred's second wife, was the daughter of Richard I., duke of Normandy; and Richard II., (the brother of Emma) was the person who on this occasion afforded an asylum to Ethelred. From this marriage arose the connexion between the two countries, which eventually led to the establishment here, of the Norman dynasty; William the Bastard, (surnamed the Conqueror, after the subjugation of England,) being the son of Richard III., duke of Normandy, and great-grandson of the first Duke.

of twenty-seven thousand men. With this force, he three times besieged the capital, but without success; the bravery of the citizens repelling all his efforts to subdue them. It was, probably, during the second siege, that Canute caused a deep and broad trench, or canal, to be cut through the marshes on the south side of the Thames, in order to carry up his ships to the west side of London Bridge, which he could not otherwise pass, it having been strongly fortified. The "Saxon Chronicle" thus speaks of this event:—"Then came the ships to Greenwich, and within a short interval to London; where they sank a deep ditch on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge. Afterwards they trenched the city about, so that no man could go in nor out, and often fought against it; but the citizens bravely withstood them."¹⁸

During that and the following year (1017), several severe battles were fought between Edmund Ironside and Canute; but at length it was agreed, that the kingdom should be divided; the south to be retained by Edmund, and the north by Canute: the general line of the river Thames was to be the boundary of their respective dominions. After the death of Edmund (on the feast of St. Andrew, 1017) by assassination, the entire sovereignty was awarded to his competitor, at a General Council held in London; and he retained it until his decease in 1036.

Among the events recorded as having happened in Surrey in the eleventh century, was the death of Hardicanute, the last sovereign of the Danish dynasty who bore sway in England. This prince is stated to have died suddenly in a fit of intoxication, at the marriage-feast of the daughter of Osgod Clapa, one of his courtiers, at Lambeth, in 1041; though some writers attribute his death to poison. There is another event of historical interest, stated to have taken place at Guildford, in this county, about the same period; but the precise date and circumstances are involved in uncertainty. This was, the seizure of Prince Alfred, the brother of Edward the Confessor, and the massacre of his Norman attendants, by Godwin, earl of Kent. Whether this act of perfidious cruelty was committed in the reign of Harold, or after the death of Hardicanute, or through whose influence or instigation, amidst conflicting authorities it is difficult to determine; but a more full account of the evidence relating to it will be laid before the reader elsewhere.

¹⁸ The different opinions which have been entertained, in regard to the particular course of the trench attributed to Canute, will be stated hereafter, in our account of the Borough of Southwark.

HISTORICAL NOTICES RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF SURREY FROM THE
TIME OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN MARY.

In the year 1066, which is one of the most memorable in the British annals, the Anglo-Saxon dynasty was abrogated by the irruption of the Norman adventurers under the command of William the Bastard, duke of Normandy, afterwards, from the success of his enterprize, surnamed the Conqueror. This chieftain, who affected to derive his claim to the realm of England from a scarcely-avowed design of King Edward the Confessor to nominate him his successor, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, on the twenty-ninth day of September in the above year. Thence marching to Hastings, he there threw up fortifications, (as he had previously done on the spot of his disembarkation,) in order to protect his shipping, and secure a retreat in case of disaster. Harold, (son of Earl Godwin,) the reigning sovereign, hastened from York to oppose the invader; and both armies being eager for the conflict, a fierce and desperate battle ensued, which lasted from morning till sunset, but was then terminated by the death of Harold; he was slain by an arrow shot at random, which pierced his eye. His brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, had previously fallen, and nearly all the nobility of the south of England perished with them.¹

After a short delay, to secure his communication sea-ward, and strengthen the fortifications of Dover Castle, (which had been surrendered to him after a few days' siege) the Duke of Normandy marched to the metropolis; but the Londoners refusing him entrance, he determined to terrify his opponents by severity; and as an example of his vengeance, he forthwith laid Southwark in ashes. Then spreading his army over the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, (Kent having previously submitted, on the assurance of its ancient customs being maintained), "every thing valuable was plundered by his soldiers; and what they could not carry away was committed to the flames."²

The apprehensions excited among all classes by these direful proceedings, and the want of unanimity among the English earls and prelates, were alike contributory to William's final success. Stigand,

¹ This fearful struggle took place on the 14th of October, 1066, (Harold's birth-day,) at a place then called *Senlac*, about nine miles from Hastings. On that spot, or as the Saxon Chronicle more graphically expresses it, "on the very *stede* where God gave him [Duke William] to win England, he reared a noble monastery, and set monks therein, and endowed it well." This was the foundation called Battle Abbey; remains of which yet exist.

² Lingard's ENGLAND, 4to. vol. i. p. 384.

archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the first who threw himself on the mercy of the conqueror; and his defection was followed by that of others; and, at length, the principal citizens of London swore allegiance to him at Berkhamstead, and invited him to ascend the throne. In consequence of these overtures, and although the country was as yet but imperfectly subjugated, Duke William was crowned king at Westminster on the Christmas day following his advent into England. He took "the usual oath of the Anglo-Saxon kings, with this addition, that he would govern as justly as the best of his predecessors;"—but alas! the sceptre of justice and clemency was soon converted into a rod of iron.

The new king being aware that the obedience of the natives could be secured only by a strong military force, induced many of the warlike chieftains who had accompanied him to England, to remain with their retainers after the original term of their service had expired. Their compliance was rewarded by extensive grants of territorial possessions, (both from the demesne lands of the crown, and from the confiscated estates of the adherents of King Harold,) to be holden by the tenure of military service. This, however, was only the commencement of that revolution in the state of landed property which took place during the reign of the Conqueror. For in consequence of the violence and injustice of the foreign settlers, and numerous other concomitant circumstances, the natural impatience of the English under a foreign yoke, impelled them repeatedly to rebel against the government; but these attempts being all unsuccessful, served only to rivet the chains of the native population, and reduce the higher and middle classes among them (with comparatively few exceptions) to a state of absolute destitution and vassalage; their lands and tenements being confiscated to enrich the dependants of the new sovereign.

Among the alterations which took place as to the tenure of real property in England in the reign of William I., the most important was, the complete introduction of the feudal system; by the arrangements of which, all grants of lands by the king were made under the obligation of *Knights' Service*, or in other words, the grantees of such lands were bound to attend the king in all his wars, either personally or by deputy, with a certain number of knights or horsemen, completely equipped for service. The king's immediate tenants, or *tenants in capite*, were relatively but few in number, (amounting in the county of Surrey, at most, to forty-one); but some of these had a great number of manors or lordships, becoming almost petty sovereigns, with large revenues, and corresponding power and influence.

The vast territories held by the king's immediate tenants, whether churchmen³ or laymen, were by them granted in portions to their retainers or others, to hold from them, as mesne lords, on like terms of military service. The lands thus assigned to those who may be termed sub-tenants in the first degree, formed so many manors, each consisting of a certain number of hides of land, according to its value and extent. From these statements it must be obvious, that it became an object of great importance to the king, to ascertain what aid he had a right to demand from each of his tenants; and hence the compilation of the *DOMESDAY BOOK*. This most curious and interesting statistical and economical record has been characterized by Spelman, as "not only the most ancient, but beyond dispute, the most noble monument of the whole of Britain;"⁴ and Hume styles it, "the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation."⁵ It includes an account of the state and value of the landed property throughout nearly the whole of England; and was collected and arranged in the form of a territorial survey, under the direction of Commissioners expressly appointed for the purpose.⁶

From this invaluable record is deduced the following list of landholders of the county of Surrey at the time of the Domesday survey.

1.—**KING WILLIAM**;—to whom all the other landholders were tenants-in-chief.

2.—**The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.**

³ In the course of the changes which supervened in the proprietary population of the kingdom after the Conquest, the territorial estates of the Church did not entirely escape suffering; yet the state of public opinion so far protected the clerical and monastic orders, that although they were robbed of their moveable property, and otherwise subjected to spoliation, they in general preserved their lands and tenements. Their *demesnes*, however, were subject to the same services with those of lay proprietors.

⁴ Spelman's words are,—"*Monumentum totius Britanniae, non dico antiquissimum, sed absque controversia, augustissimum.*"

⁵ Hume's *ENGLAND*, vol. i. p. 276: edit. 1807.

⁶ As an interesting adjunct to the above, we insert the subjoined particulars of the manner in which the *Domesday Book* was compiled from Lingard's *ENGLAND*, vol. i. p. 437.—"The Commissioners were sent into the Counties with authority to impannel a Jury in each Hundred, from whose presentments and verdicts the necessary information might be obtained. They directed their inquiries to every interesting particular; the extent of each estate,—its division into arable land, pasture, meadow, and wood; the names of the owner, tenants, and sub-tenants; the number of the inhabitants, and their condition, whether free or servile; the nature and obligations of the tenure; the estimated value before and since the Conquest; and the amount of land-tax paid at each of those periods. The returns were transmitted to a Board sitting at Winchester, by which they were arranged in order and placed on record. The Commissioners entered on their task in the year 1080, and completed it in 1086. The fruit of their labours was, the compilation of two volumes, which were deposited in the Exchequer, and have descended to posterity, with the appropriate title of the *Domesday*, or *Book of Judgment*."

- 3.—The BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
- 4.—BISHOP OSBERN. This prelate, also called Osbert, held the See of Exeter. He was a Norman by birth, but was brought up at the court of Edward the Confessor. He died in 1103; and his estates in Surrey probably reverted to the crown.
- 5.—The BISHOP OF BAIEUX, in Normandy. This was Odo, or Otho, uterine brother of William I., whom he accompanied in his expedition to England; and in reward for his services on that occasion, was made Earl of Kent, and Lord Chief-Justice of the Kingdom, and obtained grants of more than four hundred lordships in various English counties. Having joined Robert Curthose, King William's eldest son, in his quarrel with his father, he was arrested and detained in prison till the king's death. Being then set free, he engaged in a conspiracy against his successor (William Rufus), in favour of his elder brother, Robert; and being besieged in Pevensey Castle, he was forced to surrender that fortress; and to obtain his liberty, he abjured the realm, losing all his lands and honours in this country. He died at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1096.
- 6.—The ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER.
- 7.—The ABBOT OF WINCHESTER.
- 8.—The ABBOT OF CHERTSEY.
- 9.—The ABBOT OF VANDREUEIL, or St. Wandregisil. The convent over which this ecclesiastic presided was situated in the diocese of Rouen, in Normandy.
- 10.—The ABBOT OF ST. LEUTFRID'S CROSS. This was another Norman dignitary, whose monastery, founded about 690, was in the diocese of Evreux.
- 11.—The ABBOT OF BATTLE, in Sussex. The monastery founded by William I. in commemoration of his victory near Hastings.
- 12.—The ABBESS OF BARKING. Barking was a convent in Essex.
- 13.—The CANONS, or DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.
- 14.—The CHURCH OF LANCHEY. The land or manor said to have been held by the Church of Lanchey, constituted the endowment of the Rectory of Lambeth.
- 15.—EUSTACE, EARL OF BOULOGNE. This independent chief, who fought for Duke William at Hastings, was the grandfather of Godfrey of Boulogne, chosen by the Crusaders as the first Christian king of Jerusalem.
- 16.—The COUNTESS OF BOULOGNE. This lady was the daughter-in-law of the preceding, and mother of the famous Godfrey of Boulogne.

- 17.—THE EARL OF MORTAIGN, or MORETON, in Normandy. Robert, the brother of Bishop Odo, and consequently half-brother of King William, who made him Earl of Cornwall in England.
- 18.—EARL ROGER, (the son of Hugh de Montgomeri,) who led the centre of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings; and, for his services, was rewarded by the Conqueror with the earldoms of Shrewsbury and Arundel. He died in 1094.
- 19.—RICHARD DE TONBRIDGE, also called *Richard de Benefacta*, and *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, as he was the son of Gilbert Crispin, earl of Brionne in Normandy. From the manor of Clare in Suffolk, which belonged to him, his descendants assumed the surname of de Clare. He held the office of Chief Justicier of England, in conjunction with William Warren, the first earl of Surrey, in 1073, when King William was in Normandy.
- 20.—WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. A noble Norman, who followed the fortunes of the Conqueror, and partook of his bounty.
- 21.—WILLIAM FITZ-ANSCULF. He is called elsewhere, *Ansculf de Pinchengi*.
- 22.—WALTER FITZ-OTHER. He emigrated from Florence to Normandy, and thence to England; where he settled in the reign of Edward the Confessor. William I. made him Governor of Windsor Castle, and thence his family took the surname of Windsor: some of his descendants of that name were earls of Plymouth.
- 23.—WALTER DE DOUAL.
- 24.—GILBERT FITZ-RICHER DE L' AIGLE; whose family name was derived from the lordship, de l' Aigle (de Aquila), in Normandy. His grandfather (Eugenulf) was killed, fighting for the Norman duke at Hastings: his father (Richer) was also slain in battle, in France, in 1085.
- 25.—GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE. He signalized himself at the battle of Hastings, and received large grants of land from the Conqueror. His grandson was the first who had the title of Earl of Essex.
- 26.—GEOFFREY ORLATEILE.
- 27.—EDWARD OF SARISBERIE, or SARUM. He was a younger son of Walter d' Evreux, earl of Rosmar, in Normandy; who having joined in the expedition of William to England, obtained for his services the lordships of Sarisberie and Ambresbury. This Edward bore the king's standard at the battle of Brenneville, where Henry I. gained a victory over Lewis VI., of France, in 1119.

- 28.—ROBERT MALET, the son of William Malet, one of the Norman leaders at the battle of Hastings. Robert was appointed Great Chamberlain of England, by Henry I., in the beginning of his reign; but he was shortly after deprived of his estates, and banished, as an adherent of Robert, duke of Normandy.
- 29.—MILO CRISPIN. Among the numerous estates this chief held in England, was the Castle and Honour of Wallingford, in Berkshire; which he acquired through his marriage with the daughter and heir of Robert d' Oyley. He died, without issue, in the 7th Henry I.
- 30.—VISCOUNT HAYMO, or *Haimo*, the Sheriff.
- 31.—HUMPHREY, the Chamberlain.
- 32.—RALPH DE FELGERES.
- 33.—ALURED DE MERLEBERGE, or Alfred of Marlborough.
- 34.—ALBERT, the Clerk.
- 35.—ODARDUS BALISTARIUS, or *Odard*, the Engineer.
- 36 to 41.—OSWOLD; THEODRIC, the Goldsmith; TEZELIN, the Cook; ANSGOT, the Interpreter; CHETEL, the Huntsman, and ULWI, the Huntsman; who were all servants of the king.

It appears from the Domesday Book, that of the number of manors into which Surrey had been apportioned, the king himself held fourteen in demesne; the whole of which had been previously possessed by Edward the Confessor, Edith (his queen), and Earl Harold. Lanfranc, the archbishop of Canterbury, held six manors; four of which had been allotted for the provision and clothing of the monks. Odo, bishop of Baieux, held twenty-five manors, besides a monastery, and certain dues connected with Southwark: the Abbey of Chertsey held twenty-three manors: Richard de Tonbridge, alias Fitz-Gilbert, held forty-nine manors, he being the greatest landowner in the county: William Fitz-Ansculf held seven manors: and the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and Walter Fitz-Other, held five manors each. Of the other persons named in the record,—two, held four manors each; three, three manors each; eight, two manors each; and twenty, one manor each.

Nothing of historical interest is recorded of the county of Surrey from the time of the Conqueror until the reign of King John; but during the continuance of the contests which distracted the nation when under his dominion, it became the scene of some events which require notice. By far the most important of these, was the Convention made between the king and the barons of the realm, and which was confirmed by the king affixing his signature to the "Great Charter of English Liberties," distinguished in history by the Latin title of

MAGNA CHARTA. This ever-memorable transaction took place on the 15th day of June, 1215; the parties having met, according to a previous arrangement, in a meadow between Staines and Windsor, adjacent to the Thames, called *Runnimede*. This meadow, which has for ages been regarded as the place where the Great Charter was signed by the king, is in the parish of Egham, in this county. It has been stated, however, that although the conferences between the opposite parties may have been held at Runnimede, yet that the actual scene of the ratification of the covenant by the royal signature was an island in the Thames, still known by the name of *Charter Island*; which is not within this county, but belongs to the parish of Wraybury, in Buckinghamshire. The fallacy of this assertion is easily proved; for Runnimede is expressly named in the king's subscription to the charter itself, as the place where it was signed. The precise words of the grantor are,—“*Dat' p' manum nram in Prato quod vocatur Runimed' int' Windleshor' 't Stanes: Quinto decimo die Junii, anno regni nri septimo decimo.*” The “*Carta de Foresta*,” which was granted by John on the same day, was also signed at *Runnimede*; and at the same place, on the 19th of June, the king affixed his signature to a Writ or Precept, directed to the sheriffs and others, for the election of twelve knights in each county, to inquire into abuses, and aid in carrying into effect the provisions of the Great Charter.⁷

There is a tradition current, that the barons who took arms against King John, and extorted from him the grant of the great Charter of Liberties, and the Forest Charter, held their councils, previously to the congress at Runnimede, in the Castle of Reigate, (a fortress which then belonged to William, earl of Warren, and earl of Surrey); and Mr. Gough has thus alluded to it, in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, when speaking of a cavern there, under the castle court;—“It is called the *Barons' Cave*; and it is pretended that the barons conferred here before they met King John in Runnymede.”⁸ From the circumstantial narrative of the movements of the confederated

⁷ See *FEDERA*, vol. i. pars 1, edit. 1816; in which an engraved fac-simile of the Great Charter is given from an original copy, preserved among the archives of the Cathedral Church at Lincoln.

⁸ *Id.* p. 134. It may be inferred from the above, that the assembly at Runnimede continued several days; but it was no sooner dissolved, than the king threw off the mask which, with consummate hypocrisy, he had worn during the proceedings. Lingard says, that “in a paroxysm of rage he cursed the day of his birth, gnashed his teeth, rolled his eyes, gnawed sticks and straws, and acted all the freaks of a madman.”—*HISTORY OF ENGLAND*, 4to. vol. ii. p. 259; from Matt. Paris, *Historia Major*, p. 254.

⁹ *BRITANNIA*, 2nd edit. vol. i. p. 252: Mr. Gough refers to Watson's *History of the Warren family*, vol. i. p. 26, as a source of the tradition.

nobles, which is given by Matthew Paris, from the time of their meeting in arms at Stamford in the Easter week, until the march to Runnymede in the June following, it would seem that the above story is altogether unworthy of credence. Besides, as William, earl of Surrey, was one of those lords who were most firmly attached to the king, and as he did not join the standard of the associated barons till all resistance to their claims appeared hopeless, it cannot be supposed that his castle would be chosen as the place for their deliberations. It is not unlikely, however, that the Earl of Surrey, and a few other lords, who like him, for awhile endeavoured to preserve their neutrality in the grand contest between the sovereign and his more indignant subjects, may have held secret consultations at Reigate Castle; and even in the cavern or crypt to which the tradition refers, and which hence, possibly, obtained the appellation of the Barons' Cave.

The Convention of Runnymede, notwithstanding the important circumstances attending it, by no means put an end to the difference between the king and the barons. The former very soon made preparations for annulling the compact into which he had been compelled to enter; and plainly shewed by his whole conduct, that it was his purpose to govern the kingdom in the most arbitrary manner. The associated barons, finding that their faithless sovereign could be constrained by no oaths or covenants, threw off their allegiance, and invited Prince Lewis, the eldest son of the king of France, to accept the crown of England, engaging to assist him with all the means in their power, against the tyrant John, and the foreign mercenaries whom he had invited into the kingdom, and on whose aid he placed his chief reliance. The French prince accepted the offer of the barons; and landing with an army on the coast of Kent, in 1216, he soon made himself master of several fortresses belonging to the English king, or his partizans. Among these were the castles of Reigate, Guildford, and Farnham, in this county.¹⁰

Whilst the kingdom was thus subjected to the double calamity of civil warfare and foreign invasion, the king, whose conduct was the common source of his own misfortunes and the sufferings of his injured subjects, was removed by death. On this event taking place,

¹⁰ Matthew Paris states, (in his *Historia Major*, p. 271, edit. 1589,) that King John was at Dover with an army of foreigners when Prince Lewis invaded England; and being apprehensive his troops might desert him, he fled from Dover, leaving the Castle in the custody of Hubert de Burgh: the historian adds, that John first went to Guildford, and thence continued his flight to Winchester.—Subsequently, as appears from the Patent Rolls, (vide *Calend. Rot. Patent.* p. 7,) he granted a pardon to the men of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire, for having taken oaths of fidelity to Lewis, son of the king of France, 'because they had done it through compulsion.'

those persons of distinction who had most firmly supported him amidst his difficulties, proclaimed his eldest son (prince Henry), who was then only nine years old, as his successor. Among these adherents of the late king was William, earl Marshal and earl of Pembroke, a nobleman renowned alike for his talents and integrity; who was made regent or protector of the realm; and under his judicious administration, most of the fortresses (including that of Farnham) which had been captured by the partizans of Lewis, were recovered early in 1217. In the course of the same year, the French prince found himself obliged to conclude a treaty with his opponents; by which he agreed to relinquish his claims to the crown of England, and to surrender all the places which then remained in the possession of his followers. The castles of Reigate and Guildford, consequently, as well as those in other counties held by the insurgent barons, or their foreign allies, were delivered up to persons appointed by the protector; and peace was once more restored to the realm. It may be proper to mention, that the treaty between prince Lewis of France and the protector Pembroke, was concluded, September 11, 1217, on an island in the Thames, near Staines, as we are informed by the historian Matthew Paris.¹¹ It seems probable that the scene of this treaty may have been the island in the parish of Wraysbury, before-mentioned, under the name of '*Charter Island*;' given to it, possibly, by persons who confounded the treaty between the French prince and the protector with the more important Convention between king John and the barons of England.

Henry the Third, though by no means so profligate or tyrannical a sovereign as his father, yet, like him, he was weak and pusillanimous, prodigal and luxurious, and consequently became an oppressor of his people, who in the course of his long reign were repeatedly driven to revolt. After the death of the protector Pembroke, the government of the kingdom was entrusted to the bishop of Winchester and Hubert de Burgh, afterwards created earl of Kent. The latter, for several years, maintained a strong ascendancy over the king, by whom he was loaded with riches and honours. At length he suddenly lost the favour of his master; and being charged with mal-administration of public affairs, to avoid a judicial inquiry before the peers of the realm, he quitted the court, and retired to the Priory of Merton, in this county, where he took sanctuary. The fallen minister, who was eventually deprived of a considerable portion of his accumulated wealth, passed the concluding years of his life at his "mannour of

¹¹ Matt. Paris, HISTORIA MAJOR, p. 288.

Baustede in Surrey, and was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, at London."¹² In the year 1236, a parliament, or great national council, was held at Merton, when some enactments took place, which were afterwards styled the "Statutes of Merton."

During a considerable period the king's encroachments on the rights and liberties of his subjects, and the exactions to which they were exposed, kept continually increasing, till the barons and other landholders were driven into open resistance to the royal authority, and a civil war broke out, as in the reign of John, which continued to agitate and distract the kingdom for a long time. A few of the occurrences recorded by historians as having taken place in this county, while these commotions lasted, may be here noticed. In 1263, prince Edward, the eldest son of Henry the Third, being at Windsor Castle, then ill prepared for defence, and apprehensive of a siege, endeavoured to effect a compromise with the insurgent chief, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who possessed the highest influence and authority among those who had taken arms against the king. For the purpose of a conference, with a view to some pacific arrangement, the prince agreed to meet Leicester at Kingston-upon-Thames. The result of the negociation not proving satisfactory to either party, Edward prepared for his departure, intending to return to Windsor, when he found himself detained as a prisoner, and was obliged to submit to severe terms in order to regain his liberty. Shortly afterwards, great efforts were made to effect a reconciliation between the king and his barons: and a treaty, or rather truce, was concluded, but to little purpose, for hostilities were soon renewed. In the latter part of the same year the earl of Leicester is said to have marched at the head of a band of soldiers through the county of Surrey, in order to take possession of London, where he expected to be received with eagerness by the citizens. The king, who was then with a garrison in the Tower, quitted that fortress on the approach of the enemy, and encamped with his troops around Southwark. Though the party Leicester had brought with him was considerable, he hazarded a combat, and being joined by a multitude of the Londoners, he forced the king to retreat, and entered the city. In the following year (1264) the castle of Kingston, which belonged to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, one of the nobles who sided with Leicester, was taken by the king's troops;¹³ who also captured the

¹² Stow's CHRONICLE, p. 282: edit. 1600. The Church of the Friars Preachers was then situated in Holborn, on the outskirts of Lincoln's Inn.

¹³ Stow's CHRONICLE, p. 296. Lysons remarks, that "the castle was probably then demolished: its memory, except in this record, is not preserved even by tradition."—*ENVIRONS OF LONDON*, vol i. p. 216.

castle of Tunbridge, on the south-eastern confines of Surrey. Not long after, the battle of Lewes was fought, in which the royalists were completely defeated. A body of Londoners, enlisted in the service of the earl of Leicester, returning home through Surrey after that engagement, took up their quarters at Croydon, where they were assaulted by the recently-disbanded soldiers of the royal garrison of Tunbridge; and the men of London lost their baggage, and many of them were slain.

Early in the reign of Richard the Second, whilst the mob headed by Wat Tyler kept possession of the city of London, among the acts of violence, cruelty, and rapine, perpetrated by the assembled miscreants, was the murder of Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury; after which they plundered the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth, in Surrey, and also extended their ravages to the borough of Southwark. In May, 1471, after Edward the Fourth had secured his claim to the crown, by his victories over the Lancastrians at Barnet and Tewkesbury, the public peace was disturbed by Thomas Neville, generally called the bastard Faulconbridge, who, under pretence of releasing Henry the Sixth from his captivity in the Tower, assembled a body of irregular forces, and made a daring attack upon London Bridge from Southwark. During the assault, he burned the gate and all the houses to the draw-bridge; but being repulsed with much loss, he retired to Kingston-upon-Thames, whence he afterwards fled into Kent.

In the year 1554, in the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, Sir Thomas Wyatt drew together a band of armed men in Kent, with a design to make himself master of the metropolis, for the purpose of coercing the queen, and preventing her projected marriage with Philip the Second, of Spain. Wyatt led his followers to Rochester, where he was attacked by the duke of Norfolk, who had been sent against him by the court; but a part of the duke's forces deserting to the enemy, he was compelled to make a hasty retreat; and the insurgents advanced towards the metropolis. The Kentish men and those who had joined them entered Southwark, where they met with a favorable reception from the inhabitants; but being unable to force a passage over London Bridge, and their position being commanded by the artillery of the Tower, they marched to Kingston, where they crossed the Thames. Wyatt then led them to London, and entering the western suburb, endeavoured to make his way into the city; but his passage being arrested by the queen's troops, *he* himself, and his principal officers were taken prisoners, and suffered the penalty of treason and rebellion.

Before the insurrection was suppressed, the queen had (wisely) offered a free pardon to all such of her subjects as should, "by sinistre mocions," be seduced to join in the revolt; provided, that within twenty-four hours after knowledge of her proclamation, they should return to their houses, and "lyve there quyetley and obedientlie."¹⁴

It would have been well if the subsequent acts of this queen had been tempered by similar principles of mildness and consideration; but the measures which she pursued in enforcing obedience to the Roman Catholic faith were intolerant and merciless in the extreme; and, during the five years of her reign, nearly three hundred persons were burned to death, in different places, for their determined adherence to the tenets of the Reformed Church. Of the number of individuals who thus suffered, as we learn from the "Loseley Papers," were twenty-six men, and four women, belonging to the two counties of Surrey and Sussex.¹⁵

NOTICES OF MILITARY OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY FROM
THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;
WITH REMARKS ON "MILITARY SERVICE" IN THE FEUDAL TIMES.

On the extension and consolidation of the *feudal* laws in the Norman times, all the lands in the kingdom were held of the crown by the tenure of "military service," and apportioned into what were denominated *Knights' Fees*: these were about sixty thousand in number; for each of which, being of the value of 20*l.* per annum, the owner, if called upon, was bound to attend the king in his wars for forty days in each year. But this personal service was, in process of time, commuted for a pecuniary render called *Escuage*, or

¹⁴ A copy of this Proclamation from one of those originally issued, (endorsed by T. Saunders, the then sheriff of Surrey,) has been published by Mr. Kempe, among his selections from the *LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS*, p. 129.

¹⁵ "The names of the Shyrefes of Surrye and Sussex, that dyd burne the Inosents [Innocents], wth the names of such whom they brent.

"Imp'imis, the second yere of the reygne of Quene Marye, Mr. John Coveart, being Shyref, dyd burne Dyreke Harman; John Sander; Thomas Everson; and Richard Hooke.

"Item, (the thyrd yere) Mr. Wyll'm Sanders, being Shyref, dyd borne Thomas Harland; John Oswald; Thomas a Rede; Thomas Havington; Thomas Hoode, mynyster; John A'Myll; Thomas Donget; John Foxeman; Mother Tree; John Hart; Thomas Randle; Nycoles Holden, w^t a Show maker, [Shoe-maker] and a Coryer [Currier].

"It'm, (the fouarth yere) S^r Edward Gage, being Shyref, dyd borne Stevens Grotwyke; Wyllm Morant; Thomas King; Richard Wodman; George Stevens; Margret Mores; James Mores; Dyenes Burges; Wyllyam Maynard; Alexander Hosmar, servant; Thomas Ashedowne's wyf; and Grove's wyf."—*LOSELEY MSS.* p. 225, note.

Scutage; the first instance of which occurs in the second year of Henry II., in his expedition against Toulouse.¹

In order, however, to provide a sufficient force for any sudden emergency, whether of domestic or of foreign origin, it was enacted by the Statute of *Winchester*, in the 13th of Edward I., that, (independently of those who were bound by their military tenures to perform forty days' service in the field,) every man between the ages of fifteen and sixty years should, in proportion to the value of his property, furnish himself with *harness*, to keep the peace;—and two constables were ordered to be chosen in every hundred and franchise, to see that such harness was provided, “by the view thereof twice in each year.”²

In the following reign, as appears from the Patent Rolls, Edward the Second (anno 1322) ordered a general levy of horse and foot to be made, to oppose the “Scotch rebels,” under Robert Bruce. The number ordered to be furnished by the counties of Surrey and Sussex (exclusive of the city of Chichester) was five hundred foot; who were to be provided with *haketons* (a kind of military jacket), *basinets* (scull-caps), gauntlets of iron, and other competent weapons.³ Whilst the above, and other statutes of a similar character, passed in the reign of Edward the Third, continued in force, it was usual, from time to time, “for our Princes to issue Commissions of array to such persons in every County as they could confide in, empowering them to muster the inhabitants of every district, that they might be ready for service if occasion should require.” An instance of this kind, having particular reference to *Surrey*, occurred in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth; when, in consequence of “his Grace's Letters,” addressed to the Justices of the county, “for the preparacion and furnyshying of cccc able men with their Capitaynes to serve the king in his warres,” eighty archers and three hundred and twenty billmen were levied in the several hundreds and towns, in

¹ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. 1; *Introd.* lxxiii.

² The words of the enactment, as translated from the Norman-French of the Statute itself, (clause vi.) in the *Statutes of the Realm*, are as follow:—“It is commanded that every Man have in his house *Harness* to keep the Peace after the antient Assize; that is to say, Every Man between fifteen years of age and sixty years shall be assessed and sworn in *Armor*, according to the quantity of their lands and goods; that is to wit, from fifteen pounds lands and goods forty marks, an *Hauberke*, a Breast-plate of iron, a Sword, a Knife, and a Horse; and from ten pounds of lands, and twenty marks goods, an *Hauberke*, a Breast-plate of iron, a Sword, and a Knife; and from five pound lands, a *Doublet*, a Breast-plate of iron, a Sword, and a Knife; and from forty shillings lands and more, unto one hundred shillings of land, a Sword, a Bow and Arrows, and a Knife,” &c.—*STATUTES*, vol. I. p. 97; edit. 1810.

³ *ROT. PATENT.* in Turri, 15 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 19.

divisions proportioned to the ability of each. The chief commissioners of array on this occasion were, Sir Thomas Pope, Sir Matthew Brown, Sir Edward Walsingham, Sir Christopher More, and William Whorwood, attorney-general.⁴

At the time of the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, the kingdom was much distracted with matters of religion; and during the whole of her long and (in many respects) glorious reign, she found it necessary to be constantly on the alert, to repel the machinations of the Romanists, whose exertions to restore their Pontiff to his former supremacy over the British realm were unwearied. The anathema which Pius V. had fulminated against the queen in 1570, and the consequent attempts which were fomented against her by papistical intrigues, aroused the loyalty of the English Protestants, and, in particular, of the inhabitants of Surrey, who entered into an "*Association*," for the preservation of the queen's life, "which" they state, in a subscribed Declaration, "hath been most traitorouslie and develishlie sought, and the same followed most dangerouslie to the perill of her person, if Almighty God, her perpetual defender, had not revealed and withstood the same." They, therefore, "vow in the presence of the eternal and everlasting God, to prosecute such person or persons to the death, with their joint or particular forces, and to take the uttermost revenge of them, by any means they can devise for their overthrow and extirpation." This instrument is signed by about one hundred and eighty of the principal gentry and inhabitants of the county; and is still extant among the manuscripts at Loseley.⁵

In the year 1573, Commissioners were appointed for taking *musters* in Surrey, as well as in other counties; and we learn from a manuscript quoted in Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*," (vol. i. p. 75.) that in the years 1574 and 1575, the musters in this county amounted to six thousand able men, eighteen hundred armed men, and ninety-six demi-lances. Similar musters were taken in succeeding years; and the manner in which the men thus mustered were to be armed is described in "Instructions and Orders given by the Lords of the Council and others having special commission from her Ma^{tie} under the Great Seal, dated 1 March, in her 26th year, (1584,) for execution of the Statutes

⁴ See Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 664, for a copy of the "Order and dyvyssyon in all the Hundreds," &c. made by the Justices, for the required levy. "The Captaynes apoyntid to have the ledying of the cecc men," were Thomas Hall, of Compton, gent., and Wm. Creswell, of Farnham.

⁵ Kempe's LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, p. 224. The editor states that a similar Declaration is preserved in the archives of the State Paper Office, signed by the whole of the Privy Council; and another to the same effect is printed in the *Harleian Miscellany*, to which is assigned the date 1585.

made for keeping horses and geldings for service, and for horses and mares for increase and breede, to such as by the said Commission are deputed to execute the same in Surrey.”—Some, who were to find a Light Horseman, were directed to have a corslet, but the Lords thought it not so fitt, therefore the rider should have a jacke of plate, or a coate of plate, and a [so’ull] scull, (or scull-cap?) for his head, with cheekes covered with cloth, or some such thing, or in place thereof a burganett, and the rider to have his doublett sleeve striked down with some small chaines of plate. If there was any disposition to have the Horsemen armed with an Almaine Rivatt, or the cuirasse only of a corslett, they thought it reasonable. As to the horses,—they wished the horse or gelding should trot or racke, the saddle to be light, according to the use of the largest Northern Light Horsemen, and yet such as a case of light daggers might be fastened to the pommell, and the horse or gelding to be ridden with a snaffle or a light bitt. If any person should be thought of ability to be charged by reason of lands or goods, or *by their wives’ apparell*, they were to be charged.* At this time, two thousand men were at first ordered to be raised; but the Queen, in consideration of the great charge, was content to have only one thousand. The number of shots [shooters] was to be divided, in proportion, among the bands of armed men;—and the thousand men were to be divided into four companies.⁷

* In the 33rd year of Henry VIII. an Act was passed, called (in the Endorsement on the Original Act, now in the Parliament Office) “The Bill for greate Horses,” which ordained that all persons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, should according to their rank and degree, and to the value of their estates and goods (if above 600 marks), keep and maintain a certain number, from seven to one downwards, of Stone Horses “able for the warres,” of the age of three years or more, and fourteen hands high. By the same Statute it was also decreed, that every temporal person whose Wife “shall were [wear] any gown or peticote of sylke,” or “any Frenche hood or bonnett of velvett,” or “any chayne of gold about her nekk or in her partlett or in any apparell of her bodie,” or wear any velvet in the lining or other part of her gown, “other then in the cufes or perfels,” or “ells were any velvet in her kirtell,” should keep and sustain one such “trotting Horse for the saddill,” as above described.—Vide STATUTES OF THE REALM, vol. iii. pp. 830—32, chap. V.

Hence *originated* the Order to charge persons by reason “*of their wives’ apparell*, as given in the text;—for although the above Act, as well as every other relating to the finding of Horses and Armour for the public service, was altogether repealed by a new Statute passed in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary, chap. ii.; yet it was re-enacted that every person, *whose wife* “should wear such kind of apparell or other thing as was specially mentioned” in the Statute of King Henry, should in future keep and maintain “one Gelding able and meete for a Light Horseman, withe sufficient Harneis and Weapon for the same;”—and which *Weapon*, as appears by the second clause of the same Act, included two corslets, furnished; two Almaine Rivetts, or instead of the same, two coats of plates, corslets, or Brigandines, furnished; two pikes; one long bow; one sheaf of arrows, one steel cap, or scull; two hackbutts; and two morians or sallets.

⁷ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 665.

Queen Elizabeth addressed a letter to the Sheriffs and Commissioners of Musters for this county, dated from Greenwich, April 9, 1585, making known her pleasure that they should, at the next county meeting, return thanks to the men of Surrey for the good disposition they had manifested, in their readiness to exert themselves for the "preservacion of ther naturall Countrye"; and promising that the bands of men they had raised should be "employed only for the garde of her person, and the withstandinge of foreyne invasion, yf anie should happen."

In July, 1585, the Queen addressed to Lord Howard of Effingham, high-admiral of England, and lord-lieutenant of the counties of Sussex and Surrey, orders for raising two hundred and fifty men, (one hundred and fifty in Sussex, and one hundred in Surrey,) with weapons, namely—ten bows, thirty armed pikes, and ten bills furnished with corsletts, and so the half-hundred to be sorted accordingly, ready to march in ten days after the receipt of the order: none of the Trained Bands to be pressed for this service.⁸

The threatened invasion of this country by the Spaniards, and the mighty means concerted for its accomplishment by the union of Pope Sixtus the Fifth, Philip of Spain, the Prince of Parma, and the Duke of Guise, (who at that time wielded the power of France,) aroused all the energies of the English nation to resist and to repel the projected aggression upon

"This royal Throne of Kings, this sceptred Isle,
This precious stone set in the silver sea ;—
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this ENGLAND!"

Every measure which policy could devise, and authority enforce, was resorted to by the queen and her ministers, to avert the coming storm; and in every quarter of the kingdom the people were trained to arms, and embodied in stern defence of their religion and liberties. From the documents which exist among the Loseley manuscripts examined by Mr. Kempe, and in a folio volume of Letters and Orders of Council preserved in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, quoted by Mr. Bray, the following particulars are derived,

⁸ At this period, Surrey seems to have been the especial resort of idle and dissolute persons, if we may judge from the following missive from the Queen, or her Council, to the Lord-Lieutenant,—"*Nonsuch*, 8 September, 1585: Understanding that in the County of Surrey, under your Lordship's Government, there are great stoare of stout vagabonds and maysterlesse men, able inoughe for labour, which do great hurt in the County by their idle and naughtie life:—it is ordered to take up all the strongest and most able rogues, &c., to be sent to the Port of London, whence they shall be transported into the Low Countries, where they shall be well used and entertained."—Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 666.

relating to levies of men, and other military arrangements made in Surrey on this momentous occasion.

"The Instructions from the Council to the Deputy-Lieutenant, and others, relative to the Musters in Surrey, prescribed that Horsemen should especially be supplied for the defence of the realm. Every man appointed to keep horses for demi-lances, was to have in readiness for every demi-lance a sufficient horse, or a very large gelding, with a strong leather harness, and a steel or strong-bolstered saddle; the arms for the rider were a demi-lance, staff, sword, and dagger. The light horsemen to be armed with a case of pistols. A return was made from each Hundred of the name of every person capable of bearing arms; and they were classed under the different weapon which they could use."⁹ The number of infantry required for Surrey was at first, four thousand; this proportion was afterwards reduced to two thousand, viz.—shot, four hundred; bows, four hundred; bills, four hundred; and corselets, with pikes, four hundred. Of the shot, the strongest and squarest men were to exercise musquets, and the least and most nimble, harquebuses.

"The Bands in the county of Surrey reserved for the defence of her Highness's own person, were to consist of such persons as would themselves, or by the aid of their families and friends, bear the charges of training; except that powder was to be supplied them at the expense of the government."

A letter, under the signet of the queen, dated Greenwich, June 18, 1588, was sent to the Lord High-Admiral, Lieutenant of Surrey, announcing the intelligence of the Spanish army [armada] having put to sea, with "the intenc'on not onlie of invadinge but of *making a conquest also of this o' realme*." Orders are therefore added for calling together "the best sorte of gent' under the lieutenance," to warn them of the approaching danger, and of the necessity of making immediate preparations for defence.¹⁰

This letter was followed by a mandate from the Council to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Surrey, from the court at Richmond, July 23, 1588. It states that the Spanish fleet had been of late discovered again on the seas, and it was doubtful what course the Spaniards might take, or in what place they might attempt to land: wherefore it was ordered, that the forces of the county under the lieutenancy of the Lord-Admiral should be kept in readiness, "upon the fyinge of the

⁹ Thus, in the return for the parish of Wonersh, in the hundred of Blackheath and Wotton, were enumerated, pikemen selected six names, billmen selected eight, billmen of the best sort twenty, billmen of the second sort forty-two; archers selected ten, archers of the best sort three, archers of the second sort five; gunners eleven.—LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, p. 295.

¹⁰ Id. p. 298.

Beacons, to resorte to impeache such attempte as the enemye maie make to set on lande his forces in any place." And the greatest apprehension being entertained that an attempt would be made on the coast of Essex, where an army had been assembled, under the earl of Leicester, the Deputy-Lieutenants were required forthwith to send to the town of Burntwood [Brentwood] the number of eight lances, and ninety-nine light horse, under the conduct of proper officers, to join the forces under Lord Leicester, by the 27th of the current month. It was likewise stated to be her Majesty's pleasure, that they should send "the number of one thousand footmen, to be ledd by the captens and officers, to be at Stratford-on-the-Bowe near London, on the Border of Essex, by the 29th of this moneth, and that some spetiall pson maie have the generall charge to conducte them thither."¹¹

On the 28th of July, an Order was transmitted to the local authorities of Surrey, requiring them to send five hundred footmen to London by the 6th of August, to attend her Majesty's person;¹²—and on the 2nd of August, orders were sent by Lord Buckhurst to Sir William More and other gentlemen of Surrey, directing that on the 8th inst. "there should be at Godstone, eight hundred and thirty-six soldiers; at Reigate, eight hundred and thirty-six; at Dorking, eight hundred and thirty-six; at Croidon, one hundred and twenty horse; and on the 9th, two thousand five hundred footmen at Croidon: all supplied with sufficient victuals." At this time the *Invincible Armada*, as it had been boastfully styled by the abettors of the enterprise, was in full retreat by the North Sea, after enduring great loss from the repeated attacks of the English squadrons during its tortuous course through the British Channel.

The decrees and invitations issued by Elizabeth and her counsellors, summoning her subjects to take arms in defence of the realm, were promptly obeyed; and the body of forces collected about London became so numerous, that difficulties arose as to the means of providing for their support. In this emergency, new orders, signed by Lord Burghley, Sir Francis Walsingham, and other members of the council, were addressed—"To o^r very loving frends the Gentⁿ and Capitans that have the chardge of the leading and conducting the ffootemen that are sent out of the Countye of Surrey."—"Wheras you were directed to have the conduction of those companies w^{ch} are sent hither out of the countie of Surrey, forasmuch as the forces w^{ch} are to repaire hither out of divers other counties of the realme, to furnish those armies w^{ch} her Ma^{tie} hath p^rpared as well for the resisting

¹¹ LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, p. 300. See also Stow's CHRONICLE, p. 1244.

¹² Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 667.

and wthstandinge the attempts of the enemie, as for the safe gard and defence of her Ma^{ties} person, doth grow to so great numbers as that speedy provision cannot be made for the victelling of them here, and convenient lodging as so great a number will require, in so short a time as was first lymitted by o^r l^{res} for their repaire hither, We have thought good to lett yo^u understand y^t it is her Ma^{ties} pleasure, and so by vertue hereof doe require yo^u uppon sight of theise our l^{res}, to retourne againe unto the saide countie, wth those forces yo^u have brought from thence, and that nevertheles order bee taken that they may bee in good readines wth all their armor and weapon uppon such direction as you shall receive from hence uppon a new warninge to repaire hither."¹³ This mandate is dated "from the Court of St. James," August 8, 1588; at which time, the news of the repeated advantages gained by the English over the Spaniards during the progress of the armada up the Channel, must have been known in London; and the alarm arising from the apprehended invasion had doubtless in a considerable degree subsided.

In raising men in the several counties for military service on this extraordinary occasion, the *clergy*, at the requisition of the queen, took an active part, independently of the laity. The orders for levying troops, addressed to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties and their deputies, affected the lay portion of the community only; but at that time, the clergy of the several counties raised forces at their own expense. The mode in which these levies were to be made appears from a letter of Thomas Cooper (bishop of Winchester) to the clergy of the county of Surrey, in which the writer states, that by the express order of the queen, communicated to him through the archbishop of Canterbury, the clergy as well as temporal persons were required to provide armour and furniture for defence against

¹³ LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, p. 303. It appears from Stow, that besides the general forces of the kingdom which were mustered and trained, "and put in readiness in the severall shires for the defence of the land," there was also "a levie made of two severall armies; the one to form a camp at Tilbury in Essex, for the particular defence of the coast, under command of the earl of Leicester; and the other "for the gard of her Ma^{ties} person, under the charge of the Lord Chamberlaine," [Lord Hunsdon.] The former was to consist of one thousand and twenty-two horse, and twenty-two thousand foot; and the latter of one thousand nine hundred and twelve horse, and thirty-four thousand and fifty foot:—of the contingents of men furnished by the county of Surrey to the camp at Tilbury, "were eight lances [horsemen], ninety-eight light horse, and one thousand footmen;" and for the queen's guard, "five hundred footmen."—Stow's CHRONICLE, pp. 1244-45. The camp at Tilbury was inspected by the Queen, in person, on the 9th and 10th of August; a few days before which, a very interesting letter was addressed to her by the earl of Leicester, on the subject of her visit, dated from Gravesend; and a correct copy of which has been given by Mr. Kempe in his volume on the Loseley Manuscripts, p. 286.

invasion; wherefore, regard being paid to the estate and revenue of the *clergy of Surrey*, he had thought fit to order them to provide one hundred men, to be in readiness for her Majesty's service, within fourteen days after the receipt of the mandate, which was dated June 27, 1588.¹⁴

On the return of the main body of the English fleet from the pursuit of the shattered squadrons of the enemy, all fear of an hostile descent was (for the present at least) entirely dissipated; and the camp at Tilbury was broken up. Shortly after, August the 24th, the earl of Leicester, by the queen's command, addressed a letter to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Surrey, directing them to make known to the Colonels and Captains of the forces of that county, who were in camp at Tilbury, her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of their dutiful and willing readiness in her service. Orders were added, that care should be taken for the preservation of the armour and accoutrements with which the soldiers had been furnished.—It appears that the troops were disbanded earlier than they otherwise might have been, on account of the approach of harvest.¹⁵

Though the men of Surrey appear to have been ever ready to arm in defence of the kingdom when threatened by foreign invasion, they were by no means disposed to submit without remonstrance, to requisitions of the government which they conceived to be arbitrary and unjust. It had been decreed, by an Act of Parliament of the 27th of Henry VIII., chap. vi., that every person having freehold in a park for deer a mile in circuit, or his farmer [tenant] should keep two brood mares, not less than thirteen hands high, under a penalty of forty shillings, "for ev'ry moneth lackyng the seid maars": and where a park was four miles in circumference, four such mares were to be kept.¹⁶ This statute probably soon fell into disuse; but when the musters were ordered in the time of queen Elizabeth, an attempt was made to revive it, and the Constables were directed to institute inquiries into the extent, respectively, not only of every deer-park in this county, "being the Queen's Majesty's or any others," but likewise of "any several pasture within the county, containing a mile or more in compass," and to deliver certified statements, with the names of the owners of the parks.

This Order, says Mr. Bray, who derived his information from a manu-

¹⁴ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 68.

¹⁵ Id.

¹⁶ The parks and inclosures in the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, and the bishopric of Durham, were exempted from the operation of this statute; as were, also, all parks and inclosed grounds wherein the tenants and inhabitants of the adjoining townships had right of common.

script belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, seems to have produced a remonstrance from the county, for there is a paper entitled "General Causes whic the County of Surrey should not be charged with any great number of Horses or Geldings." Among the alleged reasons why the county should not thus be charged are, that it is one of the least and "barrenest shires in England," and the "most chardged of anie by reason that her Majestie lieth in or about the shire contynuallie, and therby is chardged with contynuall removes and caridge of coles, wood, and other provision to the Court; and likewis with contynuall caridg's for the Admiraltie, and the Master of the Ordynance: also by my Lord Treasurer, for the reparacions of her Majestie's housse;"—that there is very little meadow in the whole shire; and lastly, that "there is never a shire in England so depelie sessed in the Subsidies as this is, by reason that it is so nigh the Corte that both gentlemen's lyvings and others are verie well knowen, whether it be in londs or goods, so as if any defaulte should be, it is streight waie subject to controlement."¹⁷

¹⁷ SURREY, vol. iii. p. 669. The returns made by the Constables do not appear, further than in the annexed list of parks; nor is the issue of the business stated.

"THE QUEEN'S:—

GULDEFORD PARK	- - - -	in the keeping of the Viscount Mountague.
WOKINGE	- - - - -	the Earl of Lincoln.
BIFLETT	- - - - -	Mr. Asken.
WITLEY	- - - - -	Mr. Jones.
BAGSHOT	- - - - -	Mr. Richard Creswell.
MORTLAKE	- - - - -	the Lord Treasurer.

"THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER'S:—

THE GREAT PARK OF FARNHAM	- - - - -	in the keeping of Burlarye.
THE LITTLE PARK OF FARNHAM	- - - - -	Burlarye.
HORSLEY (qu. Henley) PARK	- - - - -	the Earl of Lincoln.
TWO PARKS AT PIRFORD	- - - - -	the Earl of Lincoln.
BETCHWORTH	- - - - -	Sir Thomas Browne.
HERTSWOOD (in Buckland)	- - - - -	Mr. Skynner.
REIGATE	- - - - -	the Lady Howard.
BLECHINGLEY	- - - - -	the Lord Howard.
STARBURROW	- - - - -	the Lord Burrowes.
BEDDINGTON	- - - - -	Sir Francis Carew.
NONSUCH	- - - - -	the Lord Lumley.
SUTTON	- - - - -	Sir Henry Weston.
CLANDON	- - - - -	Sir Henry Weston.
ESHEIR PARK	- - - - -	

"STOKE DABERNON, Mr. Liefeld's Park, to be enquired whether it be of the compass of a mile."

In an account of Queen Elizabeth's annual expense, civil and military, inserted in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, (vol. i. p. 69.) the parks of Richmond, Bagshot, and Otelandes, are mentioned;—and it is somewhat remarkable, that those at Richmond and Oatlands should not have been named in the above list.

In April, 1596, when there was an alliance between England and France, orders were issued by Government for raising five hundred men in the county of Surrey, to form part of a body of forces intended to have been sent to the relief of Calais, then besieged by the Spaniards. However, news arriving that the town was not likely to hold out till the succours could reach the place, the orders were countermanded; and Calais and its forts were soon after surrendered to the besiegers.

In a letter addressed to the Privy Council by the Deputy-Lieutenants of Surrey, in December, 1627, in reply to one from their Lordships concerning "the billiting of soldiers," the "smallnesse and povertie of this county," and "the many and continuall greate chardges the inhabitants are subject unto for the several provisions of his Majestie's house and carriadges," are again adverted to, and pleaded in mitigation of "an extraordinary charge," then sought to be inflicted on the county under an order of the Council, "to receave and to billet such numbers of soldiers as shall be sent from the countyes of Devon and Cornwall, by the appointment of the Commissioners at Plimouth." As a further argument, the writers advert to "the great sums of money lately disbursed for the loane to his Majestie; and alsoe for the late sending out of souldiers to the number of eight hundred, whereof six hundred weare coated at the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* the coate, besides the presse and conduct money; and allsoe for passinge of soldiers travellinge throughe the county."¹⁸ The troops here spoken of were, most probably, a part of those which in the preceding summer had been dispatched for the relief of the city of Rochelle, under the command of the duke of Buckingham. About this time, the quartering of soldiers on the people became so onerous that it was complained of by Parliament, in a Petition of Right to the king.

During the civil war in the reign of Charles the First, divers transactions of importance, both of a military and a civil nature, occurred in Surrey. In January, 1641-42, when an open rupture between the king and the parliament appeared inevitable, and both parties were preparing for an appeal to the sword, an attempt was made by some of the king's adherents to assemble an armed force at Kingston-upon-Thames, with the intention (as surmised) of seizing on the "magazine of arms" which was deposited there "for that part of the county;" and thence proceeding to Portsmouth, to secure it for the king. This scheme was defeated by the promptness of the Parliament, which, after receiving the information on the 12th of January, appointed a Committee to inquire into particulars, and on their report, "That

¹⁸ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 669.

there were about two hundred men there that are officers, [called in another place, 'disbanded officers and reformadoes,'] and that the Town is full of Horses; that they have pistols, and carry themselves in a disorderly manner, to the terror of the people; that my Lord Digby was there on horseback with pistols; that Colonel Lunsford and two others of that name were there also; and that there was two cart-loads of ammunition going to them,"¹⁹—it was "*Ordered* by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, 'That the Sheriffs of *Surrey*, *Berks*, *Bucks*, *Oxford*, and *Middlesex*, calling to their assistance the Justices of the Peace, and the Trained Bands of those several Counties, or so many of them as shall be necessary for the Service, shall suppress this unlawful Assembly, and all other the like assemblies gathered together to the Disturbance of the publick Peace of this kingdom, in their several Counties respectively."²⁰ By this, and other vigorous measures suited to the emergency of the case, the contemplated outbreak against the Parliament was prevented being carried into effect; and Colonel Lunsford, whom the Commons had ordered to be arrested as a delinquent by the Serjeant-at-arms, was (according to Whitelock) committed to the Tower.²¹ Digby, who had been the king's chief counsellor in his ill-advised and rash attempt to seize the five members in the House of Commons, whom he had accused of high treason, was ordered to attend in his place in parliament; but he thought it more prudent to quit the kingdom, than obey the mandate of his political opponents; and, aided by a warrant from the king, he "escaped beyond sea."²²

¹⁹ Rushworth, HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, vol. iv. p. 495. About the same time—"One Lee, a waterman, informed the House of some great saddles that were to be sent to Kingston; the Serjeant attending the House was ordered to seize them, who did seize the same accordingly."—Id. p. 496.

²⁰ JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, vol. ii. p. 376.

²¹ Whitelock's MEMORIALS, p. 54; edit. 1732. It appears from the *Journals* of the Commons, that on the 2nd of February following, it was resolved, "That Colonel Thos. Lunsford, knt., now prisoner in the Serjeant's Custody, shall be forthwith bailed, upon such security as shall be tendered to the Committee at Merchant Taylors-hall, and by them be allowed of."—vol. ii. p. 411. Lunsford was a soldier of fortune, and of desperate character; yet the king, on the 24th of December, 1641, had appointed him Lieutenant of the Tower, "he being," says Clarendon, "such a man as he might rely upon." The popular indignation against Lunsford's appointment was so strong, however, that the king found it necessary to deprive him of his keys on the evening of the 26th of December; and soon afterwards he conferred the vacant lieutenancy on Sir John Byron.

²² Carte represents Lord Digby as having merely gone to Kingston "in a coach and six hired horses," with a message of thanks from his Majesty to thirty or forty of the officers who had accompanied him from Whitehall to Hampton Court, and who had afterwards "gone to Kingston, a town over against it, on the other side of the river, to find accommodation for themselves which the palace did not afford."—HISTORY OF ENGLAND, vol. iv. p. 406.

In the course of the war which shortly afterwards commenced, the inhabitants of Kingston, in general, manifested a disposition in favour of the royal cause; though the town was repeatedly occupied, alternately by the troops of each of the contending parties. In October, 1642, a detachment of 3,000 men, from the army of the Parliamentary General (the earl of Essex) was quartered at Kingston. In the beginning of the month following, Sir Richard Onslow, one of the knights of the shire, led the Trained Bands of Southwark to Kingston, but being very ill received by the townspeople, they retreated; and a few days afterwards, twenty troops of horse were sent to secure the town till the earl of Warwick arrived with the rest of the army. These troops, however, must have been speedily recalled, for on the 13th of November, the day on which a skirmish took place between the royalists and the parliamentarians at Brentford, the king marched with his army to Kingston, and remained there till the 18th, receiving from the people strong proofs of their devotion to his cause.²³ He then, however, on the advance of the earl of Essex, who had been reinforced by the Trained Bands of London, retreated to Reading.

An engagement appears to have taken place at, or near Kingston, about this period,—for we are told, that after the battle of Edgehill, (fought Oct. 23,) prince Rupert, having failed in an attempt to take Windsor castle, marched towards Kingston, and meeting with a detachment from the army of the earl of Essex in conjunction with the Trained-bands of Surrey and Berkshire, a battle ensued; and the prince was defeated and forced to retreat. This contest is supposed to have taken place between Kingston and Oatlands.²⁴

The castle of Farnham was occupied by the royalists in 1642, and Sir John Denham was appointed governor by the king; but he did not long retain the office, for in December that year, the fortress was attacked and taken by Sir William Waller. George Wither, the poet, was subsequently made governor of Farnham castle by the parliament; and in 1648 the fortifications were demolished, by order of the then existing government.

²³ Lysons, *ENVIRONS OF LONDON*, vol. i. p. 218. It would seem, however, from Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, (vol. iii. p. 76, 8vo.) that the king himself did not remain at Kingston, but took up his quarters at Hampton Court and Oatlands.

²⁴ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 670; from the "King's pamphlets," in the British Museum, vol. 33: art. 10. "The two Parties met in a lane forty feet wide, with a hedge on each side, where there was a sharp fight, and the Parliament's forces were nearly overpowered; but they sent Parties under cover of the hedges, who got into the Prince's rear: this occasioned him to face about, and, after having beat off these assailants, he marched away. The Paper states, that ten cavaliers of quality were killed, and three hundred men and three hundred horses taken; and it acknowledges that the Parliament's forces lost three hundred men, but does not state the name of their commanding officer."—Id.

On the 14th of February, 1642-43, an Ordinance was passed by the House of Commons, for raising five hundred *dragoons*²⁵ in the county of Surrey, under the command of Nicholas Stoughton, for the defence of the said county; and also "for raising of monies upon Delinquents, Papists, Bishops, Dean and Chapter, &c. for the maintenance of the said forces." This was ordered to be sent to the Lords for their concurrence, by Sir Richard Onslow. On the 7th of March following, it was "Resolved, that Sir Ambrose Browne be enjoined to advance the Service of the weekly Assessments of the county of Surrey; and to give an account, from time to time, of his doings herein to the House."²⁶

In March, 1642-43, the Parliament issued, "An Ordinance sequestering the Estates of Delinquents, Papists, Spyes, and Intelligencers; together with Instructions for such Persons as are employed in sequestering such Delinquents' Estates." From the preamble to this Ordinance it appears, that under the designation of delinquents were comprehended the bishops, deans, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries; "with all other person and persons, ecclesiasticall or temporall, as have raised or shall raise armes against the Parliament;—or have voluntarily contributed, or shall voluntarily contribute (not being under the power of any part of the King's army at the time of such contributing) any money, horse, plate, arms, munition, or other ayd or assistance for or towards the maintenance of any Forces raised against the Parliament;—and all such as have joyned or shall joyn in any Oath or act of association against the Parliament; or have imposed or shall impose any tax or assessment upon his Majesties Subjects for or towards the maintenance of any Forces against the Parliament."²⁷

To this Ordinance are appended lists of commissioners or sequestrators for the execution of the decree in all English counties, cities, and principal towns, then within the jurisdiction and control of the parliament. The following persons were appointed sequestrators for the county of Surrey:—

Sir Richard Onslow, Sir William Elliot, Sir Robert Parkhurst, knights; Nicholas Stoughton, George Evelin (of Wotton), Henry

²⁵ Charles the First, in a letter to the earl of Newcastle, dated from Oxford, in December, 1642, uses the same word. "I have no greater want," says the king, "then of Armes;—my next greatest want is Dragoons, which I want the more, because it is the Rebelles (indeed only) strenth."—ELLIS'S ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. vol. iii. p. 293; 1st series.

²⁶ JOURNALS, &c. vol. ii. pp. 964, and 992.

²⁷ One copy of this Ordinance is dated March 31; and another, April 1. It had finally passed the House of Commons on the previous 7th of March, on a division of forty-two noes to fifty-one yeas.—JOURNALS, vol. ii. p. 993.

Weston, Arthur Onslow, esquires ; Sir Ambrose Brown, baronet ; Sir Anthony Vincent, knight and baronet ; Sir John Dingley, Sir Matthew Brand, knights ; Edward Sanders, Robert Holman, Robert Houghton, George Evelin, Francis Drake, Thomas Sands, George Myn, William Muschamp, esquires ; Sir John Holland, Sir John Evelyn, knights ; Robert Goodwyn, George Fairwell, John Goodwyn, esquires ; Richard Wright, and Cornelius Cook, gentlemen.²⁸

Though it must not be concluded, that in the selection of the individuals whose names appear in this list, any were admitted who were known to be friendly to the cause of the king, yet it is by no means probable that they were all decided partizans of the parliament ; for on the 14th of April (a fortnight after the date of the above Ordinance) appeared another decree, purporting that all commissioners appointed by the parliament for raising money, &c. who should *refuse* to act under the Ordinances, should be themselves treated as delinquents.²⁹ Hence it seems probable, that persons were sometimes fixed on by the parliament to act as commissioners to whom the office was by no means acceptable ; though doubtless, in making up the lists, care was taken to introduce a number of commissioners of known devotion to the parliament, sufficient to neutralize the influence of any of their coadjutors who might be disposed to favour those who were termed delinquents.

When the parliament had effectually triumphed over the king, and he was a captive in the custody of the army, disputes arose among the successful opponents of the misguided monarch. The citizens of London sided with the parliament against the army ; and the commander-in-chief, Fairfax, whose troops were quartered at Brentford and its vicinity, sent a detachment under Colonel Rainsborough to cross the Thames from Hampton Court, and take possession of Southwark and the forts and works which had been constructed for the defence of the city in that quarter. Rainsborough having succeeded in this enterprise, the General marched to London, and received the humble submission of the mayor and aldermen. Having thus secured possession of the metropolis, Fairfax quartered his men in Westminster, and between Hampton Court and London ; the council of officers being stationed at Fulham and Putney. We are told, that the church at Putney was the scene of their deliberations, and that they were accustomed to seat themselves around the com-

²⁸ See " All the severall ORDINANCES and ORDERS, made by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning Sequestering the Estates of Delinquents," &c. Lond. 1645: 4to. pp. 1, 2, 16.

²⁹ Id. p. 20.

munion-table; but before they proceeded to debate, they usually heard a sermon from Hugh Peters, or some favourite preacher.³⁰

Sir Thomas Fairfax addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated from Putney, November 8, 1647, in which, after complaining of the conduct of the parliament, he states that he had appointed a speedy rendezvous of the army.³¹ This took place at Kingston, on the 25th of the same month, when eight regiments presented to the General a 'Declaration of their loyalty to his Majesty, their due respect to his Excellency, and their desires touching the public weale of the kingdom.'

In May, 1648, a petition of the nobility, &c. of Surrey, whose names were subscribed in several schedules, was presented to the parliament, in favour of Episcopacy; and another from the inhabitants of Southwark and places adjacent, "being all true Protestants," complaining of their ministers and others being disturbed in churches, and praying redress, subscribed by all the knights, Justices of the peace, gentlemen, and freeholders, at the quarter sessions, and afterwards by the chief inhabitants of Southwark and places adjacent, besides other parts of the county. The petitioners prayed 'that the king, their only lawful sovereign, might be restored to his due honour, and come to the parliament for a personal treaty; that they might be governed no otherwise than by the known laws; that unnatural wars may be prevented from beginning again; that the ordinances against the insupportable burthen of free-quarter for the soldiers may be executed, and the army disbanded, their pay being discharged.'

A meeting was held at Dorking on the 8th of May, when copies of the Surrey petition were ordered to be printed for subscription, and another meeting was appointed on Putney Heath, on the 16th of the same month, when the subscribers were desired to attend, in order to present it to the House of Commons.³² The petitioners assembled accordingly, and having obtained permission from the Corporation of London, passed through the city to Westminster in a numerous body, some on horseback, and others on foot. They presented their petition to both Houses of Parliament; Sir Edmond Bowyer³³ of Camberwell (according to Mr. Bray) being the person by whom it was presented to the Commons; yet the *Journals* say, (vol. v. p. 561,) that it was delivered

³⁰ Lysons, *ENVIRONS*, vol. i. p. 408; from the hebdomadal, "*Perfect Occurrences*" of Oct. 8, 1647; and Whitelock's *Memorials*, p. 270

³¹ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 671.

³² Mr. John Evershed, of an old yeomanry family at Ockley, near Dorking, took an active part in this business.

³³ The Estate of this gentleman was under sequestration in October, 1648. See *ORDINANCES, &c. of the Lords and Commons*, p. 79.

in by Mr. Price. Whilst the members deliberated, a tumult took place in the passages to the House, and in Westminster Hall; and on the soldiers on guard being reinforced to suppress it, a few of the petitioners were seized and committed to prison, and the others dispersed and fled; some lives having been lost on both sides.

In an account of this affair published on the part of the army, it is stated that the petitioners marched through London with trumpets, pipes, and fiddles; the leaders crying "For God and King Charles!" that at Whitehall they insulted the soldiers, shouting "High for King Charles!" that they were furnished with white and green ribbands; and that the fray commenced by some of their party attacking the centinels, some of whom were knocked down and disarmed, and one killed with his own sword.³⁴

The petitioners also, on their part, published a state of their case, on the 18th of May; in which they asserted their right to petition the supreme authority; acknowledging, however, that it was their duty to submit to the determination of the parliament until a new one should be called: they stated, that they never meant to recommend that the king should be restored to power unconditionally, though many of their countrymen were for bringing him in on any terms, or even without conditions: they admitted, that many of the royalists had joined them, using provocations to the soldiers, which the petitioners abhorred, though their hands were to the petition; that they disliked this, but not less the violence of the soldiers; that they would present no more petitions, but invite the people of the county to join in an engagement to bring in the king, but not without conditions, and recommend that a period be put to the present parliament; that the army may be paid and discharged; that associations may be entered into, and measures taken for mutual defence; that no violence be used towards any that continue peaceable; and that it may not be in the power of the king, the parliament, or the army, to oppress and ruin the people at their pleasure, either by committees, taxes, or free-quarter. This statement is dated at Gilford, 18 May,

³⁴ Lilly, the celebrated "Student in Astrologie," as he styled himself, gives the following account of this affair, in his *ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTION*, &c. p. 24; small 4to. 1648.— "In May, the *Surrey men* present a Petition to both Houses, of ill consequence. Their Foot Freeholders (who were very unruly, as I saw with my own eyes, both in the Strand and in the Hall at Westminster), had some dispute and ill language with Colonel Baxter's foot, who guarded the House that day; but the Colonel's men, though much provoked, forbore, untill one of their men was slain by a Surrey Broom-man or Miller (a Freeholder forsooth); but then they cleared the Hall, and made the simple men know, that a Souldier's Sword cuts deeper than an ill word. Indeed many of the Foot Petitioners were fellowes inconsiderable, and purposely provided to make a tumult; their Horse, in number seven or eight hundred, were very civill, and some Gentlemen there were amongst them."

1648.³⁵ In this address, the men of Surrey only re-echoed the sentiments of the great body of the people of England. The miseries arising from domestic warfare had been experienced alike by royalists, parliamentarians, and those who had wished (and perhaps fruitlessly endeavoured) to observe a state of neutrality. The burthens with which the nation was oppressed had become intolerable; and those who were capable of reflecting at all on the state of affairs must have perceived, that the triumph of the parliament over the king was not likely to lead to the establishment of a free government. It was no wonder, therefore, that the people in general were anxiously desirous that the matters in dispute between the king and the parliament should be finally arranged, and public tranquillity restored. In these circumstances, some of those persons who had been most active anti-royalists, and whose efforts had contributed to subject their sovereign to the power of his opponents, were now willing to join with his firmest adherents, in endeavouring to compel the parliament to come to a settlement with the king, and restore him to such a share of authority as would conduce to the welfare of the people.³⁶ It being

³⁵ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 672.

³⁶ There are numerous entries on the JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, for the year 1648, in respect to the events consequent upon the preparing and presenting of the Surrey Petition. Whilst even in a course of signature, it excited the attention of Parliament; and an Order of both Houses was dispatched to the Sheriff and Deputy-Lieutenants of Surrey, enjoining them to take effectual steps to suppress tumults and preserve the peace of the county.

On the 16th of May the petition was presented by a Mr. Price, who with other freeholders had been admitted to bring it into the House of Commons; and that gentleman on presenting it said, "That he was *commanded* to desire a speedy and satisfactory answer thereunto." The deputation then withdrew; and the petition was read; yet this had scarcely been done, when the officer on guard, Lieutenant Colonel Cobbett, requested entrance, and he informed the House, "That the Surrey Petitioners enforced the Guard, and knocked down some of the Soldiers, and gave out words, 'That they would have a speedy and satisfactory Answer, or else they would have the Blood of this House;—and are withdrawn into the Fields.'"

These hostile denunciations, conjoined with the general state and popular excitement of the country, so alarmed the Parliament, that they immediately passed an Ordinance for calling out and training the Militia of the city of London and its Liberties; every person "meet and fit for the wars," being rendered liable to serve. On the following day, the House of Commons appointed a Committee of forty members, together with the knights and burgesses of the county of Surrey and Southwark, "to examine the whole business of the Riot yesterday; and to state the whole matter of fact, and to report it to the House;" and also, "to state the course that ought to be observed in the preferring Petitions to the House, according to the ancient practice and custom of Parliament." The lord-mayor, and others in authority, were likewise required "to take care that no Multitudes do pass the City upon any pretence whatsoever; and that they take care, that they suffer none to come in arms, but give power to their guards to disarm all such."

In their subsequent proceedings, it is very evident that, for a time, the Parliament pursued a temporizing course of policy, and affected to be ready to give every encourage-

found from experience that the parliament, or rather the House of Commons and the army on which the power of that House depended, had no disposition to yield to the wishes of the people, as expressed in their petitions and remonstrances, many were disposed to consider an appeal to arms as their only resource. Hence insurrections broke out in different parts of the kingdom, and especially in the counties of Kent and Surrey.

The armed associations in these adjoining counties appear to have been entirely independent of each other; they were formed and governed by different leaders, who never acted in concert, and whose views and objects were probably not exactly the same. The principal persons engaged in the insurrection in Surrey were, the earl of

ment to the petitioners, "for the satisfaction of their just desires;" and on the 10th of June, the following answer to the petition was ordered to be given, and the knights of the shire were directed to publish and make it known to the petitioners, viz.—"This House, being sensible of the former services of the County of Surrey, and their late peaceable Demeanor in the said County, hath thought fit to give this Answer to the Petition received thence: That this House doth not doubt but the said County must needs take notice of their Proceedings, in relation to the Settlement of the Peace of the kingdom, by a Treaty with the King for a safe and well-grounded Peace: And this House hath in Consideration such further Means as are most conducive to that End, and to the Easing of the Burdens of the People; which, by God's Blessing, they hope may give Satisfaction to the Petitioners, and to the Kingdom."

That this conciliatory address had not all the effect expected from it is clear, from an Order of the Commons' House, issued on the ensuing 4th of July, by which it was referred to the Committee at *Derby House*, "to take such effectual course with *Farnham Castle* as to put it in that condition of indefensibleness, as it may be no occasion for the endangering the Peace of that county; and to take likewise care of *Sterborough Castle*, *Rygate*, and *Martin Abbey*, [Merton Abbey?] and other places of strength in that County; to put them in such a condition that no use may be made of them, to the endangering the Peace of the Kingdom." The gentlemen of Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hants, were also required to repair to *Derby House*, "and give their best advice and assistance how the Places of Strength in those Counties may be secured from any danger; and all dangerous Persons secured, and arms seized; and all dangerous Meetings prevented and dissolved; and all other fitting course taken to prevent Disturbances, and preserve the Peace of those counties."

On the 10th of July, the House of Commons authorized the "Committee of Surrey" to raise a Troop of Horse for the defence and safety of the county, "the said Troop to be raised and maintained out of the new *Sequestrations* of those Persons who have been engaged in the late Rising in that County;"—and on the following day a Committee of fifty-one members of the House was nominated, to examine "who were actors in the late Insurrection in Surrey, and Engagement with the Earl of Holland, or the Lord Goreing, or Sir Charles Lucas; or who were privy to it, or promoters of it, by contribution, or furnishing of any money, horse, arms, or ammunition." In October following, an *Ordinance* of both Houses was passed, for defraying the expense of raising and maintaining both a Troop of Horse, and a Company of Foot, in Surrey, out of the new delinquents' estates in that county, "who had been engaged in the Insurrection of the Earl of Holland."—Vide Commons' JOURNALS, vol. v. pp. 550, 561, 562, 567, 593, 622, 631, 691; and vol. vi. pp. 10, and 55.

Holland, the duke of Buckingham, his brother Lord Francis Villiers, and the earl of Peterborough. Lord Holland was the younger brother of the earl of Warwick, who was a stedfast adherent of the parliament; but the former had changed sides more than once during the progress of the contest between the king and the legislature.³⁷ He had been a favourite courtier, yet he was one of the first who deserted the court before hostilities commenced; then, after having for some time joined in all the measures of the parliament at Westminster, he went to Oxford, and offered his services to king Charles; but not finding his tardy loyalty so highly appreciated as he expected, he returned to the quarters of the anti-royalists, and acted with them till the civil war was terminated (or rather suspended) by the king's captivity; and now, having abundant cause to be dissatisfied with the conduct of his political associates, he again left them, to share in the counsels and proceedings of those whose object was the restoration of monarchical government. The duke of Buckingham (son of the celebrated favourite of James I.) was at this time chiefly distinguished among the royalists on account of his rank and fortune: Lord Francis Villiers was a youth, only twenty years of age; and the earl of Peterborough was a youth also.³⁸ These noblemen, and others who joined with them, issued a Declaration, dated July 6, 1648, "complaining of Forces being raised, without authority, to continue a bloody intestine war, assisted by the Committees of the Counties, who abused the people by an arbitrary government: that they had taken up arms for the King and Parliament, Religion, and the known Laws and Peace of his Majesty's kingdom, without any other design than to see this well established: they express their hope that the City and Kingdom would rather join with *them* than with those Forces who, by breach of faith, kept up the sword when those that delivered it into their hands commanded the laying of it down; that sad circumstances are discovered concerning his Majesty's person, and a confusion and levelling undertaken to overturn the monarchy, and to turn that order which

³⁷ In Lilly's *ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTION*, the author, when speaking of the events which had been "suddenly subsequent after the appearance of the three *Suns*," on February 28, 1647-48, calls the insurrection a "foolish, childish enterprise" (p. 11); and in another passage (p. 25), he mentions it thus.—"In July, the Duke of Buckingham, old Holland, and young Peterborough, make a childish uproar, rise against the Parliament, are beaten, killed, taken, and routed; a sufficient payment for their follies, who upon so weak principles intended to raise so mighty a Fabric."

³⁸ Clarendon, in his account of the Surrey Insurrection, in the *HISTORY OF THE REBELLION*, does not mention the earl of Peterborough; nor does the latter, indeed, seem to have taken any very prominent part in the enterprise. When the insurrection was suppressed, he sought refuge in Holland. See Rushworth, *HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS*, vol. vii. p. 1223.

preserves all our lives and fortunes into a wild and unlimited confusion; this they declare to disabuse the Kingdom, who may be told that they only move to set up the King in a tyrannical power, rather than in his just government consistent with the rights and freedom of the Parliament, which they protest they will endeavour to preserve."³⁹

Copies of this Declaration were transmitted to the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, and to the Lord-Mayor of London.

This open hostility to the ruling powers seems to have been but feebly supported. Lord Clarendon states, that the first rendezvous was appointed to be at Kingston, and that the earl of Holland took up his quarters there two nights, and one whole day, expecting to be joined by numbers; and that, in fact, many persons of quality went in their coaches from London, to visit him during the day he passed at that place, but returned to town again without molestation. We are further told, that the earl was joined by some troops; and that he had with him Major Dalbier, an officer who had deserted from the service of the parliament, and being intrusted with a command, executed it so ill, that to his misconduct is attributed the defeat and dispersion of the royalists, which soon took place, Dalbier himself being among the slain.

There is, however, a fuller account extant of the suppression of this insurrection, published by an order of the *Derby House* Committee, (July 8, 1648,) and witnessed by Major Audeley, who was one of the principal officers commanding the troops employed by the parliament on this occasion. From this document it appears, that the military operations of the conflicting parties were not confined to Kingston, but extended to other places within the county. Sir Michael Livesey (or Levesey), a Kentish baronet, who commanded a regiment of cavalry in the service of the parliament, had, it seems, obtained intelligence that a meeting of the insurgents was to take place on Banstead Downs, under the pretext of attending a horse-race; and that six hundred horse had been collected, to be marched to Reigate. He thereupon dispatched Major Audeley, with three troops of his own regiment, from Hounslow, with orders to prevent the meeting at Banstead, and to take possession of the castle of Reigate, which belonged to Lord Monson. The royalists, however, had already assembled, and the six hundred horsemen had taken post at Reigate before Major Audeley arrived there with his detachment. He attacked and drove in the guard they had stationed on Red-hill, about a mile eastward of the town; but when the main body of their forces drew out to oppose him, not thinking

³⁹ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 673.

himself strong enough to hazard an engagement, he sent to Sir Michael Livesey and Major Gibbons, to desire that they would hasten to his assistance with all the force they could command. The royalists, probably expecting that Audeley would soon receive a reinforcement, quitted Reigate, and marched to Dorking; a movement, of which he seems to have had no suspicion. Major Gibbons, with his own troop, and two troops of Colonel Rich's men, reached Reigate the same night, and found there neither foes nor friends. The royalists, learning that Audeley had not entered Reigate after they had left it, returned the next morning, to take possession of their former quarters; but, discovering that additional forces had been sent to oppose them, they marched off towards Kingston.

After the arrival of the reinforcement, the forces of the parliamentarians consisted of five troops of cavalry, and three companies of infantry, from Sir Michael Livesey's regiment; two troops from the regiment of Colonel Rich, and the troop commanded by Major Gibbons. At the head of these forces, Colonel Livesey marched from Red-hill, in pursuit of the royalists, about two hours after their last retreat from Reigate. He overtook them before they had reached Ewell; when a slight skirmish took place, and six horsemen of the royalists were taken prisoners; and near Nonsuch Park, some others shared the same fate. On a hill, about midway between Nonsuch and Kingston, the retreating troops faced about, and drew up in order of battle, to await the attack of their pursuers. They had probably chosen an advantageous position; for neither party seemed willing to commence the contest; Livesey, as we are told, waiting for the advance of his rear division of horse. In the meantime, some single men from either side came forward, who, says Audeley, "played valiantly." At length, a Cornet in Rich's troop, with fifty horsemen, began the onset; and being supported by Gibbons, and the rest of the division, the royalists, "after a gallant defence, and as sharp a charge as ever I saw," continues Audeley, "in these unhappy wars, were routed." But it seems they made good their retreat to Kingston; and the foot being sent forward, while the cavalry brought up the rear, they entered the town in good order; the parliamentarians, who had pursued them, being repulsed. Colonel Livesey then drew up his men (the cavalry) in a lane before Kingston; but the infantry not coming up in time to renew the assault, he took his post during the night in a close within half a mile of the market-place, "supposing his opponents had prepared too well for him." In the morning, the assailants finding their alarum unnoticed, a guard of horse was sent into the town to reconnoitre; when they discovered that the royalists had quitted the place,

leaving behind them their carriages and one hundred horses. Audeley's letter states, that about twenty were slain; amongst whom were Lord Francis Villiers, and two or three others of eminence;—about one hundred men were made prisoners, and two hundred horses were taken: He adds, that a guard of twenty soldiers were left at Reigate castle; and that Mr. Fenneck, a country gentleman, had the ordering of them, till the committee should otherwise appoint.⁴⁰

The only "persons of eminence" who were killed in this insurrection, besides Lord F. Villiers, were, the eldest son of Sir Kenelm Digby, and Major Dalbier already mentioned. Some interesting circumstances, relative to the fate of Villiers, are mentioned by Mr. Lysons. "This young Nobleman behaved with signal courage; and after his horse had been killed under him, he stood with his back against a tree, defending himself against several assailants, till at length [having refused quarter] he sunk under his wounds. The next day, the Lords at Westminster, who had heard the report of the skirmish, and that Lord Francis Villiers was dangerously wounded, made an order, that chirurgeons might be permitted to go to Kingston, and take care of him, if he were yet alive; but, as one of the Journalists of that time observes, 'it was too late, for he was dead and stripped, and good pillage found in his pocket.' His body was conveyed to York-house, in the Strand, by water; and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster Abbey." The initials of his name were inscribed on the tree under which he was slain; and remained till it was cut down, as Aubrey says, in the year 1680. Some elegies were written on the death of Lord Francis Villiers, which are still extant. He fell on the 7th of July, 1648.⁴¹

When the royalists fled from Kingston, the greater part of them dispersed to seek for places of concealment; many going to London, reasonably conceiving that they might be most likely to escape notice in a crowded metropolis. The leader of this miserably-conducted enterprise, the earl of Holland, accompanied by the duke of Buckingham, and about three hundred horse, first fled to Harrow-on-the-Hill, and thence to St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, where the earl was taken prisoner in his chamber. He was committed to the Tower; and being, at length, tried and condemned, he was beheaded on the 9th of March, 1648-9. The duke escaped, and afterwards took refuge in Holland, where he joined prince Charles, with whom he subsequently went to Scotland.

⁴⁰ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 674; from a Tract among the King's Pamphlets, in the British Museum, vol. 375, art. 30; intituled "A True Relation," &c.

⁴¹ ENVIRONS OF LONDON, vol. i. p. 219-20: from "Perfect Occurrences," and other authorities, quoted in the margin.

One of the consequences resulting from the insurrection in Surrey under Lord Holland, was the issue of the Ordinance of Parliament, October 18, 1648, for "Sequestering the Estates both Real and Personal of Delinquents, to be employed for and towards the raising and maintaining of a Troop of Horse for the Service of the Parliament, within the County of Surrey." This Ordinance was especially directed against all persons who had been in arms "in the late Rebellion raised by the Earl of Holland and others in the county of Surrey"; and all their adherents, and those who assisted them, or made preparations for assisting with men, money, horses, arms, or ammunition. The following names of gentlemen of the county of Surrey were added to the Committee of Sequestrations before-appointed:—Sir William Brereton, bart., John Lloyd, esq., Charles Lord Car, John Thyn, Arthur Squib, George Duncomb of Shalford, William Ellyot, esq., Sir Robert Needham, knt., Thomas Scott, Richard Salway, and William Owfield, esqrs.⁴²

It was, probably, another consequence of the insurrection in Surrey, that greater numbers of troops than usual were shortly afterwards quartered in the county; for, in 1649, the disorderly and oppressive conduct of the soldiers, who were commanded by Sir Michael Livesey, compelled the inhabitants of several places in the western part of the county to join in a complaint and remonstrance, which was presented to the commander-in-chief, Sir Thomas Fairfax. In this petition, the inhabitants of Chittingfold, Witley, Thursley, Pepper-harrow, Wanborow, Put'nham, and Compton, complain of great poverty, and inability to pay taxes; adding, "yet nevertheless there is [are] at present very many soldiers, under the command of Sir Michael Livesey of Kent, quartered upon them upon free quarter, committing many acts of violence and disorder:" they therefore intreat his Excellency "speedily to take order that the said soldiers may be removed."

This remonstrance met with attention. An order was issued, signed by Oliver Cromwell, and dated April 16, 1649, for the removal of Colonel Livesey's regiment to other quarters in Northamptonshire; and the general, Sir T. Fairfax, addressed a mandate to the officers of the regiment, and the Justices of peace, requiring them to examine and punish all abuses.⁴³

In 1650, when Charles II., at the head of an army composed partly of Scotsmen and partly of English royalists, entered England to assert his right to the crown, a regiment was raised in the county of Surrey, for the service of the parliament; and the command of it was given to Sir Richard Onslow; but the decisive victory gained by Cromwell

⁴² ORDINANCES, &c. p. 81.

⁴³ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 674.

at Worcester, on the 3rd of September in the same year, rendered the aid of the Surrey men unnecessary.⁴⁴

Names of Commissioners for the county of Surrey, [about 1649.]⁴⁵

Will'us Lenthall, Prolocutor Parliamenti.	Georgi's Farewell [of the Inner Temple.]
Tho's Dominus Fairfax, Dux Gene'ls, &c.	Lancel's Johnson.
Bulstrode Whitlock, D'ni Comission'	Georgi's Duncomb [of Shalford.]
Ric'us Keble, } magni sigilli	Henry Tonstall.
Joh'nes Lisle, } Angliæ.	Johannes Smyth.
Henric's Comes Kanc'.	Nic'l's Love.
Ph'us Comes Pembr' et Montgom'.	Geo. Withers, [the Poet.]
Carolus Comes Nott'.	Rob't's Titchborne.
Will's Præcomes Mounson.	John Goodwyn [of the Inner Temple, and of Blechingley.]
H'nríc's Rolle, Capital' Justic', &c.	John Corbet.
Oliver St. Jo'n, Capit'l' Justic' de Banco, &c.	Tho. Scott.
Joh'es Wilde, Capit'l' Baron Sec'.	Cornell's Cook.
Petr's Phesand, un's Just' de Banco.	Geo. Snelling.
Benj' Weston, Ar.	Geo. Thompson.
Will's Armin, Bar.	Roland Wilson, jun.
Mich'l Livesey, Bar. [a Colonel in the Par- liament Army.]	Joh's Hardwick.
Will's Brereton, Bar. [the same—of Croy- don.]	Joh'es Blackwell.
Henric's Heyman, Mil. & Bar.	Ed'us Jordan [of Gatwick.]
Tho. Walsingham, Mil. [Croydon.]	Joh's Beauchamp de Rygate.
Joh'es Lenthall, Mil. [Owner of the King's Bench Prison.]	Lodovic's Audeley, [Major in the Parlia- ment Army.]
Georg's Askew, Mil.	Joh's Fenwick.
Tho. Jervoyse, Mil.	Tho. Moor.
Joh'n's Howland, Mil. [a Citizen : estate at Rotherhithe, &c.]	Lawrence Marsh [of Dorking.]
Tho. Evelyn, Mil. [of Long Ditton.]	Rob't's Purse.
Ric'us Onslow, Mil. [of West Clandon.]	Will's Mullins.
Jos. Dingley, Mil.	Joh's Mason.
Ric'us Bettyson, Mil. [estate at Willey in Chaldon.]	Jacobus Sherley.
Mattheus Brand, Mil. [qu. of West Moul- sey ?]	Lion'l Rawlins.
Rob't's Wood, Mil.	Joh's Westbrook.
Rob't's Parkhurst, Mil. [of Pirford.]	Jacobus Pitson, [Major in the Parliament Army.]
Isaacus Pennington, Ald'man, London.	Rob't's Dolman.
Rob't's Wallop.	Sebast. Good.
Corneli's Holland.	Rob't's Mead.
Anthon's Stapeley.	Martin Rythe.
Herbert Morley.	Joh's How.
Rob't's Goodwyn.	Roland Wilson, Sen.
	Sackford Gunson.
	Ric'us Blagrove.
	Samuell Highland.
	Tho. Cooper, Armiger. ⁴⁶

⁴⁴ See A SECOND NARRATIVE OF THE LATE PARLIAMENT; 1658. Reprinted in the "Harleian Miscellany;" vol. iii. p. 486: edit. 1809.

⁴⁵ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 675. Communicated by William Smyth, esq. of Godalming.

⁴⁶ In the above List of Commissioners are the names of several of those persons

On the 29th of May, 1660, when Charles the Second made his triumphal entry into the metropolis, the county of Surrey poured forth its thousands and tens of thousands, to welcome the newly-restored sovereign to the throne of his ancestors. On that day, which was the anniversary of his own birth,⁴⁷ the king alighted from his carriage on the farther side of Blackheath, and mounting his horse, reviewed "divers Troops of Horse in a splendid and glorious equipage;" after which, he proceeded in a grand cavalcade to *St. George's Fields*, ("all the Wayes being full of innumerable Companyes of people,") where he was received by the Lord-Mayor and Corporation of London, and conducted to "a large Tent, richly hung, wherein was placed, under a canopy, a rich Chaire of State." Here the king, after partaking of a sumptuous banquet, knighted the lord-mayor, (Sir Thomas Allen,) and gave him permission, "to gratify the City," to bear the sword immediately before his own person, in his further progress to Whitehall. The dukes of York and Gloucester, (the king's brothers,) rode on the right and left of the king; and the lord-mayor was similarly attended by the Lord General Monck, and the earl of Lindsey, the Lord Great Chamberlain. Numerous bodies of soldiers, both of horse and foot, accompanied the procession, and "in this magnificent Military fashion, his Ma^{tie} entered the Borough of Southwark, about three of the Clock that afternoon, and so, over the Bridge in the City; all the streetes and windowes, even to Whitehall, being replenished with innumerable people of all Conditions, who were the joyful spectators of this his Ma^{ties} happy returne";—and restoration "to his Crowne and Royall Dignity."⁴⁸

The vexatious conduct of the *Ecclesiastical Courts*, in the time of Charles the Second, and the extreme and unjustifiable severity with which they exercised their power, occasioned the inhabitants of Surrey, in December, 1680, to petition the House of Commons against their several proceedings. The petition was referred to a

who were appointed members of the High Court of Justice, for the trial of king Charles I. Benjamin Weston, Sir William Armin, Sir William Brereton, Robert Wallop, Herbert Morley, and John Corbet, were nominated as members of the Court, in the Act of Parliament, but they never sat in it. Lord Mounson (or Monson), John Lisle, Isaac Pennington, Cornelius Holland, and Nicholas Love, were present at the first session of the Court, January 20, 1648, and the last four at other sittings. Sir Michael Livesey, Anthony Stapeley, Robert Titchborne, and Thomas Scott, signed the death-warrant of the king.

⁴⁷ Charles was born on May the 29th, 1630, at St. James's Palace. The *bright star*, which is recorded to have appeared on the same day, at noon, shining in the east, was most probably the planet Venus, then at her eastern elongation from the sun.

⁴⁸ Vide Sir Edw. Walker's *MANNER OF THE MOST HAPPY RETURNE IN ENGLAND OF OUR GRATIOUS SOVERAIGNE LORD KING CHARLES THE SECOND*, &c. pp. 17—21. See, also, Whitelock's *MEMORIALS*, p. 702.

Committee, who were empowered to receive and to inquire into all similar complaints, and eventually, "to bring in a Bill or Bills for regulating the Proceedings of Ecclesiastical Courts."⁴⁹

But few events of a general nature, in relation to this county, remain for notice on the present occasion; and these especially refer to the raising of troops for the defence and safety of the kingdom.

During the vigorous administration of Mr. Pitt, (afterwards first earl of Chatham,) in the latter part of the reign of George the Second, an Act of Parliament was passed, for establishing a *militia* in every county; and Surrey was required, under its provisions, to furnish a regiment of eight hundred men, exclusive of officers. In consequence of this, the county magistrates assembled at Guildford, on July the 12th, 1757, to devise means for carrying the new law into effect. The common people, being alarmed at the measure, which they appear to have regarded as an encroachment on their rights, flocked together in great numbers to oppose its enforcement; and "at their head marched a sturdy yeoman of the name of Worsfold, with a large Staff, marked with the initials I. W. and a date of about the year 1587; forgetting that, perhaps, it might have been used by his ancestor for a much better purpose, to attend Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury, in opposing the invasion of the Spaniards."⁵⁰ Though the staff was seized, the prudential advice of Mr. Onslow, (Speaker of the House of Commons,) and other gentlemen, possessing influence in the county, induced the people to disperse without doing any mischief; and in the course of the following year, the regiment was completely formed, and Richard, Lord Onslow, of Clandon, the then Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, was appointed its Colonel. In 1759, the regiment was divided into two battalions, the eastern and western; in 1763, it was reformed into one regiment, and it so remained until 1797; when the number of men was increased to one thousand three hundred and thirty-six, and formed into two regiments.

In 1794, when an invasion was threatened by France, voluntary contributions for internal defence were made throughout the kingdom; and the monies raised in Surrey alone, amounted to 14,274*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; all which was paid in to Mr. Pardon, the treasurer of the county. Of this sum it appeared, when the accounts were made up in 1799, that 14,170*l.* had been expended; of which, somewhat more than one thousand pounds were charged for poundage on receiving and

⁴⁹ JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, vol. ix. p. 680.

⁵⁰ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 676. Commotions on the same account, and about the same time, took place in different parts of the kingdom; but they were all suppressed without bloodshed.

paying, advertising, and other expenses. On this occasion, Lieutenants of Hundreds and Divisions (with other officers) were appointed in addition to the Deputy-Lieutenants; and convenient depôts were fixed on, for stores and provisions, receiving cattle driven from the coast on the approach of an enemy, &c.; and barracks were established both at Guildford and Croydon.

During the progress of the revolutionary war with France, volunteer regiments of yeoman-cavalry and infantry were formed in Surrey as in other counties. Those of Surrey were reviewed on Wimbledon Common, July the 4th, 1799, by the king (George the Third); when the numbers on the field amounted to six hundred and seventy-six cavalry, and one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight infantry: on the same day, the right hon. George, Lord Onslow, the Lord-Lieutenant, was directed to inform them, of "the very sincere gratification His Majesty had derived from the regularity, order, and military appearance, they had displayed in his Majesty's presence." The number of volunteers was afterwards considerably increased; and, according to the General Returns made by order of the House of Commons in March, 1806, the cavalry of Surrey (including Southwark) amounted to seven hundred and eighty seven; and the infantry, to seven thousand four hundred and thirty-three. They were included among the forces of the Home district, which was then under the command of his royal highness the duke of Cambridge. After the conclusion of the last war, the infantry were disbanded: but a portion of the yeoman-cavalry is yet embodied, and is occasionally exercised.

In 1809, in order to enable the Government to dispatch a greater number of men on foreign service, without too much weakening the internal strength, an Act of Parliament was passed, for establishing a *local militia* throughout the country; and the number of men required to be raised in Surrey was, three thousand five hundred and eighty-four. For this purpose, the county was divided into districts; and the quota of men for each was arranged as follows:—Chertsey, fifty-five; Croydon, seven hundred and eighty-four; Dorking, eighty-seven; Guildford, three hundred and fifty-eight; Southwark, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; and West Brixton, four hundred and thirty-two. This force was, at first, divided into three regiments; but by another Act, passed in the year 1812, (52nd Geo. III. c. 38.) the local militia was augmented to five thousand three hundred and forty-four; and it was afterwards divided into five regiments, the respective head-quarters of which were at Kingston, Guildford, Croydon, Putney, and Clapham.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF THE EARLS OF WARREN AND SURREY, (AND THOMAS HOLLAND, DUKE OF SURREY,) FROM THE TIME OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

The sub-rulers of Surrey, during the existence of the South-Saxon dynasty, have been noticed already.¹ Frithwald, who was viceroy in 666, and Earl Wada, or Huda, who fell in battle in 853, being the only persons bearing sway as subordinate governors, whose names have descended to our times. At a later period, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, the entire line of the southern counties, from the banks of the Thames to the English Channel, and from the North Foreland to the extremity of Cornwall, were subjected to the almost regal domination of the '*Great Earl*' Godwin, and his sons, Harold, Sweyn, Wulnoth, Tostig, Gurth, and Leofwine.

WARREN.—The first person who bore the title of Earl of Surrey, after the Norman Conquest, was *William de Warren* (earl of Warren, in Normandy), to whom it was granted by King William Rufus, soon after his own accession to the throne in 1087. This earl had married Gundreda, a daughter of Duke William, whom he accompanied in his expedition to England, and greatly aided by his conduct and bravery in obtaining the battle of Hastings. The Conqueror rewarded his services by numerous territorial grants, but, apparently, not of lands in Surrey; for his name does not occur in the list of Tenants-in-chief in that county, given in the Domesday Book. He was, also, constituted Chief-Justicier of England, in conjunction with Richard de Tonebridge. "These two associates, when the Earls of Norfolk, Hereford, and others, contrived to make an insurrection in England, in the year 1073, (when the King was settling some disturbances in Normandy,) summoned the ringleaders into the King's Court, and when they stood out in contempt, gave them battle at a place called Fagadune, utterly routing their army, the remains of which, fleeing to Norwich, kept that city as long as they could, but were at last constrained to give it up. Ordericus Vitalis informs us, that after the above engagement, they cut off the right foot of all they took alive as a terror to others."²

This nobleman died on the 24th of June, 1088, and was buried (near the tomb of his Countess Gundreda, who had expired in childhood in 1085), in the chapter-house of the Priory of Lewes, in Sussex; which, in union with his Countess, he had founded for monks of the

¹ Vide *ante* pp. 28 and 30.

² Watson's MEMOIRS OF THE EARLS OF WARREN AND SURREY, vol. i. p. 26: the writer remarks, that "this act of cruelty was agreeable to the custom of those times." Id.

Cluniac Order, about the year 1077. This was the first convent of that religious order established in England; to which, therefore, all other Cluniac monasteries were subordinate, including the Priory of Castle-acre in Norfolk, another foundation of this Earl of Surrey. He is supposed, also, to have built the castle of Holmesdale, or Reigate, in this county, as well as other fortresses at Lewes and Castle-acre. Dugdale states, that the possessions of which this nobleman died seised, in different counties, amounted to two hundred lordships.³

William, the eldest son of the late earl, succeeded to his title and estates. When Robert, duke of Normandy, on his return from the Crusade in Palestine, asserted his right to the crown of England, and made war against his brother Henry the First, the Earl of Surrey joined him; and on the failure of the enterprise, he fled to Normandy, and incurred the forfeiture of his English dignity and property: but a compromise taking place between Duke Robert and King Henry, the Earl was restored to his possessions; and he afterwards continued firm in his allegiance. At the battle of Tenchebrai, in 1106, he commanded the rear division of the army of King Henry, and contributed to the defeat of his former ally, Robert of Normandy, who was taken captive: he also distinguished himself at Brenneville, in 1119, when Henry the First gained a victory over Lewis the Sixth of France.

The Earl of Surrey was with the King in Normandy at the time of his death, in 1135, and coming with the corpse to England, was present at his funeral in the Abbey of Reading. The Earl himself died the same year; and was interred with his parents, in the chapter-house at Lewes. After having been a suitor for the hand of the Princess Maud of Scotland, who became the first wife of Henry the First, this nobleman married a lady nearly allied to the royal family of France, namely, Isabella, daughter of Hugh, Count de Vermandois, and widow of Robert de Beaumont, Earl Mellent in Normandy, and Earl of Leicester in England.

William, the eldest son of the preceding earl, became his successor. He joined Stephen in his contest for the crown of England with the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry the First; although his conduct as a political partizan seems to have been equivocal. In 1137, he went with Stephen to Normandy; and when that prince was about to give battle to the forces of Geoffrey Plantagenet, the second husband of his rival Maud, a mutiny broke out among his troops; and the Earl of Surrey and many others deserting his standard, Stephen was obliged to make a truce for two years with his opponents. In 1140,

³ Dugdale's BARONAGE, vol. i. p. 74.

he accompanied the King to the siege of Lincoln; when the royalists, being attacked with great spirit by the army of the Empress under the command of her half-brother, the Earl of Gloucester, were completely defeated: the Earl of Surrey sought safety in flight; but Stephen himself was made prisoner. It appears, that after this battle, the Earl changing sides, took arms against Stephen; and he, probably, attended the Empress to Winchester, but was soon compelled to flee before an army collected by the bishop of that city. Maud herself escaped; but the Earl of Gloucester, the Earl of Surrey, and other nobles and knights who had covered her retreat, were taken prisoners.

In 1147, the Earl of Surrey engaged in the memorable expedition to Palestine, undertaken by the German Emperor Conrad and Lewis VII. of France; and he was slain by the Turks, in an attack they made on the French army soon after it quitted Laodicea in 1148. He was the last heir-male of this family; but by his wife Alicia, grand-daughter of Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, he left an only child, a female, named Isabel, who became Countess of Warren and Surrey in her own right.

BLOIS.—The Lady Isabel was twice married. Her first husband was *William de Blois*, earl of Morteign in Normandy; who is described by some writers as the only surviving legitimate son of King Stephen; but others, including Dugdale, speak of him as being the natural son of that prince.⁴ From the great dignities and possessions which he obtained, however, the inference in favour of his legitimacy must be admitted to preponderate.

When the treaty between Stephen and Henry Fitz-Maud, (afterwards Henry the Second,) in respect to the succession of the crown, was concluded at Wallingford, in November, 1153, it was agreed that William de Blois should have possession of all the estates and honours which his father enjoyed before he became sovereign, as well as those which had been granted him by the crown, or that he had acquired by his marriage. With the consent of Henry, other dignities were also conferred upon him; so that he bore the several titles of Earl of Boulogne, Morteign, Warren and Surrey, and Lord of the Honour of Pevensey and of Norwich.

It appears from Gervase of Canterbury,⁵ that amidst the public rejoicings on account of the above treaty, Henry detected a conspiracy against him by William, the king's son; which would have been executed, had not the latter accidentally fallen from his horse and broken his thigh, on Barham Down. Foxe, also, in his "*Acts*

⁴ Dugdale's *BARONAGE*, vol. i. p. 75.

⁵ Vide Gervase, *DECEM SCRIPTORES*, col. 1376.

and Monuments," states,—that "this Duke Henry taking his journey into Normandy, (King Stephen and his son William bringing him on his way,) William had a fall and broke his leg, and so was had to Canterbury." The sudden departure of Prince Henry from England has been attributed to this conspiracy; and it was probably the cause of his resuming (when King) those dignities which had been granted to Earl William from the crown.⁶ His patrimonial honours, and those he had acquired in marriage, he was, however, allowed to retain. The Earl attended King Henry in his expedition against Toulouse in 1159; and died, after his return to England, in October, 1160; leaving no legitimate issue.

PLANTAGENET.—Isabel, the widow of the deceased earl, next bestowed her hand, and with it her paternal inheritance, on *Hamelin Plantagenet*, who was a natural son of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, and half-brother to the King; through whose all-powerful influence he obtained the richly-endowed heiress of the house of Warren and Surrey for his consort.

In the course of the most unnatural rebellions of the sons of Henry the Second against their father, this nobleman preserved his fidelity to his liege lord; for his name occurs in a list, given by a contemporary historian, of those earls and barons who adhered to the King against his sons.⁷ In 1190, the Earl accompanied Richard the First on a visit to Normandy, before he set out for Palestine. When the King, on his return from the Crusade, was seized and imprisoned by the Emperor of Germany, and obliged to pay a heavy ransom, to be raised by contributions from his subjects, the Earl of Surrey was appointed one of the commissioners in whose custody the money, amounting to seventy thousand marks of silver, was placed as it was collected. The other members of this committee were, Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Nigel, bishop of London, William, earl of Arundel, and the Lord-Mayor of London. After the arrival of Richard in England, in 1194, the ceremony of his coronation was performed a second time at Winchester; and Earl Hamelin carried one of the swords of state before the King on that occasion. His death took place in 1201; and he was succeeded by his only son, the issue of his marriage with the Countess Isabel, who survived her husband.⁸ They had, also, an only daughter, who became the wife of Gilbert de Aquila.

⁶ Speed, *HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN*, p. 454.

⁷ V. Benedict. Abb. S. Petroburg. *HIST.* ed. a Hearne. T. i. p. 58.

⁸ This fact is ascertained from an original Deed (quoted in Manning and Bray's *SURREY*, vol. i. p. xvi.) of the Countess, being a grant of a virgate of land with *Sidlune*

William, the sixth earl of Warren and Surrey, lived in the reigns of John and Henry the Third; and being nearly related to the royal family, and favoured by both those sovereigns, he almost constantly was one of their partizans in the successive contests with the nobility and clergy in which they were involved. In the fourteenth year of the reign of John, when that king, in order to escape the dangers which threatened him, agreed to hold his crown as a vassal of the Church, and pay to the Pope an annual tribute, this Earl was one of the witnesses to the deed by which John bound himself to fulfil the engagements into which he had entered with the Papal Nuncio. He continued stedfast in his fealty to his unworthy sovereign till after the conference at Runnymede, which terminated in the grant, from the King, of the Great Charter of Liberties. At that meeting, the Earl of Surrey appeared as one of the King's advocates, and became a party to the convention between John and the associated barons. However, when he subsequently discovered that the royal hypocrite did not intend to adhere to the covenant which he had so solemnly made, and had procured an army of foreign mercenaries to make war on his own subjects, the Earl, either from motives of patriotism or policy, determined no longer to give him the aid of his power and influence. In a manuscript account of the Family of Warren, in the Heralds' Office, it is stated, that "in 1216, the Earl of Warren, and many others of the King's friends, deserted him." This account is said to have been taken from the Register of the monastery of Bernewell, in the Life of King John, and serves to confirm the assertion of Matthew Paris, that the Earl of Warren joined Lewis, the French king's son, at London, when he arrived there to assist the barons against King John, and had sent circular letters to several barons to come and do him homage, or depart the realm. This defection of the Earl was so displeasing to the King, that he sent him a precept to deliver up his castle at Pevensey to Matthew Fitzherbert, who was commanded to demolish it. "It seems plain, that the King had no suspicion that the Earl of Warren would leave him, for he had just before given him the manor of Offington in Lincolnshire, (part of the estate of William de Albini, his prisoner,) for the better defence of his castle of Stanford."⁹

On the death of John, a few months afterwards, the Earl of Pembroke having caused his son Prince Henry to be proclaimed King, under the title of Henry the Third, some of the nobles who had submitted

Mill, near Reygate, wherein she styles herself "Isabella Com'a War' post obitum d'ni et viri mei Hamelini."

⁹ Watson's MEMOIRS, &c. vol. i. p. 184-5.

to the French prince now quitted his service, and gave their support to Pembroke, who was regent of the kingdom, in the war he carried on against the still refractory barons and their foreign chief. The Earl of Surrey was one of those nobles who thus returned to their allegiance to their native sovereign.

Henry the Third, after he was firmly seated on the throne, betrayed a disposition to follow the example of his father, and become the oppressor of his subjects. Hubert de Burgh, who, on the death of Pembroke, assumed the direction of the government, advised the King to set aside the Charter of Forests, which, together with the Great Charter, he had solemnly confirmed after his accession; on the pretext, that the grant of those charters had been obtained during his nonage. But the Earl of Surrey and other great lords opposed this proceeding, and gave the King and his minister to understand, that they were resolved to maintain by force of arms the rights and privileges they had wrested from his predecessors; and Henry was forced to renounce his purpose. In 1224, Fulk de Brent, one of those foreign mercenary soldiers who had been employed by King John, having been guilty of violent and outrageous treatment of one of the king's Judges, and other offences, was besieged in his castle of Bedford; and on being made a prisoner, his life was spared at the request of the nobility, on account of his former services to the crown, but he was condemned to perpetual banishment; and William, earl of Warren and Surrey, received order to conduct the prisoner securely to the sea-side, place him on board a ship, and commit him to the winds and waves; which mandate was accordingly executed.¹⁰

This Earl was a member of the National Council held in London, in the 21st of Henry the Third; when a subsidy was given to the King, on account of the marriage of his sister with the German emperor, and his own marriage with Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence; and four persons, the Earl being one, were appointed to receive the money levied under this authority. In 1232, when Hubert de Burgh was charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, and being found guilty, was threatened with death, the Earl of Surrey, with Richard earl of Cornwall, and others, became sureties for him; and he was committed to the castle of Devizes, under the custody of four knights in the service of those who had become responsible for his appearance.

The death of this nobleman took place in London, May 27, 1240; and he was interred in the Priory church at Lewes, before the high-altar. He was twice married: first to Maud, the daughter of William

¹⁰ Matthew Paris, *HISTORIA MAJOR*, f. p. 312.

de Albini, earl of Arundel; and after her death, to Maud, sister of the Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk; by the latter of whom, only, he had issue. His possessions were very extensive; having been vastly increased by grants of lands and wardships from the two kings whom he had served. He had no less than sixty Knights' Fees belonging to his own barony.¹¹

John de Warren, who became Earl of Surrey on the death of his father, married Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, earl of March and Angoulesme, and sister by the mother of King Henry the Third.¹² Thus doubly allied to the royal family, this Earl, like his father, generally supported the measures of the King, and consequently, incurred the displeasure of those who opposed the court. In the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Henry the Third, he was accused (and not untruly) of aiding the King in oppressing the people; and his services were fully rewarded; for in the following year he had a grant, by the King's precept to the barons of the Exchequer, of every *third penny* from the revenues of the county of Surrey.¹³ In 1258, when a National Council was held at Oxford, in which commissioners were appointed with authority to draw up provisions for the government of the realm, the Earl of Surrey was one of the commissioners nominated by the King. But though he withstood to the utmost of his power the efforts of the Earl of Leicester, the leader of the confederated barons, he was obliged, at length, to swear to the observance of the *Ordinances*, or *Provisions of Oxford*. The same year, the Earl attended the King in an expedition against Llewelyn, prince of Wales. In the forty-sixth of Henry the Third, he again came forward as one of the King's partizans, and was a subscribing witness to an agreement between Henry and the barons; and in the ensuing year, the castle of Pevensey was committed to his charge.

The dissensions between the court and the opposing barons were soon renewed; and in 1263, led to an appeal to the king of France, Lewis IX., as an umpire between the conflicting parties. His decision, which was made public February 3, 1264, was in favour of King Henry, annulling the Provisions of Oxford; and to this the Earl of Surrey and other royalists readily submitted; but Leicester and his partizans were dissatisfied, and a civil war took place. At the battle of Lewes, (fought May 12, 1264,) the Earl of Surrey was with Prince Edward,

¹¹ During the minority of his nephew, the son of Gilbert de Aquila and his sister, he had also the custody of other lands, amounting to thirty-five Knights' Fees, ('belonging to the late Gilbert,') for between sixteen and seventeen years.

¹² Vide Matthew Paris, *HISTORIA MAJOR*, p. 709.

¹³ Vide *ROT. CLAUS.* 40 Hen. III. m. 11.

who led the vanguard; and at the beginning of the engagement, completely routed the troops opposed to him; but the imprudent impetuosity of the prince, in pursuing the fugitives too far, occasioned the eventual defeat of the King's forces; and Henry himself, his son, and his brother Richard (king of the Romans), were made prisoners. Surrey, with his brothers-in-law, William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and Guy de Lusignan, escaped from the field of battle, with four hundred men at arms, and retreated to the castle of Pevensey;¹⁴ whence they retired to France, to await the progress of events.

In company with the Earl of Pembroke, Surrey returned to England in May, 1265, when Leicester was virtually at the head of the government; and going to Monmouth, the two Earls sent the Prior of Monmouth to Hereford, where the King then was, in the custody of Leicester, to claim the restoration of their lands, which had been seized on their quitting the kingdom. The demand was rejected; and they were ordered to make their appearance before the King to answer for their conduct;¹⁵ but not choosing to comply with this requisition, they joined the Earl of Gloucester, who had quarrelled with his former associate the Earl of Leicester, and was become a royalist. Prince Edward, who had been detained in captivity, made his escape, raised an army, and being joined by Surrey, Gloucester, and other nobles,¹⁶ with their forces, he found himself in a condition to oppose Leicester again in the field. The Earl of Surrey was present at the battle of Evesham, where the great and potent Earl of Leicester was slain, and a complete victory obtained; in consequence of which, the King was restored to power. Many of the insurgents, however, continued in arms, and retreated to the Isles of Ely and Axholm. A Parliament or National Council was convened at St. Edmund's-bury, to concert measures for reducing the mal-contented, and obliging them to an unconditional submission; but the Earl of Gloucester, determined not to become a party to any harsh proceedings against those with whom he had been so intimately connected, refused to be present at the Council. The Earls of Surrey and Pembroke were sent to endeavour to prevail on him to comply with the King's wishes; but he resisted their intreaties; and the utmost they could obtain from him was a written engagement, never again to take up arms against King Henry, or the prince his son.

¹⁴ This castle, one of the royal fortifications, was committed to the charge of the Earl of Surrey, in the 47th year of Henry the Third. Probably the order for its demolition issued by King John was not executed. See before, p. 76.

¹⁵ Vide CAL. ROT. PAT. 49 Hen. III. p. 37.

¹⁶ Vide CAL. ROT. PATENT. AN. 49 Hen. III. p. 36.

This Earl of Surrey, who had so often distinguished himself by his conduct in the great affairs of the nation, appears to have been of a hasty temper and disposition; and he sullied his reputation by an act of violence to which he was prompted in consequence of a private feud. He had a law-suit with Alan, baron de la Zouche, respecting the title to a certain manor claimed by both parties, who were present in Westminster Hall when the cause was tried before the King's Judges. It was decided against the Earl, who became so highly exasperated, that an altercation arising between him and his competitor, from abusive language they proceeded to personal violence. Some of Surrey's domestics, or retainers, were on the spot, who were privately armed; and with his assent, if not by his order, they drew their swords and assaulted the unarmed baron and his son who was with him. Thinking their lives in danger, they fled towards the King's chamber in the palace, of which Westminster Hall formed a part. The assailants followed, regardless of the respect due to the royal residence, and wounded both de la Zouche and his son; the former so severely that he never recovered, dying about two years after, in consequence of the injury thus inflicted. The Earl, having satiated his vengeance, became alarmed for the consequences of his rash imprudence, and fleeing with his servants to the river-side, where he appears to have had a boat waiting, they crossed the Thames, and took refuge in the castle of Reigate. The offence so openly committed was of no small magnitude, being an act of contempt of the King's authority, and an outrage against an individual, greatly aggravated by the circumstances under which it occurred. The King and Prince Edward considering it impossible to overlook the conduct of the Earl, (though there were few of the nobility to whom they owed so many important obligations,) had an order issued, to compel the appearance of the Earl of Surrey before the court, to answer for his offence. The Earl refused obedience to the mandate; and, in consequence, Prince Edward, accompanied by the Archbishop of York, and other persons of rank, with an armed force, proceeded to Reigate, to take the culprit into custody. At first, he seemed determined to defend the fortress; but by the persuasion of the Earl of Gloucester, and Henry of Almaine (the king's nephew,) who were with the prince, Surrey was induced to surrender himself. He seems to have been apprehensive of imprisonment, and therefore obtained a safe-conduct from the King,¹⁷ preparatory to his appearance before his Judges; and having, by an

¹⁷ CAL. ROT. PATENT. 54 H. III. "Sal. conduct. pro J. de Warennia Com. Surr. venient. ad Curiam Regis, apud Westm. 8^o Julii."

instrument dated at Creyndone, (Croydon?) 54 Henry III.¹⁸ engaged to submit to the judgment of the court, on penalty of excommunication and forfeiture of his estates, he was sentenced to place himself at the mercy of the King for a fine of ten thousand marks, and to pay damages to the injured baron amounting to two thousand marks. It was further ordered, that, attended by fifty knights as compurgators, he should declare on oath, in which they joined, that the offence was not the result of 'malice aforethought,' but of sudden anger. On these terms he received a pardon in due form.¹⁹ The fine to the King was afterwards reduced to eight thousand four hundred marks, to be paid at the rate of two hundred marks yearly; which favourable terms the Earl doubtless owed to the remembrance of his former services to the crown.²⁰ In the third year of Edward the First, the Earl of Surrey entertained that sovereign at his castle of Reigate, in a style of great splendour; and on that occasion received a substantial token of favour in the deduction of one thousand marks from the amount of his fine then unliquidated.

This nobleman, however, notwithstanding his obligations to the King, when that prince set on foot an examination of the titles whereby the tenants of the crown held their estates, with a view to the raising of money from renewals and confirmations of charters,—boldly resisted this inquisitorial proceeding. In the eighth year of his reign, King Edward instituted a commission of inquiry, under the statute designated *Quo Warranto* (from the first words of the writ to which it relates), and issued a proclamation, that those who held lands of the King should exhibit and substantiate their title-deeds. On account of this proclamation, "men in every part made complaint, and shewed themselves grievously offended, so that the Kyng by meanes thereof came into great hatred of his people: but the meane sort of men though they stode in defence of theyr right, yet it avayled them but litle, bycause they had no evidence to shew, so that they were constrained to be quiet with losse, rather than to strive agaynste the streame. Many were thus called to answeare, till at lengthe the Lorde John Warren, Earle of Surrey, a man greatly beloved of the people, perceyving the Kyng to have caste his net for a praye, and that there was not one whyche spake against him, deter-

¹⁸ Vide ROT. CLAUS. 54 H. III. m. 5.

¹⁹ Vide CAL. ROT. PAT. 54 H. III. p. 43.

²⁰ At the interment of Henry the Third, on the 20th of November, 1272, in the Abbey church at Westminster, the Earl of Surrey, with other nobles, swore fealty to the new King (Edw. I.) on the high-altar there; as appears from the ANNALS of Matthew of Westminster.

mined to stand against those so bitter and cruell proceedings; and therefore being called afore the Justices aboute this matter, he appeared, and being asked by what right he held his landes? He sodenly drawing forth an olde rusty sworde, ‘By this instrument’ (sayde he) ‘doe I holde my landes, and by the same I entende to defende them. Our auncestours comming into this Realme with William Conquerour, conquered theyr lands with the sworde, and wyth the same will I defende me from all those that shall be aboute to take them from me: he did not make a conqueste of this Realme alone, our progenitors were with him as participators and helpers with him.’” After this spirited reply, the Earl was subjected to no further inquisition; but the Chronicler appears to be mistaken in his statement, that this bold remonstrance had such an effect on the King, that “he left off his begun practise.”²¹

It is a circumstance honourable to the character of King Edward, that he seems in no way to have resented the opposition of the Earl of Surrey to his proceedings; but continued his favour towards him, and employed him in important affairs. About three years after this occurrence, the Earl gave his daughter in marriage to John Baliol; and as he had to pay a considerable sum for her portion, the King obligingly respited the annual payment on account of the fine for the three ensuing years.²² The Earl, also, obtained subsequent grants from the crown of estates in North Wales. When King Edward was made umpire in the contest for the throne of Scotland between Baliol and Bruce, the descendants of David the First, the Earl of Surrey was appointed a joint-commissioner with Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, for the maintenance of the title of Baliol, in favour of whom the King of England made his decision. Baliol was afterwards obliged to resign his crown, and Edward made war on the Scots, and determined to reduce their country beneath his power. After the siege and capture of Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1296, by the King in person, the Earl of Surrey was sent with a body of troops to recover the castle of Dunbar, and the Scottish army advancing to relieve the place, a battle was fought on the 28th of April, in which the Scots were utterly defeated; and the castle was surrendered to the victor. King Edward, having led an army as far north as Elgin, and effected the temporary conquest of the country, returned to Berwick, where he held a Parliament; and having made arrangements for the management of public affairs, during his absence in France, he appointed the Earl of Surrey governor of the Scottish kingdom.

²¹ Holinshed, CHRONICLES. ed. 1577. f. p. 789-90.

²² Vide Rot. CLAUS. 9 Edw. I. m. 10.

In the following year, 1297, the famous William Wallace raised the standard of revolt against the English government; and being joined by many of the Scottish knights and other chiefs, (including the younger Bruce, who afterwards so gloriously restored his country to its sovereignty and independence,) he reduced Scone, and overran the neighbouring districts. On receiving intelligence of this outbreak, the Earl of Surrey, who was then in England, summoned the military force of the kingdom to the north of the Trent; and having collected an army of forty thousand infantry, and three hundred cavalry, he sent them forward to oppose the insurgents, under the command of Sir Henry Percy and Sir Robert Clifford. The Scots were nearly equal in numbers, and advantageously posted at Irvine in Ayrshire; but their principal leaders, being jealous of the authority of Wallace, (who was of inferior birth,) and apprehensive of the consequences of a defeat, agreed, after a brief negociation, to lay down their arms, and submit themselves to the clemency of the English king. Many of their vassals, however, with Sir Andrew Moray, of Bothwell, continued to adhere to Wallace, who withdrew from the field, "at the head of a force that was still numerous and formidable;" and he was suffered to retreat unmolested.

In the course of a few months, Wallace, to whose banners the country-people had flocked with enthusiasm, assembled a powerful army, and again advancing, reduced many of the castles and strongholds which the English had garrisoned to the north of the Forth, and laid siege to the castle of Dunbar. At this time, the government of Scotland had been intrusted to Brian Fitz-Alan; but the Earl of Surrey was still commander of the forces, and he quickly marched towards Stirling with an army, according to Hemingford, consisting of a thousand horsemen, and fifty thousand foot. Wallace pressed forward to the same point; and on the 10th of September, 1297, both armies came in sight of each other on the opposite banks of the Forth;—the only passage of communication over that river being a narrow wooden bridge. The English officers, and particularly Hugh de Cressingham (the treasurer for Scotland), were eagerly desirous to cross the bridge and attack their adversaries, who were drawn up with much address, and their strength partly concealed by the neighbouring high grounds. Surrey was aware of the danger, and endeavoured to restrain the impetuosity of his troops, but in vain; and, at length, suffering his better judgment to yield to their passionate importunity, he permitted the assault; and early on the following morning, Cressingham, with the vanguard, commenced the passage of the bridge. When about half the English army had crossed, Wallace, after sending

a strong detachment to secure the extremity of the bridge, rushed upon those who had passed with such impetuosity, that they had not time to form in military array, and being thrown into irreparable confusion, were dispersed with great slaughter; and some thousands were driven into the river. Surrey himself, who had not crossed the bridge, finding it impossible to rally his scattered troops, gave orders to Sir Marmaduke Thwenge²³ to occupy Stirling castle, with all the men he could collect; and then mounting his horse, rode, without stopping, to Berwick. After this disastrous event, most of the garrisons which the English had left were expelled from Scotland, and the country for a time disenthralled of its foreign yoke.

Whilst these occurrences were taking place, Edward was detained in Flanders by the war with France for the recovery of Guienne; but he was so incensed at the loss of Scotland, that he addressed mandates to all the earls and barons of England—for a general muster, at York, of the military force of the kingdom, on the ensuing 14th of January; and within one week after that day, a mighty army, amounting to one hundred thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry, was on its march, under the Earl of Surrey, across the Scottish border. The Earl took possession of Berwick; and whilst there, he received letters from the King, (who, probably, had become somewhat distrustful of his generalship, since the discomfiture at Stirling,) ordering him not to advance farther until he himself should join the army. The Earl, in consequence, sent about four-fifths of his force to their own homes.

King Edward returned to England about the beginning of March; and having summoned his knights and barons to re-assemble at York, with their military retainers, on the Feast of Pentecost, he marched with a more numerous army than he had ever before collected into Scotland. Wallace, for a time, avoided coming to an engagement with his inveterate and more powerful foe: but his encampment being at length discovered in the woods near Falkirk, he was constrained to give battle, and was defeated with great loss; though not without suspicion of treachery on the part of some of the high-born Scots who

²³ This gallant knight was among those who had crossed the Forth; but when the troops were thrown into confusion, spurring his horse, he cut his way through the force that guarded the bridge, and reached the opposite side in safety. Cressingham, who fell in the battle, had rendered himself so hateful to the Scots by the severity of his administration, that stripping the skin from his dead body, they cut it into small pieces, to be kept, 'not as relics,' says Hemingford, 'but for spite;'—*Non quidem ad reliquias, sed in contumelias*. Hemingford, Hist. ed. a Hearne, vol. i. p. 130. It has been affirmed, that Wallace himself had a sword-belt made of part of the skin. Vide PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, vol. i. p. 717.

had ranged themselves under his banner. The rout was complete; and fifteen thousand of his men are stated to have perished on the field of battle.²⁴

In the year 1299, the Earls of Surrey and Warwick were appointed commissioners to treat with envoys from the king of France, relative to the pacification of Scotland. He was afterwards again employed on the King's affairs in that country; and in July, 1300, he was with the King at the siege of Carlaverock.²⁵ Surrey, also, was one of the nobles who, about this period, subscribed to the "famous remonstanc from Lincoln," against the alleged authority of the Pope to interfere with the affairs of England. He died at Kennington, on the 27th of September, 1304, and was interred with his progenitors at Lewes;²⁶ where also, in February, 1290-91, his wife Alice, a daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of Angoulesme, and half-sister to Henry the Third, had been buried.

William, the son of this nobleman by his Countess Alice, died in December, 1285, in his father's life-time. He appears to have fallen the victim of treachery; for Stow says, "William Warren, son and heire of John Warren Earl of Surrey, in a turneament at Croydon, was by the Challenger intercepted and cruelly slaine." By his marriage with Joan, daughter of Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, he left one daughter, Alice, who became the wife of Edmund Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. He had also a posthumous son, born on the 30th of June, 1286, and christened *John*, after the name of his grandfather; whom he also succeeded, both in his estates and titles.

²⁴ The battle of Falkirk was fought on the 22nd of July, 1298. Wallace escaped at the time, and still continued to exert himself in his country's cause; but he was at last betrayed into the hands of the English. Having been brought to London by the King's command, he was basely condemned to death as a traitor; and his sentence was executed with the utmost severity, on the 23rd of August, 1305. He was dragged at the tails of horses to the then usual place of execution—the Elms, in West Smithfield, and there hanged on a high gallows. His bowels were taken out and burned, 'whilst he yet breathed;' after which, his head was struck off, and set up on a pole upon London Bridge.

²⁵ See *SIEGE OF CARLAVEROCK*, edited by Nicolas, pp. 14, 130—136. Peter of Langtoft and Robert of Gloucester have both celebrated the deeds of this Earl, in their respective *CHRONICLES*.

²⁶ The great esteem which the King had for this Earl appears from a special precept issued after his death, and directed to the Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Abbots of Westminster, Waltham, St. Alban's, St. Edmund's-bury, and Evesham; requiring them to commend his soul to God, as having been a faithful servant to him [Edward] and the realm; and to cause all ecclesiastical persons within their respective jurisdictions to do the same. In consequence of which, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Chichester, Durham, Carlisle, Lincoln, and Litchfield and Coventry ordered forty days' indulgencies, and the Bishop of Rochester thirty days, to such as should pray for his soul.—Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. xx.; from Rot. Claus. 32 Edw. I. m. 9, and Regist. Lewes. In addition to his other honours, the earldom of Sussex was conferred upon this nobleman by Henry the Third.

When the insurrection of the gallant Bruce in Scotland, in the early part of 1306, rendered a new expedition necessary to subdue the revolt, King Edward, though in an ill state of health, determined to wreak a most signal vengeance on that unhappy country; and, as a preparatory step, he caused proclamation to be made, that ‘all those who were heirs to estates held by knight’s service, or military tenure,’ should appear at Westminster, on the ensuing Feast of Pentecost; there to be admitted, and receive the honour of Knighthood, in company with his son, the Prince of Wales. Three hundred youthful aspirants to renown, among whom was the Earl of Surrey, were made knights on this occasion. The ceremony was accompanied by the most solemn observances; the King himself making oath by “the God of Heaven and the Swans,” that he would proceed to Scotland, “and dead or alive, avenge the death of John Comyn [who had been slain by Bruce], and the broken faith of the Scots.” He afterwards demanded, and received, the pledges of all present, that they would accompany him; and even if he should die, that they would cause “his body to be carried before them into Scotland, and not have it buried, until they had triumphed over that perfidious King and nation.”²⁷

On the following day, the newly-made knights, with their military retainers, marched towards Scotland; but, notwithstanding the vast armament which Edward had prepared for the re-conquest of that country, his long illness and subsequent decease, (at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle,) on the 7th of July, 1307, conjoined with the weakness and irresolution of his successor, rendered the attempt abortive.

In the fourth year of Edward the Second, this Earl was again employed in Scotland; and his services there, particularly in the neighbourhood of Selkirk, were rewarded by a free grant, for life, of the Castle and Honor of the Peak, in Derbyshire, with the whole Forest of the High Peak.²⁸ The next year, he was present with the Earl of Pembroke and other nobles, at the siege of Scarborough castle; in which fortress Piers Gaveston, the profligate favourite of the King, who had been declared a public enemy, had sought refuge. After a short defence, Gaveston was compelled to surrender, on the promise that his life should be spared; but the contemptuous nicknames which, in his prosperity, he had dared to lavish on some of the

²⁷ See Brayley and Britton’s *ANCIENT PALACE OF WESTMINSTER*, pp. 96—98, for some curious particulars of this extraordinary scene. The crowd was so great about the high-altar in the Abbey church at Westminster, where the principal ceremonies took place, that two knights were killed by the pressure, and many others injured.

²⁸ *PATENT*. 4 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 13; and *FINES*, same year, m. 13.

greatest nobles in England, now proved fatal to him. Whilst yet in duress, and on his journey to Wallingford, he was seized by the Earl of Warwick, whom he had called "the black hound of Ardenne;"²⁹ and after an irregular trial in the castle-hall at Warwick, before the Earls of Lancaster, Hereford, and Arundel, and other chiefs, his head was struck off on Blacklow-hill, near Warwick.

This Earl of Surrey, as also the Earls of Lancaster, Arundel, and Warwick, refused to accompany King Edward the Second, in his disastrous expedition to Scotland in 1313, when the English were utterly defeated by Robert Bruce, at Bannockburn; and the King himself narrowly escaped being made a prisoner.³⁰ Notwithstanding his refusal in this instance, we find that the Earl of Surrey was again personally engaged in the Scottish wars in the years 1317 and 1320.³¹ Within two years afterwards, in conjunction with Edmund, earl of Kent, and other lords, he sat in judgment on his former associate in arms, Thomas, earl of Lancaster; who, although cousin-german to the King, had constantly opposed his predilection for favouritism, which cost the nation so much blood and treasure. In his attempt to destroy the ascendancy of the two Despensers, the new minions of the infatuated monarch, Lancaster was defeated at Borough-bridge, in Yorkshire; and, soon afterwards, being condemned as a felon and traitor, he was beheaded on a hill near Pontefract, on March the 25th, 1321-22.

In 1324, the Earl of Surrey was appointed Captain-general of the forces which had been raised for the relief of the Duchy of Aquitaine, which had been invaded by the French king, and was then under the command of the Earl of Kent.

On the deposition of Edward the Second in January, 1326-27, this Earl was appointed one of the twelve "grave and able statesmen," to conduct the affairs of the realm during the minority of the young King, who was then little more than fourteen years of age. In May, 1333, Surrey was with the royal army at the battle of Halidon-hill, when the Scots were defeated with great slaughter; and Edward Baliol was, for a time, reseated on a dishonoured throne. For the services which Surrey had rendered in this transaction, Baliol invested him with the earldom of Stratherne, in Scotland; as appears from the Close Rolls of the following year. He was afterwards repeatedly

²⁹ When the stern Earl of Warwick was informed of the insolence of Gaveston, he, with a terrible oath, vowed that he would make the minion feel "the *black dog's* teeth."

³⁰ According to Walsingham and other historians, the above Earls justified their refusal by the long delay which had been made on the King's part, in fulfilling his repeated engagements to ratify and confirm the several charters of their rights and privileges.

³¹ Rot. Scot. 4 Edw. II. m. 6. Id, 13 Edw. II. m. 2.

employed in Scotland and elsewhere, in the service of his own sovereign. He died on the 30th of June, 1347; on which day he had completed the sixty-first year of his age; and was interred near the high-altar in the Priory church at Lewes. The Inquisitions taken after his decease, report him to have been seized, in fee, of the following estates in this county, viz.—the castle and town of Reigate; the manors of Dorking, Betchworth, and Wanton; two parts of the manor of Bokeland, which he had in right of Joan, his first Countess; and the tolls, &c. of Southwark.²²

Although this Earl was twice married, he had no legitimate offspring. His first wife was Joan, daughter of Henry, earl of Barre, to whom he was affianced through the influence of King Edward the First, before he was twenty years of age; and from whom, after ten years' cohabitation he obtained a divorce, on the ground of a pre-contract with Maud, the daughter of Sir William de Nereford, a knight of Norfolk. By this lady (from whom, for a time, he was compelled to separate, through the interference of the Archbishop of Canterbury,) he had four sons,²³ and three daughters; the latter of whom survived him, and are mentioned in his Will; as is, likewise, his second Countess, Isabel de Howland.

FITZ-ALAN.—Upon the decease of John de Warren, who was the last heir-male of his family, his nephew *Richard Fitz-Alan*, the son and heir of Edmund, earl of Arundel, by Alice de Warren, succeeded to the greater part of his estates. The father of Richard had been unjustly put to death in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, when Mortimer, earl of March, the haughty paramour of the Queen Dowager Isabella, held the reins of government; yet it was not until the year 1354, that the son obtained a full restitution of his paternal lands and honours, under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

This Earl of Arundel and Surrey was several times engaged in the King's service in the French wars; and he was one of the principal commanders under the Prince of Wales at the ever-memorable battle of Cressy, in August, 1346. Whilst in his minority, he was married to Isabel le Despenser, daughter of Hugh, earl of Gloucester; but when of age, he refused to complete the matrimonial contract, on the

²² CAL. INQUIS. POST MORTEM, (21 Edw. III.) vol. ii. p. 137.

²³ From John, the eldest of these sons, the *Warrsons*, of Poyndon in Cheshire, are by some genealogists reputed to be descended; others derive their origin from Reginald, a younger brother of William, the third Earl of Warren; but the greater probability is, that they are descended from *Edmond de Warren*, one of the youngest of the illegitimate sons of the last Earl, by Maud de Nereford. See *RECONSTRUCTION REVIEW*, 2nd series, vol. ii. pp. 527—529.

plea of constraint; and having been liberated from his engagement by proceedings in the Court of Rome, he afterwards married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster. He died January 24, 1375-6; and was buried in the chapter-house at Lewes.

Richard Fitz-Alan, the eldest son and successor of the preceding Earl, was in the first year of Richard the Second made an Admiral of the King's fleet; and he afterwards served at sea under John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, as well as on several other occasions, wherein he displayed much ability and valour. In the eleventh of Richard he was, by consent of the parliament, made Governor of Brest, which he had taken the preceding year, and the King's Lieutenant in those parts; and shortly afterwards, Lieutenant and Captain-general of the King's fleet.³¹ But this Earl chiefly distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary and oppressive proceedings of that King and his favourite ministers, and by his active co-operation with the Duke of Gloucester in his measures for the reform of abuses in the government of the kingdom. After the King had satisfied his malicious animosity by the secret execution, or rather murder, of his uncle Gloucester, he caused his chief associates, the Earls of Surrey [Arundel] and Warwick, to be arrested; and the former, after some hasty and irregular proceedings before the parliament, September the 21st, 1397, was condemned to suffer as a traitor; and on the same day he was beheaded on Tower-hill. Froissart says, "the execution was performed by the Earl's son-in-law, the Earl Marshall, who bandaged his eyes."³² This was Thomas Mowbray, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, who had married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Earl; and though he certainly did not perform the part of headsman, he was, as we have seen, present on the scaffold, and had contributed greatly to the ruin of the Duke of Gloucester and his friends. This Earl of Surrey was twice married: by his first Countess, Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Northampton, (besides other children) he had a son, *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, who subsequently recovered the titles and estates which, on the execution of his father, had escheated to the crown.

HOLLAND.—On the eighth day after the decapitation of the above Earl, viz., September 29th, 1397, Richard the Second created his nephew, *Thomas Holland*, Earl of Kent, DUKE OF SURREY; and on the 30th of January following, (after the disgrace of the Duke of Norfolk,) he made him Earl Marshal of England. He was, also, one of the twelve commissioners in whom, with the King himself, and six

³¹ ROT. FRANC. 11 Rich. II. m. 5 et 9.

³² Froissart's CHRONICLES, vol. xii. p. 29: 3rd edit., by Col. Johnes.

commoners, the parliament vested the entire authority of the state. In July, 1399, he was appointed Lieutenant of Ireland, and he was with the King in that country when, in the same month, the Duke of Lancaster landed at Ravenspur.

From the Articles of Accusation exhibited against Richard the Second, at his deposition, it appears that Thomas, duke of Surrey, was one of those persons in whom he placed the greatest confidence; for it is alleged, that in his Will, he had appointed that nobleman, with the Dukes of Albemarle and Exeter, and the Earl of Wiltshire, as residuary legatees of his personal property,—that they might, “to the utmost of their power, yea, to death, if necessary,” defend “all laws, statutes, ordinances, and judgments, made, had, or done,” in the Parliaments, &c., in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of his reign.³⁶

In the first Parliament of the reign of Henry the Fourth, (Richard’s successor,) which assembled October the 14th, 1399, this nobleman’s title of *Duke of Surrey* was annulled, and an Order made for rescinding all grants which had been passed in his favour in the preceding parliament. Irritated by these proceedings, he, in concert with his uncle the Earl of Huntingdon, and other noble partizans of the deposed monarch, engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate the new King at a tournament to be holden at Oxford; but the plot being discovered, through the indiscretion of the Duke of Albemarle, the conspirators retired to Cirencester, in Gloucestershire; intending to proceed to Pontefract, and release their former sovereign. Not keeping a careful guard, however, the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury, who were lodged at one of the inns, were surprised in the night, by the bailiff of the town, and after being much wounded, were compelled to surrender. They were immediately hurried to the market-place, where their heads were struck off; and that of the Duke, being sent to London, was fixed upon a pole on the bridge: this summary execution took place on the 9th of January, 1400-1.

FITZ-ALAN restored.—In the first parliament of Henry the Fourth’s reign, the attainder of Earl Richard was reversed; and his son, *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, being restored to his paternal inheritance, resumed the title of Earl of Warren and Surrey, in addition to that of Arundel, which latter is now the sole title known to be enjoyed by tenure. He was both a Knight of the Bath, and of the Garter; and in the twelfth of Henry the Fourth, was sent, with other knights of military note, to aid the Duke of Burgundy, at the head of twelve hundred spearmen

³⁶ Vide ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT, vol. iii. p. 421. Richard’s Will has been printed in Rymer’s *Fœdera*, tom. iii. pars ii. p. 158-9: edit. Hagæ.

and archers. By Henry the Fifth, he was appointed Constable of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Lord Treasurer of England; and is described as "a person of singular prudence, virtue, and gravity." He died in October, 1415, having received a mortal wound, in his endeavour to prevent the French from erecting a castle at Gerbergh, near Beauvais; and was buried in the choir of the Collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, at Arundel, in Sussex.

On the 26th of November, 1405, the above Earl was married with great pomp at Lambeth, in the presence of King Henry and his Queen, to Beatrix, an illegitimate daughter of John, king of Portugal. This lady survived him, and married to her second husband, John Holland, earl of Huntingdon.³⁷ Having no surviving issue by his marriage, his three sisters, Elizabeth, Joan, and Margaret, became his heirs, as to so much of his inheritance as appertained to the earldom of Warren and Surrey.

MOWBRAY.—After the decease of the late earl, the title remained dormant until the 29th of Henry the Sixth; when *John Mowbray*, son of John, duke of Norfolk, and great-grandson of Elizabeth, the eldest sister of Thomas, the last earl, was created Earl of Surrey, March 24th, 1451. He succeeded to the dukedom of his father in the first year of Edward the Fourth; and died in January, 1475-6. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Talbot (the famous Earl of Shrewsbury), he left a daughter and sole heiress, Anne Mowbray; who, on the 15th of January, 1477-8, at the early age of six years, was solemnly married, in St. Stephen's chapel, to the second son of the reigning sovereign, Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, who was about one year younger than herself.

PLANTAGENET.—This Prince, about a year previously to his marriage, had been created Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Warren. Much uncertainty exists as to the manner and circumstances of his death; but he is generally believed to have been secretly murdered in the Tower, with his brother Edward the Fifth, shortly after the accession to the throne of his uncle, Richard the Third, and at his instigation. The youthful bride having died without issue, the honours of her family were revived in the person of Thomas Howard, grandson of Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, already mentioned as having married Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, the sister of the last Earl of Surrey, of that family.

HOWARD.—The above Thomas was created Earl of Surrey by

³⁷ An account of this lady will be found in the COLLECTANEA TOPOGRAPHICA ET GENEALOGICA, vol. i. p. 80.

Richard the Third, in the first year of his reign: and at the same time, he conferred the superior title of Duke of Norfolk on his father, John, Lord Howard. Both these noblemen were among the most faithful adherents of King Richard. The Duke was killed, fighting in his cause (in August, 1485), at Redmoor Heath, near Bosworth, in Leicestershire; and Surrey being taken prisoner, was confined in the Tower.⁸⁸ In the first parliament of Henry the Seventh he was, also, attainted, and deprived of his estates and title. He did not, however, remain very long in captivity: for King Henry, having married Elizabeth, the heiress of the House of York, politically endeavoured to conciliate the friends of her family. Howard was liberated, nominated a member of the Privy Council, and, in the fourth year of Henry's reign, restored in parliament to the earldom of Surrey, and to estates which had been his wife's inheritance. In the following year, those estates which belonged to his father and himself were also restored; and during the whole of that reign, his continued services to the crown were liberally rewarded.

On the accession of Henry the Eighth, in April, 1509, the Earl of Surrey had a seat in the Privy Council, and his patent for the post of Lord Treasurer of England, which he had held in the preceding reign, was renewed. He was shortly after appointed Earl Marshal for life. In the battle of Flodden Field, so disastrous to the Scots, which took place September the 9th, 1513,⁸⁹ the Earl of Surrey was commander of the victorious army; and on account of his conduct on that occasion, he obtained a restitution of the dukedom of Norfolk, which had been conferred on his father, together with a special grant of valuable estates to himself and his eldest son, as well as an honourable augmentation to the heraldic bearings of his family.⁹⁰ "At length, grown old in the service of his prince, and full of the honours he had merited," he died at his castle at Framlingham, in Norfolk, May the 21st, 1524: and was interred in the Priory at Thetford. The descent of eleven distinct families of the name of *Howard*, which attained the honours

⁸⁸ The Earl of Surrey had the leading of the archers in this battle: and his gallant conduct, until he fainted with fatigue, has been powerfully delineated in Sir John Beaumont's poem, on "Bosworth Field." See, also, Hutton's work, intitled *THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD*, 2nd edit.; with additions by Nichols.

⁸⁹ In Pinkerton's *HISTORY OF SCOTLAND*, vol. ii. pp. 98—104, is a vivid and interesting account of the battle of Flodden.

⁹⁰ The Howard arms were, Gu. a Bend, between six cross crosslets fitchée, Arg.: the augmentation was, to bear on the bend, an Inescutcheon Or. charged with a demi Lion, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, Gu.:—the wounded Lion representing the Lion of Scotland, and the tressure being the same as surrounds the royal arms of that kingdom.

of the peerage, may be traced to this nobleman; namely, Norfolk, Berkshire, Bindon, Carlisle, Eppingham, Escrick, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Stafford, and Suffolk.

Thomas Howard, the eldest son of the preceding, was the next Earl of Surrey; which title was conferred on him by Henry the Eighth, at the same time that his father was made Duke of Norfolk, in reward of his services against the Scots in 1513, at Flodden; in which battle his son also, who, with his brother Sir Edmund Howard, commanded the vanguard of the English army, greatly distinguished himself. "His first public service," says Mr. Lodge, "at a very early age, was in the command of a ship of war in the force sent in 1511 against Sir Andrew Barton, whom most of our historians absurdly call the 'famous Scottish Pirate'; and he had an eminent share in the naval victory in which that brave commander was killed. He soon after accompanied Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, in his expedition into Spain against the French; and, the Marquis falling sick, had then the command of the English army. In 1513, upon the death of his younger brother, Sir Edward, he was appointed to succeed him as Lord Admiral of England; and immediately after, to use the words of a very honest historian, 'so completely scoured the seas that not a fisher boat of the French durst venture out.' That service performed, he landed in Scotland with the same troops that had been so successful at sea, (for the military of that time acted indifferently in both duties,) and sent a gallant and resolute defiance to the King of the Scots, which Lord Herbert in his History has detailed at length."¹¹ His conduct at Flodden has been already noticed; and it was owing, most probably, to his firm and determined character, that he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, in 1521. Whilst in that country, according to Lodge, he was distinguished for "wisdom, vigilance, *moderation*, and activity";—yet this is hardly consistent with what is next stated, of his "having subdued the insurrection which, on his arrival, he found raging in almost every part of the Island, with a *dreadful* but necessary severity";—and still less can we admit, that when he embarked for England in January, 1523, "he was *loaded* with the gratitude and caresses of the *Irish*." Assertions like these, which are expressly contradictory in themselves, greatly diminish the value of historical testimony.

In the May following his return, he was again at sea; escorted the Emperor Charles the Fifth to this country; and was by that monarch appointed Admiral of all his dominions. Under the authority of that

¹¹ Lodge, PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs, vol. ii.

commission, he joined the ships of Flanders with the English fleet, and made a descent on the coast of Britany, when he burned the town of Morlaix and other places, and laid waste the French borders; and afterwards extended his irruption into Picardy.

On December the 4th, 1523, he was made Lord Treasurer, in the place of his father, who had resigned that office. In February, 1524, he received the command in chief of the army then appointed to serve against the Scots, together with ample powers to transact political affairs. In the ensuing summer, he returned into England, to secure possession of the estates and dignities which had descended to him through the death of his father; but he soon resumed his functions in Scotland; where he succeeded in liberating the young King, James the Fifth, from the control of the regent Duke of Albany, and rendering him subservient to the wishes of his own sovereign, who rewarded his services by a grant of additional territory to his previously extensive domains. The Duke took a very active part in promoting the divorce of King Henry from Katherine of Arragon; and for his conduct in that affair, he received from the crown, in 1534, a further grant of estates; and in the same year, he was appointed Earl Marshal, on the resignation of that office by the Duke of Suffolk; and, also, for the second time, made Lord Deputy of Ireland. "In 1536, he was again sent Ambassador to Paris, to endeavour, through the mediation of Francis the First, to procure a reversal of the Pope's decree of censure against King Henry on account of the divorce." The year following, he was employed in suppressing the insurrection in Yorkshire, under Robert Aske.

Burnet states, that on the 13th of June, 1540, at the council-table, the Duke of Norfolk, in the King's name, challenged the Lord Cromwell of high treason, and, arresting him, sent him prisoner to the Tower.⁴² This was a preparatory step to the King's divorce from Anne of Cleves, Cromwell having been the chief instrument of Henry's union with that lady; against whom he now entertained an "unconquerable aversion," the beauty and behaviour of "Mistress Katherine Howard, daughter of the Lord Edmund Howard, a brother of the Duke of Norfolk,"⁴³ having inflamed his heart with a new passion. On the 6th of July, the Duke, with the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and three other noblemen, were sent down to the Commons, by the House of Peers, to obtain their concurrence in an address to the King, praying him to give order for an inquiry into the validity of his marriage with the Lady Anne. On

⁴² Burnet, HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION, vol. i. part i. p. 356: edit. 1825.

⁴³ Id. p. 357.

the third day afterwards, the Convocation, to whom the inquiry was referred, pronounced the marriage null and void; and on the ensuing eighth of August, the Lady Katherine, the Duke's niece, was declared Queen; her nuptials with Henry having been privately solemnized some short time beforehand.

In the following January, anno 1540-41, the Duke of Norfolk was appointed Lieutenant-general of all the King's forces beyond the river Trent; and, (notwithstanding the fall of Katherine, his unfortunate niece, who was beheaded for incontinency," on the 12th of February, 1541-42,) he was appointed on the 1st of September, in the latter year, Captain-general of the army of the north; at the head of which he entered the frontiers of Scotland on the 21st of October, and, according to Lord Herbert, "finding no resistance, burnt in eight days above twenty villages and towns;"—after which, he retired to winter quarters at Berwick. In March, 1544, the Duke was superseded in his northern command by Seymour, earl of Hertford; and soon afterwards, nominated commander of the rear, and then of the vanguard of the English army in France.⁴³ In June, the same year, he besieged Montreuil; and he appears to have been with King Henry at the taking of Boulogne in the following September.

Notwithstanding the many important services which this nobleman

⁴³ Lord Herbert, in his *LIFE AND RAIGNE OF KING HENRY THE EIGHTH*, (fol. edit. pp. 470—473,) has inserted a copy of a letter, sent on this occasion "from divers of the Council, to *William Paget* our Ambassador then in France," detailing many particulars of the Queen's incontinency before marriage; and allusions to her conduct afterwards; but which, at the time of the date of the letter, viz. November 12, 1541, had not been fully inquired into. The signatures of six of the Council are attached to the letter; and Lord Herbert remarks, in a marginal note, that there "were other names, which are now defaced in the original." From the following passage it is evident, that the Duke of Norfolk was one of the persons by whom the letter was signed.—"It pleased his Highness, upon a notable apparence of Honor, cleanness and maidenly behaviour, to bend his affection towards Mistris *Katherine Howard*, daughter to the late Lord *Edmund Howard*, brother to mee the Duke of *Norfolk*, insomuch as his Highness was finally contented to honour her with his Marriage, thinking now in his old daies, after sundry troubles of mind, which have happened unto him by Marriages, to have obtained such a Jewel for womanhood, and verey perfect love towards him, as should not only have been to his quietness, but also brought forth the desired fruit of Marriage, like as the whole Realm thought the semblable, and in respect of the vertue and good behaviour which she shewed outwardly, did her all honour accordingly."

The hopes of the Romanists had been greatly excited by the exaltation to the throne of Katherine Howard; and had she, by the propriety of her conduct after marriage, maintained that ascendancy over the King's affections which she unquestionably possessed, it is not improbable but that England would again have been subjected to the Papal See.

⁴⁵ "The van-gard apparelled in blue Coats, garded with red, with Caps and Hose party-coloured and sutable, their Caps fitted to their Head-piece or Skull, were led by the Duke of Norfolk."—Herbert, *LIFE*, &c. of Hen. VIII. p. 511.

and his son Henry, earl of Surrey, had rendered to the crown, they, at length, became the victims of the suspicion and jealousy in respect to their ultimate designs upon the throne, which had been infused into the King's mind by their political enemies.

"Between the Seymours and the House of Howard," says Lingard, "there had for some time existed a spirit of acrimonious rivalry. The old Duke of Norfolk had witnessed with indignation their ascendancy in the royal favour, and openly complained that the kingdom was governed by new men, while the ancient nobility was trampled in the dust. His son, Henry, could not forgive the Earl of Hertford for having superseded him in the command of the garrison of Boulogne; and had been heard to foretel, that 'the time of revenge was not far distant.' On the one hand, the father and son were the most powerful subjects in the realm, and allied by descent to the royal family; on the other, though they had strenuously supported the King in his claim of the supremacy, they were, in all other points, the most zealous patrons of the ancient doctrines. Hence the ruin or depression of the Howards became an object of equal importance to the uncles of the Prince [Edward], and the men of the new learning: to those, that they might seize and retain the reins of government during the minority of their nephew; to these, that they might throw from their necks that intolerable yoke, the penal statute of the six articles.

"The rapid decline of the King's health in the month of November, 1546, admonished the Seymours and their associates to provide against his approaching death;"—and "while the royal mind, tormented with pain, and anxious for the welfare of the Prince, was alive to every suggestion, their enemies reminded the King of the power and ambition of the Howards, of their hatred of the Seymours, and of the general belief that Surrey had refused the hand of the daughter of Hertford, because he aspired to that of the Lady Mary,"⁴⁶ the King's daughter.

Influenced and alarmed by these and similar representations, the King, in the beginning of December, ordered both the Duke and his son to be arrested, and, on the 12th of that month they were conveyed, about the same time, the one by water, the other by land, to separate cells in the Tower. Although there was no individual in the realm, who possessed more powerful claims on the gratitude of Henry than the Duke of Norfolk, he was—upon a submissive confession of having acted 'treasonably, in respect to bearing the royal arms of England on his own escutcheon, as well as for concealing the treason of his son in

⁴⁶ Lingard, HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 4to. vol. iv. pp. 348-9: from the respective publications of Herbert and Burnet.

assuming the arms of St. Edward the Confessor'—attainted, without being heard, and the royal assent having been given by commission to the Act of Attainder, on January the 27th, 1546-47, a warrant was dispatched to the Lieutenant of the Tower, for his decapitation at an early hour on the following morning;—yet before the sun rose, Henry was himself a corpse, and thus was the Duke providentially saved from a public death, the Council not deeming it “advisable to begin the new King’s reign with such an odious execution.”⁴⁷ He was detained, however, in prison until the accession of Queen Mary; on the day of whose triumphal entry into London, viz. August the 3rd, 1553, he was set at liberty, and, “without any pardon or restitution, allowed to be Duke of Norfolk, and had his lands restored.”⁴⁸ Shortly afterwards, however, in the first parliament of Mary’s reign, the Act of Attainder against the Duke and his family was formally repealed; and they obtained legal restitution of all their estates and honours. On the 18th of August, the Duke presided as Lord High Steward of England, at the trial of his great enemy Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded on the fourth day afterwards. In the following January, Norfolk, although eighty years of age, headed the force that was sent into Kent, to oppose the insurgents under Sir Thomas Wyatt; but on the defection of the Londoners and other troops, at Rochester bridge, the Duke and his officers “turned and fled as fast as their horses could carry them.”

This nobleman died at Kenning-hall, a seat of the family, in Norfolk, on the 25th of August, 1554; and he was buried at Framlingham, in the adjoining county of Suffolk. He was twice married, and had lived in the reigns of eight English sovereigns: by his first wife, Anne, a daughter of King Edward the Fourth, he had two sons; both of whom died young. Elizabeth, his second wife, was daughter of Edward Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that name; by which lady, who was the patroness of the poet Skelton, he had two sons and a daughter.

HENRY, the eldest of these sons, was the gallant and accomplished *Earl of Surrey*,⁴⁹ who, as stated above, fell under the displeasure of Henry the Eighth, and was consigned by him to the scaffold, when little more than thirty years of age. The exact date of his birth is

⁴⁷ Burnet, HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION, vol. i. part i. p. 447. Others have supposed, that the Duke’s execution was stayed by the dominant party, more “by the dread of consequences to themselves, in case of a failure of their schemes,” than from the cause suggested in the text.

⁴⁸ Collins’ PEERAGE, Brydges’ edit. vol. i. p. 98.

⁴⁹ It must be remarked that, in this instance, the title of Earl of Surrey was held only by courtesy.

uncertain; but the Rev. Dr. Nott infers, from an inscription on a portrait of this nobleman, that he "must have been born in, or about the year 1516;"⁵⁰ and this accords with the time generally assigned to that event by other writers.

It has been commonly reported, that Surrey received his early education at Windsor castle, in company with Henry, duke of Richmond, a natural son of King Henry the Eighth, by the Lady Talboys; but Dr. Nott, on the authority of a curious household book, which once belonged to the Earl's father,⁵¹ and on other evidence, controverts that statement, and judiciously infers that the friendly intercourse at Windsor, "between those two amiable and accomplished young noblemen," did not take place until "education had ceased, and they had begun to take part in the more active duties of life."

On the 13th of February, 1532, Surrey was contracted to the Lady Frances Vere, daughter of John, the fifteenth earl of Oxford; and it was agreed, that the marriage should be solemnized on or before the feast of Pentecost, which it probably was,—but as the Earl was then only sixteen years of age, and his bride still younger, it would seem that they were not permitted to live together until some time after their union.

In October, 1532, both Surrey and Richmond accompanied King Henry into France, to attend the famous meeting with Francis the First, which had been previously arranged by their respective ambassadors, and the splendid festivities of which, first at Boulogne, and afterwards at Calais, were continued ten days. The Duke of Richmond afterwards went to Paris, to complete his studies at the university in that city, and Surrey is supposed to have become a fellow-student; yet his stay, if that were the fact, could have been only of short duration; for when the new Queen, Anne Boleyn, was crowned in the month of June, 1533, he carried one of the swords which was borne in the procession.

In the autumn of the same year, Richmond returned to England

⁵⁰ See MEMOIRS, &c. vol. i. p. x., prefixed by Dr. Nott, to his edition of "The Works of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, and of Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder." 2 vols. 4to.: 1815.

⁵¹ This was the household book of Thomas, earl of Surrey, as kept at Tendring Hall, in Suffolk; which was one of the Earl's seats, and wherein he was accustomed to reside during the spring and summer months. His winter residence was at Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire. The book referred to, contains an exact account of the expenses of the family from 1513 to 1524, whilst living at Tendring Hall. Every breakfast, dinner, and supper, is registered; with the provisions of every course, at every table; and the price of every article expended. The names of the guests are, also, annexed to the daily accounts of each meal. This curious record was communicated to Dr. Nott, by the Rev. Temple Frere.

with the Duke of Norfolk, who had been employed on a fruitless embassy to the French king; and, shortly after, he was affianced to the Lady Mary Howard, Surrey's only sister, but as the parties were related within the fourth degree of consanguinity, it became necessary to obtain a dispensation; which was accordingly done, on the 26th of November following. The marriage, however, was not formally celebrated, owing to the tender age of the parties; and, whilst the youthful duchess continued to live with her own friends, Richmond was placed at Windsor. It was at this time, according to Dr. Nott, and not in his mere childish years, that Surrey became the companion of "a King's son"; and associated with him in all those manly exercises, "to excel in which was a necessary accomplishment in a courtier of those days."⁵²

It is probable, that Surrey's residence at Windsor was limited to portions of the years 1534 and 1535; for, in the latter year, his marriage with the Lady Frances Vere was certainly consummated; his eldest son, Thomas, having been born on March the 10th, 1536.⁵³ On the 15th of May, in the same year, he sat as Earl Marshal on the trial of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, upon whom his father, the Duke of Norfolk, who presided as Lord High Steward, pronounced

⁵² The constrained bachelorship to which these noble youths, at this time, were subjected whilst at Windsor Castle, is thus pleasingly alluded to in one of Surrey's Poems, written when he was a prisoner in that fortress some ten or twelve years afterwards:—

"The stately seats, the ladies bright of hue,
The dances short, long tales of great delight;
With words and looks, that tigers could but rue,
Where each of us did plead the other's right.
The palme-play, where, despoiled for the game,
With dazed eyes, oft we by gleams of love,
Have mist the ball, and got sight of our dame,
To bait her eyes, which kept the leads above.

The secret groves, which oft we made resound
Of pleasant plaint, and of our ladies praise;
Recording oft what grace each one had found,
What hope of speed, what dread of long delays.
The secret thoughts, imparted with such trust;
The wanton talk, the divers change of play;
The friendship sworn, each promise kept so fast
Wherewith we past the winter night away."

⁵³ We are told, in Lloyd's *WORTHIES*, vol. i. p. 6, that Surrey had his son's nativity cast by "a skilful Italian astrologer;" and Dr. Nott has given a copy of the formula from Ashmole's Manuscripts, N. 394. It predicts sorrow and misfortune to the child, and a violent death to the father; but its genuineness is very questionable. Henry, the Earl's second son, was born on February the 25th, 1539: he was created Earl of Northampton by James the First.

sentence. That Queen was beheaded on the 19th of May; and soon afterwards, in June, the wrathful severity of King Henry's disposition was manifested against a still nearer relative of the Earl, namely, the Lord Thomas Howard, his uncle, who was committed to the Tower, and attainted of treason, for having married the Lady Margaret Douglas without the royal sanction.⁵⁴ On the 26th of July following, another calamity befel him, in the death of his friend and brother-in-law, the Duke of Richmond.

On the 18th of October, 1537, the Earl received the honour of knighthood, at St. James's; and in November following, he attended as one of the chief mourners at the funeral of Queen Jane Seymour, at Windsor. On new-year's day, 1538, he presented the King with three gilt bowls, it being then customary for the nobility to make gifts to their sovereign at that season. In the beginning of May, 1540, he particularly distinguished himself at the jousts and tournaments held at Westminster, in honour of Henry's marriage with Anne of Cleves. In September, 1541, he was appointed, conjointly with his father, Steward of the University of Cambridge; and in the following year, on St. George's day, he was elected a knight of the Garter.⁵⁵ In

⁵⁴ This lady, who was also imprisoned in the same fortress, was daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, the king's sister, by her second husband, the Earl of Angus. After a confinement of about seventeen months, Lord Howard is said to have died of a broken heart; but there is a tradition in the family, that he was poisoned. According to Stow, his death occurred on Allhallow's eve, 1537. The Lady Margaret was then immediately liberated; and she was afterwards married to Matthew Stuart, second earl of Lennox. Her eldest son, the ill-fated Lord Darnley, was father of King James the First.

⁵⁵ Shortly afterwards, on the 13th of July, Surrey was committed to the Fleet, "to remain there prisoner during the King's pleasure," for having, on some private quarrel, challenged John à Leigh, a person of good family at Stockwell, in this county. What the subject of the quarrel was, does not appear; yet Dr. Nott, without the least evidence, has referred it to the Earl's jealousy of Leigh being a favoured rival in the affections of the fair Geraldine. After several messages to individual peers, Surrey addressed a letter to the Privy Council, intreating their "mediations" to restore him to the King's favour; "this heinous offence always unexcused, whereupon I was committed to this noisome prison, whose *pestilential airs* are not unlike to bring some alteration of health." In consequence of this application, the Warden of the Fleet was ordered to repair to the Court at Windsor, on Saturday the 5th of August, and to "bring with him the Earl of Surrey." It is probable, that some examination then took place into the grounds of the quarrel; and the issue was, that Surrey was discharged under his own recognizance of ten thousand marks not to offer any "bodily displeasure," either by word or deed, to the said Leigh or any of his friends. Nott's *MEMOIRS*, vol. i. pp. xlix—li; from the Privy Council books.

In the following year, Surrey again incurred the displeasure of the Privy Council, by intemperate conduct. On that occasion he was summoned, April the 1st, before the Council at St. James's, on two charges; first, with having "eaten flesh in Lent, contrary to the Royal prohibition"; and secondly, with having walked about the streets of the City at night, "in a lewd and unseemly manner, and breaking certain windows with stone bows." In this frolic, the Earl had two companions, namely, young Pickering and

October, 1542, he accompanied the Duke, his father, in the expedition into Scotland; when Kelsal and many other places were burnt, and the neighbouring country ravaged to a great extent.

After this time, Surrey was much employed in military affairs in the French war. In October, 1543, having joined the army under that able commander, Sir John Wallop, he was present at the siege of Landrecy, near Cambray; which was closely, though unsuccessfully, invested by the united forces of the English and of the Emperor Charles the Fifth.⁵⁶ In the following year, the command of the vanguard of "a mightie armie," as Holinshed terms it, which King Henry had raised to invade France, was bestowed on the Duke of Norfolk; and the Earl was appointed "Marshal of the Field," under him. The van and rear guards having joined the Emperor's troops, they laid siege to Montreuil; and shortly afterwards, the main army,

Thomas Wyatt the younger; both of whom, not having been so ingenuous as Surrey in acknowledging the offence, were committed to the Tower. In answer to the first charge, Surrey alleged that he had a licence to eat flesh at that season, "albeit he had not so secretly used the same as appertained";—and "touching the stone bows, he could not deny that he had very evil doings therein"; and therefore, "submitted himself to such punishment as should to them [the Council] be thought good." For this offence the Earl was again committed to the scene of his former durance, the Fleet; and whilst there, he appears to have written his "Satire against the Citizens of London"; a poem which presents to us more of the outpourings of an irascible spirit, than of the temperate reflections of an intelligent mind. From the contrast which it exhibits to all his other writings, it is evident that it was composed in a tumult of wrathful excitement, and in an hour of gall and bitterness. His imprisonment could not have been of long duration; since, in the following October, he was engaged under Sir John Wallop, at the investment and siege of Landrecy, in French Flanders. His friends, Pickering, and Wyatt the younger, were not liberated until May in the ensuing year. The charges against Surrey and his riotous confreres had been made by the Mayor and Aldermen of London. Nott's MEMOIRS, from the Privy Council books.—In Dr. Nott's defence of the Earl for thus annoying the sleeping citizens, by breaking their windows in the dead of the night, the above satirical piece is "very *gravely* paraphrased," says Sir Harris Nicolas, (in his MEMOIR of the Earl, attached to the Aldine edition of Surrey's Poems,) "as if it were the argument which the Earl used to the Privy Council,—and comments are made upon it, to explain why his virtuous motive was not allowed to extenuate so flagrant a breach of the peace." It is almost ludicrous to mention, that the Rev. Edw. Nares, in his *Memoirs of Lord Burghley*, (4to. 1828: vol. i. p. 503, note,) has quoted the paraphrase as a matter of fact, and he gives it as "an instance upon record," of "the little moral effect produced by the Sermons of the Romish Clergy"!

⁵⁶ When the camp had broken up in November, and the army been placed in winter quarters, Surrey returned to England, and is supposed by Dr. Nott to have occupied his leisure in finishing his magnificent seat, called *Mount Surrey*, at St. Leonard's, near Norwich. This mansion, which is said to have been the first edifice ever erected in this country in the purely Grecian style of architecture, was pillaged and dilapidated by the Norfolk insurgents under Kett, in 1554. Surrey, also, about the same time, received into his family the celebrated scholar and physician, Hadrian Junius, and allotted him apartments at Kenning-hall, with a yearly pension of 'fifty angels.' The poet Churchyard, appears to have been a page in the Earl's service at the same period.

or "King's battaile," (Henry himself being present,) invested Boulogne. The Duke's efforts to reduce Montreuil were nobly seconded by his son; yet all their efforts were unavailing; and in an intrepid attempt to storm the fortress on the 19th of September, Surrey's life was in the utmost danger, and he was saved only by the "attachment of his faithful attendant Clere," who conveyed him from the field, though at the cost, eventually, of his own life.⁵⁷

About ten days after this event, on receiving certain advice, that the Dauphin was advancing with an army of upwards of fifty thousand men, Norfolk held a council of war; and (the Emperor's contingent being already withdrawn) it was determined to abandon the siege: on the same night, the Duke broke up his camp, and retired to Boulogne and Calais.⁵⁸

In August, 1545, the Earl of Surrey was constituted Commander of Guisnes; which, at his own request, was soon after exchanged for the Lieutenancy of Boulogne. The French had constructed a strong fortress in the vicinity of that town; and the Earl having obtained

⁵⁷ This affecting incident was commemorated by the Earl in an epitaph inscribed on a tablet in Lambeth church, where Clere was buried. After stating that Clere had chosen '*Surrey for his Lord,*' the Earl says,—

"Aye me, while Life did last, that League was tender,
Tracing whose steps thou sawest Kelsall blaise,
Landrecy burnt, and batter'd Boulogne's render.
At Montreuil gates, hopeless of all re-cure
Thine Earl, half dead, gave in thy Hand his Will,
Which cause did Thee this pining Death procure,
Ere Summers four times seven thou couldst fulfill.
Aye Clere, if Love had bootéd Care or Cost,
Heaven had not won, nor Earth untimely lost."

Thomas Clere, the subject of this epitaph, was the youngest son of Sir Robert Clere, of Oswestry in Norfolk, by Alice, daughter of Sir William Boleyn. He was, consequently, first cousin of Queen Anne Boleyn, and related to the Howards. He died on the 14th of April, 1545.

⁵⁸ Had the earnest and repeated applications made by Norfolk, for reinforcements and supplies, been properly attended to, there can be no doubt that Montreuil must have fallen; but whilst the besiegers at Boulogne were provided with abundant resources, his troops were suffered (apparently, through the underhand proceedings of the Seymours, who wished to lower him in the King's estimation,) not only to want artillery and ammunition, but even bread. "The Englyshmenne that had lyen so long before *Muttrel*," says Holinshed, "wanting such behovefull refreshment as those were stored with that laye before Boulogne, (having the seas open, and all things at pleasure brought unto them forth of England,) were sore weakened and decayed by death and sicknesse."—CHRONICLES, p. 1591.

Boulogne was surrendered to King Henry on the 14th of September; and the Earl of Surrey was present when the keys were formally delivered to the King at the gates of the town. Its governor, Mons. de Vervins, was afterwards beheaded for his reputed treachery, in surrendering the fortress for a bribe of 150,000 rose nobles, said to have been tendered by the Earl of Hertford.

information early in the ensuing January, that an attempt to re-victual it would be made from Montreuil, he determined to intercept the convoy. For that purpose he drew out a great part of the garrison, and meeting with the enemy near St. Etienne, he gallantly attacked the French troops, though of much superior force to his own. His first charge was successful; but in consequence of the cowardice, or panic, of the second division of his men, the English were defeated, and forced to retreat in confusion to Boulogne.

Surrey returned to England about the beginning of April, 1546; and was almost immediately afterwards superseded in his command in the Boulonnois, by Lord Grey, of Wilton. Attributing this disgrace to the ascendancy which the Earl of Hertford had attained in the King's esteem, he animadverted in strong terms on the conduct of that nobleman; and that so incautiously, that the asperity of his language was reported to the King, who caused him to be arrested and imprisoned in Windsor Castle. How long his confinement lasted does not appear; but, probably, it was not more than a few weeks, and in the month of July.⁵⁹ About the middle of August, he was appointed by the King, together with the Duke of Norfolk and Archbishop Cranmer, to bear a leading part in the magnificent ceremonies devised for the reception of the French embassy at Hampton Court, on the occasion of ratifying the peace which had been recently concluded between the two crowns. The ratification itself was solemnly attested in the chapel at Hampton Court on St. Bartholemew's day, August the 24th, old style.

The suspicions which had been infused into Henry's mind, in respect to the Howards, and the rash declaration of the Earl, that "if God called away the King, his enemies should smart for it," were now hastening events to a fatal issue; and both Surrey and his father were arrested and committed to the Tower. This was on the 12th of January; but Surrey had been summoned from Kenning-hall ten

⁵⁹ This appears from a letter written by the Duke of Norfolk to the Lords of the Council, bearing date July the 15th, in which he intreats them to give his thanks to the King, "for that his Majesty had been pleased to advertise him of his foolish son's demeanour." After expressing satisfaction that Surrey had behaved "humbly and repentently," he adds, "Well! I pray God he may often remember and not trust himself too much to his own wit." He then desires that his son "may be so earnestly handled, that he may have regard hereafter so to use himself that he may give his Majesty no cause of discontent." Nott's MEMOIRS, &c. vol. i. p. lxxxviii. In the appendix to the same volume, there is a very curious *Minute for the Distribution of the Duke of Norfolk's Property*, (copied from the original, in the Land Revenue Office,) together with other papers respecting the allotments of his apparel, jewels, and furniture. They evince the rapacity of his enemies in a very high degree; and particularly of the Duke of Somerset, (as Hertford had been then created,) who had by far the greatest share of the spoil.

days prior to that time, and accused of "certain things that touched his fidelity to the King." The Earl "vehemently affirmed himself a true man," and offered to prove his innocence either in a public trial, or by fighting his accuser, Sir Robert Southwell, "in his shirt."⁶⁰ The Lords, on this occasion, contented themselves with ordering both parties to be detained in custody.

There can be little doubt, but that at this time, the destruction of both the Duke and his son had been determined on, and "impunity," according to Lord Herbert, "was promised to all such as could discover any thing concerning them,"—that is, any thing which, by any perversity of construction, could, by their enemies, be accounted treasonable! Depositions were taken, also, from the bosom of the Duke's own family; and the proceedings exhibit the extraordinary anomalies of a *wife* (the Duchess of Norfolk), from whom, however, he had during many years lived separately, making aggravated charges against her husband; of a favoured mistress (Bess Holland, as she is called in the letters of the Duchess to Cromwell, the then keeper of the Privy Seal,) "desirous, at what price soever, to conserve herself" betraying the most secret conversations of her protector; and of a *daughter*, the widowed Duchess of Richmond, giving evidence, implicating both father and brother.

On the 13th of January, 1546-7, Surrey was arraigned for high treason, as a commoner, before a Norfolk Jury, in Guildhall. The principal charge against him was, 'that he had borne the arms of St. Edward the Confessor, then used by Prince Edward, with the difference of a silver label of three points, in conjunction with his own proper arms'; and 'thereby intending,' the indictment proceeds, 'to repress, destroy, annihilate, and scandalize the true and undoubted title of the now King to the crown of this his realm of England; and also traitorously to disinherit and interrupt the said Lord Prince Edward of his true and undoubted title to the said crown.'⁶¹

The Earl defended himself against this preposterous accusation with great ability, by impeaching the evidence brought against him, and urging his right, on the authority of the Heralds and of precedent, to bear the obnoxious arms. "But neither eloquence, nor spirit, nor innocence, was likely to avail a man accused of treason in the reign

⁶⁰ Herbert, LIFE, &c. OF KING HENRY THE EIGHTH, p. 562. The phrase, to *fight in his shirt*, was an expression of the age, and meant, to combat an adversary in complete armour though arrayed only in the linen dress which was worn beneath the armour.

⁶¹ Dr. Nott has published a copy of this Indictment, which is drawn up in Latin, from the *Baga de Secretis*, in the State Paper Office: see MEMOIRS, &c. appendix, No. XXXIII. The original proceedings on the trial, and to which it is evident that Lord Herbert had access, are not now to be found.

of Henry the Eighth; and the Jury, among whom it is melancholy to find two near relatives of his faithful attendant Clere, found him guilty."⁶² On the sixth, or the eighth day, afterwards, for the authorities differ, and whilst the King was on his death-bed, Surrey was beheaded on Tower-hill. His remains were interred in the church of Allhallows, Barking (near the Tower), but were afterwards removed by his son, the Earl of Northampton, to Framlingham in Suffolk.⁶³

Though Surrey was not undistinguished as a warrior and statesman, yet he is chiefly celebrated for his poetical talents, and as being "the first great reformer and polisher of the English language, that sprung up after Chaucer," in this country. His "Songs and Sonnets," as his poems are intituled, (which were first collectively published by Tottyl, in 1557, and frequently reprinted,) have been deservedly eulogized by Sir Philip Sidney, Drayton, Dryden, Pope, Warton, Walpole, and other writers; and more especially by Dr. Nott, his recent biographer.

There is no part of Surrey's history which has elicited so much research as his passion for the *Fair Geraldine*;⁶⁴ a lady of whom he expresses his admiration in one of his most early-written sonnets. We are told by Anthony Wood, who quotes Drayton as his authority, that after the decease of the Duke of Richmond, in 1536, the Earl of Surrey went into Italy; where, at the court of Florence, he challenged all comers to warlike feats of arms, in celebration of the charms of his

⁶² MEMOIR, by Sir Harris Nicolas; ut supra, p. lxvi.

⁶³ Among the charges recorded by historians to have been made against the Earl of Surrey, as demonstrative of his ulterior views on the crown, is that of aspiring to the hand of the Princess Mary, after he had become a widower; and Burnet, Rapin, Hume, and Lingard, have all given credence and circulation to the story. But the absurdity of this report is evident; for the Earl never was a widower; and at the time when summoned from Kenning-hall, he was there living with his wife and family in affectionate harmony. Immediately after his committal to the Tower, as we learn from the *State Papers*, three messengers were dispatched in all haste to Kenning-hall, to take possession of the house and property, and arrest the persons of the Duchess of Richmond and Mrs. Eliz. Holland. In their report, which is addressed directly to the King, they state, that 'the Earl of Surrey's wife and children remained unattached in the house, with certain women in the nursery attending upon them,' and they 'humbly beseech his Majesty to signify what they were to do with the servants, seeing that the said Earl's wife was near her time, and expecting to lie in at Candlemas.' The Countess survived her unfortunate lord many years; and was living in January, 1563, at which time she officiated as chief mourner at the interment of Margaret, duchess of Norfolk. Sometime in the reign of Edward the Sixth she married, for her second husband, Thomas Steyning, esq. of Woodford, in Suffolk. Her children by the Earl of Surrey, viz. two sons and three daughters, were placed under the care of their aunt, the Duchess of Richmond, who had a grant from the crown, of 100*l.* yearly, for their maintenance.

⁶⁴ The Lady Elizabeth Fitz-gerald, the alleged object of Surrey's love, was a daughter of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and Margaret, his second wife, the daughter of Thomas, marquis of Dorset: she was, in consequence of this descent, related to the royal family.

Geraldine; and that he bore away the palm of victory in every encounter. In connexion with this tale, we are further informed that when on his way to Florence, the Earl fell in with the learned Cornelius Agrippa [the alchemist], who shewed him the image of his Geraldine, in a magic glass, "sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her lord."⁶⁵

Wood appears to give full belief to this story; yet he disingenuously withholds all mention of the source from which he certainly derived it; and which, as was first noticed by Mr. Park, and has been additionally elucidated by Dr. Nott, was a little romance written by Nash, and published in 1593, under the title of the *History of Jack Wilton*. In this piece of imaginative biography, which is too full of absurdities and anachronisms to require a serious refutation, Wilton describes himself as a page of the Earl of Surrey, accompanying him in his travels; and for awhile, and with his master's acquiescence, assuming his habit and character. Dr. Nott, who considers Surrey's attachment to have been real, though purely platonic, is of opinion that the Earl never went to Italy; although his poetical taste appears to have been based on the best examples of Italian writers.

The reversal of Attainder, and restoration in blood of the old Duke of Norfolk, in 1553, has been noticed already; and it was in consequence of this act of justice that *Thomas*, his grandson (the eldest son of the Poet Surrey), became capable of succeeding to the family estates and honours on his decease in August, 1554. At the coronation of Queen Mary, in the preceding October, this nobleman bore the title of Earl of Surrey; and he officiated in the ceremonies as Marshal of England, in right of his aged grandfather. Queen Elizabeth, in her first year, made him a knight of the Garter; and it is remarkable, that he was the first person who was so honoured by that princess; possibly from a sense of the injuries inflicted on his family by the late King, her father. During the early part of her reign, he was much employed in Scottish affairs; and, in 1561, was constituted Lieutenant-general in the north. He fully enjoyed the favour and confidence of her Majesty until seduced by ambition, and the shadowed perspective of a crown, he rashly engaged in the intrigues carried on by Spain and the Pope (Pius the Fifth), for the release of Mary, queen of Scots,—who was retained in England as a prisoner of state.

Mary, after her escape from Lochleven castle, and the defeat of her

⁶⁵ *ATHENÆ OXONIENSES*, vol. i. p. 67: edit. 1721. Sir Walter Scott has made an elegant use of this fiction, in the *Minstrel's Song*, in the sixth canto of the *Lay of the last Minstrel*.

partizans at Langside, sought refuge in England in May, 1568. Having agreed to submit her past conduct to investigation, commissioners were appointed for the purpose: those nominated by Elizabeth were the Duke of Norfolk, Radcliff, Earl of Suffolk, and Sir Ralph Sadler. At this time, the Duke was one of the most popular and influential men in the kingdom; and he was equally brave and generous. It became, therefore, an object of extreme importance to attach him to the fortunes of the Scottish Queen; and this, notwithstanding the known loyalty of the Duke, was effected by the crafty Maitland, the Scotch secretary, by suggesting to him, in the name of the regent Murray, the project of a union with the royal captive, his mistress. Nor was Mary herself, with whom Norfolk contrived to maintain a private correspondence by means of his sister, the Lady Scrope, averse to the scheme; and "many letters and love-tokens were exchanged between them," although she had not yet been divorced from the infamous Bothwell.⁶⁶

This design could not be long concealed from the watchful ministers of Elizabeth; and she, herself, after reproaching the Duke for dissimulation, charged him, on his allegiance, 'to lay aside all thoughts of prosecuting so dangerous an enterprise.' About the same time, when at Farnham in August, 1569, where it had been whispered among the attendant ladies, that Mary and Norfolk were secretly contracted to each other, the Queen invited the Duke to dinner; and, as she rose from table, '*pleasantly*' (as Camden writes) 'advised him to be careful on what pillow he laid his head.' This ominous allusion alarmed the Duke, and he hastily retired, first, to London, and then to his seat at Kenning-hall, in Norfolk. But Elizabeth, who had now been fully apprised by Leicester of the extent to which the negotiation had been carried, and to which many of the nobility were privy, peremptorily commanded his return to Court. After some hesitation he repaired to Windsor; whence, having undergone several examinations before the Privy Council, as to his designed marriage, and sudden departure from the royal presence, he was committed to the Tower. This was in October, 1569: in the following August, after engaging under his hand and seal to hold no further intercourse with the Queen of Scots, without Elizabeth's permission, he was permitted to

⁶⁶ Robertson's HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, vol. ii. p. 301: edit. 1806. The intrigues to effect the marriage of Norfolk with the Queen of Scots form such an important feature of Elizabeth's reign, that they have been detailed at great length by most of our general historians; and particularly by Camden, Carte, Hume, Robertson, Lingard, and Turner. In Murdin's Collection of the Burleigh Papers are, also, many letters and other documents relating to this project.

reside in his own house (the Charter-house) in London, under the charge of Sir Henry Neville.

Notwithstanding this lenity, and in direct violation of his bond, Norfolk very soon suffered himself to be again implicated in the affairs of the Queen of Scots; with whom he still held a secret correspondence. Her letters to him, in which she strove both to nourish his ambition and to strengthen his amorous attachment, were written "in the fondest caressing strain"; and she "took no step in any matter of moment without his advice."⁶⁷ Infatuated by his hopes, the Duke, although he appears at first to have endeavoured to evade the proposals made to him, entered into a treasonable negotiation with Rodolphi, an artful Florentine, who was a private agent of the Pope, but passed in this country for a merchant. Norfolk was urged to put himself at the head of the Catholics; and after seizing the person of Elizabeth, to keep her in durance until he had married the Queen of Scots, and provided for the security of the Catholic religion. To effect those purposes, he was promised effectual resources from the Pope and the King of Spain; and, unfortunately, both for his life and honour, he allowed Rodolphi to use his name in negotiating with those potentates.

Several months had elapsed in concerting these measures, when, partly from accident and partly from the treachery of the Duke's secretary, the conspiracy was discovered; and it was soon traced through most of its ramifications by the terror of the rack, and in one or two instances, by the actual infliction of that torture on Norfolk's domestics.⁶⁸

The Duke was arraigned for high-treason on the 16th of January, 1571; and being condemned, was sentenced to die; but his execution was deferred until the second of June following; when he was beheaded upon a scaffold on Tower-hill. There can be little doubt, but that the efforts that were then making to procure the liberty of

⁶⁷ Robertson's *SCOTLAND*, vol. ii. p. 343.

⁶⁸ In Ellis's *ORIGINAL LETTERS*, vol. ii. p. 261, first series, is the copy of a warrant from the Queen for putting two of the Duke's servants to the rack. It is addressed to Sir Thomas Smyth, knt. and Dr. Wilson; and bears date, under the royal signet, "the xvth of Septemb. 1571." The body of the warrant is in the hand-writing of Lord Burghley. After stating that, "in the traitorous attempts lately discovered, neither Barker nor Bannister the Duke of Norfolk's men have uttered their knowledge, neither will discover the same without torture," it authorizes the persons addressed, to examine them further; and "shall they not seem to you to confess plainly their knowledge, then we warrant you to cause them both, or either of them to be brought to the rack; and first to move them with fear thereof to deal plainly in their answers, and if that shall not move them, then you shall cause them to be put to the rack, and to find the taste thereof until they shall deal more plainly, or until you shall think meet."

the Queen of Scots, and re-establish the supremacy of Catholicism, had much influence over his fate;—for it is known, that no fewer than four warrants which had been issued for his execution, were successively revoked by Elizabeth.⁶⁹

The Duke suffered at the age of thirty-five. Carte states, that he was universally beloved and esteemed by all parties: “by the *Roman Catholics*, as related to most of the lords of that religion, and by the *Protestants*, as having been brought up by *John Fox*, the martyrologist; and being not only of their profession, but adorning it by the regularity of his life and conversation.”⁷⁰ By Mary, his first wife, daughter and heir of Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, he had one son, Philip, who became Earl of Arundel in right of his possession of Arundel castle, which he inherited from his mother. His second wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of the Lord Chancellor Audley, and widow of Lord Henry Dudley; by whom he had three sons and two

⁶⁹ Norfolk was the first nobleman who suffered in her reign. Her last revocation of his death-warrant, which is addressed to Lord Burleigh, and entirely in her own handwriting, is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. Vide Ellis, ORIGINAL LETTERS, ut supra.

That the mind and feelings of Queen Elizabeth were greatly distressed at the severity which, in this instance, she was constrained to exercise, from maxims of state policy, is unquestionable. But in this Princess, mental affliction was combined with all the selfish firmness of the Tudor family; of which, possibly, a more striking instance is not upon record, than is contained in the following lines of her own composition. They bear internal evidence of having been written after the discovery of Norfolk's entanglement in the schemes for releasing the Queen of Scots. They first appeared in Dr. Wylson's *English Logic*; and were again printed in Puttenham's *Arte of English Poesie*.

“The doubt of future foes, exiles my present joy;
And wit me warns to shun such snares, as threaten mine annoy:
For falsehood now doth flow, and subjects faith doth ebb;
Which would not be if reason ruled, or wisdom weaved the web.
But clouds of toys untry'd, do cloak aspiring minds,
Which turn to rain of late repent, by course of changed winds.
The top of hope supposed, the root of ruth will be;
And fruitless all their grafted guiles, as shortly ye shall see.
Those dazzled eyes with pride, which great ambition blinds,
Shall be unsealed by worthy wights, whose foresight falsehood finds.
The Daughter of debate, that eke discord doth sow,
Shall reap no gain, where former rule hath taught still peace to flow.
No foreign banish'd wight, shall anchor in our port;
Our realm it brook's no stranger's force; let them elsewhere resort.
Our rusty sword with rest, shall first the edge employ
To poll their tops that seek such change, and [thereto] gape with joy.”

⁷⁰ Granger mentions an extremely rare, if not unique print of this nobleman, in which he is represented under an arch; whilst under a correspondent arch are displayed thirty coats of arms quartered in one shield. When Granger published the second edition of his *Biographical History*, the print described was the property of Lord Mount Stuart.

daughters. By his third wife, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, he had no issue.

Thomas Howard, the son of Philip, earl of Arundel, by Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, and grandson of the late Duke of Norfolk, was the next Earl of Surrey; to which title, with most of the other honours and estates of his family, he was restored by Act of Parliament in the first year of King James's reign; but the dukedom of Norfolk was not included in this restoration. By the same Act, he was restored, also, to most of the honours dependent on the title of Earl of Arundel, which had escheated to the crown; his father having died under attain of treason whilst a prisoner in the Tower, in 1595.⁷¹

This nobleman, who is best known by his title of Earl of Arundel, was made a knight of the Garter in May, 1611: and in August, 1621, he was constituted Earl Marshal of England for life, with a salary of 2000*l.* per annum. In 1631, he fell under the displeasure of the King, Charles the First, on account of the marriage of his son Henry Frederick, Lord Maltravers, with the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Esme Stuart, duke of Lennox; whose hand, as his own ward, his Majesty had intended to bestow on Lord Lorne, afterwards Marquis of Argyle. For this offence, the Earl and his Countess were, at first, restricted to their seat at Horsley in Surrey; and afterwards committed to the Tower. This gave rise to a question of privilege, the parliament being then sitting; but the liberation of the Earl, shortly after, removed this cloud from the political horizon. He was employed in several embassies to foreign states; and particularly in 1636, when he was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the Emperor of Germany, with a view of obtaining the restitution of the Palatinate to the King's nephew; but his efforts were unsuccessful.

In 1638, Arundel was made General of the army which had been levied against the Scots; for which command, according to Lord Clarendon, his qualifications were but negative ones. About the same time, he became Lord Steward of the King's household; and in March, 1641, he presided at the trial of the Earl of Strafford, in the absence of the Lord Keeper, who was unwell. On the 6th of June, 1644, he was created Earl of Norfolk, in respect, as recited in the patent, of his lincal descent from Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, son of King Edward the First.

This nobleman passed several years on the continent, and particu-

⁷¹ The baronies of Clun and Oswaldestre in Shropshire were, however, at this time, severed from the ancient inheritance of the Fitz-Alans, and given from this Earl to his great-uncle, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton.

larly in Italy; where he appears to have been much honoured for his costly purchases of articles of vertù and rarity. He acquired great celebrity as a patron of the fine arts, and a munificent collector of the remains of classical antiquity. The Arundelian marbles, part of which are now at Oxford, have served to perpetuate his fame. Sir Edward Walker says, "his collection of designs was greater than that of any person living, and his statues equal in number, value, and antiquity, to those in the houses of most princes; to gain which he had persons many years employed both in Italy and Greece, and so, generally, in any part of Europe where rarities were to be had. His paintings, likewise, were numerous, and of the most excellent masters, having more of that exquisite painter, Hans Holbein, than are in the world besides."⁷² He died suddenly at Padua, on the 4th of October, 1646; but his remains, having been embalmed, were brought to England, and interred at Arundel in Sussex.

By the Lady Alatheia, third daughter, and eventually sole heir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, this Earl had six sons; of whom *Henry Frederick*, the second son (the eldest having died at Ghent, unmarried,) became his successor. Of this nobleman, but little more has been recorded, than that he adhered steadily to Charles the First, at the time of the civil wars, and served in his army as a volunteer, until he was sent for to Padua, on the illness of his father, in 1646. During his absence, the parliament took possession of his estates; and on his return into England he found it difficult to subsist, until the Commons, on November the 24th, 1648, voted "that the Earl of Arundel should be admitted to the composition of his estate for 6000*l.*, in regard he had suffered losses by the Parliament's forces; and that the 6000*l.* should be paid for the use of the navy." The Earl, who probably considered, that at this crisis, the greatest safety was in privacy, afterwards lived retired at his mansion in the Strand; and he died there, on April the 7th, 1652. By his lady, Elizabeth Stuart, before mentioned, he had nine sons and three daughters; of whom Philip, the third son, was made a *Cardinal* of the Church of Rome, by Pope Clement the Tenth, in May, 1675.

On the decease of the above peer, the family honours descended to his eldest son, *Thomas Howard*; who, in addition to his titles of Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, &c. was, in the year 1664, on the petition of the Earls of Suffolk and Berkshire, and other nobles of the Howard family, with many more of the English peers, and through the especial favour of King Charles the Second, restored by Act of Parliament to the *DUKEDOM OF NORFOLK*, with the original pre-

⁷² Walker's HISTORICAL DISCOURSES, pp. 221—223.

cedence of his ancestor John Howard, the first Duke, who was killed in 1485. In the next year, 1665, he obtained another Act of Parliament, confirming the former, with reversionary clauses, securing the descent of the title, in default of male issue, to the heirs-male of his grandfather, the Earl of Arundel, and afterwards to more distant branches of his family. He died, unmarried, on December the 1st, 1677, at Padua in Italy.

This nobleman was succeeded by *Henry*, his next brother; who was born in 1628; and has some degree of literary reputation from his published relation of a Tour on the Continent, which he made in the years 1664 and 1665.⁷³ In June, 1668, his lordship was honoured with the diploma of Doctor of the Civil Law, by the University of Oxford, in return for the noble present of the Arundelian marbles which he had bestowed on the University at the solicitation of Mr. John Evelyn.

This nobleman was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, to which he was a considerable benefactor; and after the great fire of London, in 1666, its meetings were held at his mansion in the Strand. He was raised to the peerage in 1669, with the title of Baron Howard, of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, on being appointed ambassador to the court of the Emperor of Morocco; and in 1672, he was created Earl of Norwich, by letters patent, dated October 19th; and at the same time he had granted to him the office and dignity of Earl Marshal. In 1677, as above stated, he became Duke of Norfolk, on the death of his brother. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Edward Somerset, marquis of Worcester, who died in 1662; and secondly, Jane, daughter of Robert Bickerton, gent. who survived him. On his decease in January, 1684, HENRY, his eldest son by his first consort, succeeded to his estates and titles. Since that time, all the family honours have descended in uninterrupted succession to his heir-male, the present Duke of Norfolk, who is the twelfth person of his family that has worn the ducal coronet; as will appear by the annexed Pedigree of the noble family of Howard.

⁷³ His lordship's Tour was published in a small volume, in 12mo. in 1671, with this title: "A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople, in the company of Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece."

Shewing the connexion with each other, of the different FAMILIES which have borne that Title, as well in association with other Honours, as separately.

I. WARREN.

ARMS:—Cheeky Or and Azure.

1. WILLIAM, Earl of *Warren*, in Normandy, = GUNDEDA, daughter of William I. Ob. in child-bed, 27th May, 1085: bur. at Lewes, in Sussex.

2. WILLIAM, = *Elizabeth*, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Vermandois, and widow of Hugh, Earl of Mellent.

3. WILLIAM, = *Alicia*, daughter of William Talvace, son of Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. Ob. Dec. 1174.

II.

WILLIAM DE BLOIS. = 1st. ISABEL, *Countess of Surrey*, = 2nd. 5. HAMELIN PLANTAGENET.

Ob. Oct. 1160: sine prole.

ARMS:—Gu. three Pallets, vairé; on a Chief, Or, an Eagle displayed, Gu. membered, Az.

Ob. 3 John, anno 1201.

ARMS:—Semée of France and a Border of England; also, Cheeky Or and Az. for *Warren*.

Maud, daughter of William de Albini, = 1st. 6. WILLIAM, = 2nd. *Maud*, sister and co-heir of Anselm Marshal, Earl of Arundel; by whom he had no issue. Ob. 27 May, 1240: bur. at Lewes.

* In the sixth year of King John, this Earl obtained the custody of the Castle and Honour of Eye, in Suffolk; and had, also, a grant of the Manors of Grantham and Stamford, in Lincolnshire; which latter were confirmed to him in the fifth year of Henry the Third, in lieu of, and as an equivalent for his estates in Normandy. When questioned in the seventh of Edward the First, by the Justices Itinerant in Sussex, in regard to his right of Free Warren in divers Lordships in that county, he alleged a grant of King John, whereby several estates were given to his ancestors, in lieu of what they had lost in the King's service, when Normandy was taken from him by the French; with this additional privilege, that is, of FREE WARREN throughout the same, in respect to their surname, and Norman title, of WARREN. Vide PLAC. DE JURE, et ASIS. cor. Just. Itin. in Sussex, crast. Joh. Bapt. 7, Edw. I. Rot. 50.

Reginald,
Baron Warren, of Wirngay.

Reginald, ancestor, as some report, but erroneously, of the *Warrens* of Poynton, in Cheshire.

7. JOHN,*

Ob. 27th Sept. 1304: bur. at Lewes.

= *Alice*, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March and Angoulesme, and sister of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. Ob. 9th Feb. 1290-1: bur. at Lewes.

8. WILLIAM.

8. WILLIAM, = Joan, dau. of Robt. de Vere,
Ob. 15 Dec. 1285: E. of Oxford. Ob. 1293:
bur. at Lewes.

8. JOHN, = 1st. Joan, dau. of Henry, E. of
Barre. Ob. 1361.
Ob. June, 1347: without Isabel de Howland.
legitimate issue: bur. at Lewes.

Alice, = Edmond Fitz-Alan,
E. of Arundel.

IV.

Isabel, dau. of Hugh Despenser, E. of = 1st. 9. RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, = 2nd. Eleanor, dau. of Henry, E. of
Gloucester, which marriage was Ob. 24 Jan. 1375-6: bur. at Lancaster, and widow of
annulled, 29 Edw. III. Lewes. John, Lord Beaumont:
Arms:—Gules, a Lion, ramp. Or, bur. at Lewes.
armed and langued Az.

Philippa, = Sir Rich. Sergeaux.

Elizabeth, dau. of = 1st.
Wm. Bohun, E. Beheaded, 21 Rich. II.
of Northampton. Bur. in the Austin Friars' Church, London.

Alice, = Thos. Holland,
2nd E. of Kent.

Elizabeth, = 1st. Wm. Montacute, son of Wm.
Ob. 8 July, E. of Salisbury.

1425. = 2nd. THOMAS MOWBRAY, Duke
of Norfolk, K.G.
3rd. Sir Robt. Goushill, Knt.
4th. Sir Gerard Ufete, Knt.

11. THOMAS, K.G. = Beatriz, nat. dau. of
Ob. 3 Hen. V. John, K. of Portugal.
Ob. 13 Oct. 1415, with-
out surviving issue:
bur. at Arundel.

THOMAS, D. OF SURREY, K.G. = Joan, dau. of
Beheaded, at Cirencester, Hugh, E. of
1400. Stafford.
Arms:—England within
a Border Arg.

V. MOWBRAY.

THOMAS, = Constance, dau. of John Hol-
land, E. of Huntingdon.
Beheaded, 6th Henry IV.
1405. Ob. sine prole.

John, = Katherine, dau. of = 1st.
Duke of Norfolk. Ob. 19 Oct. 1432.
11 Hen. VI. Arms:—Gu. a Lion ramp. Arg.

John, = Katherine, dau. of Ralph, E.
of Westmoreland.
Ob. 19 Oct. 1432.

Margaret, = Sir Robt. Howard, Knt.
Descended from Sir W. Howard,
Ch. Jus. of Com. Pleas: temp.
Edw. I. and II.

John, = Eleanor, dau. of Wm.
Duke of Norfolk, K.G. Lord Bouchier of
Ob. 1461. Halsted.

Katherine, dau. of = 1st.
Wm. Lord Created Duke of Norfolk
Molines. 1 Rich. III. Slain at Bos-
worth, 21 Aug. 1485.

John, Lord Howard, K.G. = 2nd. Margaret, dau. of
Sir John Ched-
worth.

12. JOHN, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

14. THOMAS, Earl of Surrey, K.G.

<p>K. G. Created E. of Surrey, 29 Hen. VI. Ob. Jan. 17, 1475-6.</p>	<p>of John, E. of Shrewsbury.</p>	<p>Created <i>Earl of Surrey</i>, 1 Rich. III. and Duke of Norfolk, 5 Henry VIII. Ob. 21 May, 1524. Arms:—Gu. a Bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, arg.: for augmentation, see p. 92, note.</p>
<p>14. THOMAS, K. G. = 1st. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. and heir of Sir Fred. Tilney. 2nd. <i>Agnes</i>, dau. of Hugh Tilney, sister and heir of Sir Philip Tilney.</p>	<p>Created <i>Earl of Surrey</i>, 1 Rich. III. and Duke of Norfolk, 5 Henry VIII. Ob. 21 May, 1524. Arms:—Gu. a Bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, arg.: for augmentation, see p. 92, note.</p>	<p>14. THOMAS, K. G. = 1st. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. and heir of Sir Fred. Tilney. 2nd. <i>Agnes</i>, dau. of Hugh Tilney, sister and heir of Sir Philip Tilney.</p>
<p>15. THOMAS, K. G. Created <i>E. of Surrey</i>, 2nd. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. of Edward, Duke of Buckingham.</p>	<p>15. THOMAS, K. G. Created <i>E. of Surrey</i>, 2nd. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. of Edward, Duke of Buckingham.</p>	<p>15. THOMAS, K. G. Created <i>E. of Surrey</i>, 2nd. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. of Edward, Duke of Buckingham.</p>
<p>16. THOMAS, K. G. = 1st. <i>Mary</i>, dau. and co-heir of Henry, Earl of Arundel. 2nd. <i>Margaret</i>, dau. and heir of Thomas, Lord Audley. 3rd. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. of Sir James Leybourn; wid. of Thomas, Lord Dacre.</p>	<p>16. THOMAS, K. G. = 1st. <i>Mary</i>, dau. and co-heir of Henry, Earl of Arundel. 2nd. <i>Margaret</i>, dau. and heir of Thomas, Lord Audley. 3rd. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. of Sir James Leybourn; wid. of Thomas, Lord Dacre.</p>	<p>16. THOMAS, K. G. = 1st. <i>Mary</i>, dau. and co-heir of Henry, Earl of Arundel. 2nd. <i>Margaret</i>, dau. and heir of Thomas, Lord Audley. 3rd. <i>Elizabeth</i>, dau. of Sir James Leybourn; wid. of Thomas, Lord Dacre.</p>
<p>17. THOMAS, K. G. = <i>Althea</i>, dau. and co-heir of Gilbert, E. of Shrewsbury.</p>	<p>17. THOMAS, K. G. = <i>Althea</i>, dau. and co-heir of Gilbert, E. of Shrewsbury.</p>	<p>17. THOMAS, K. G. = <i>Althea</i>, dau. and co-heir of Gilbert, E. of Shrewsbury.</p>
<p>18. HENRY FREDERICK, = <i>Elizabeth</i>, eld. dau. of Esme Stuart, E. of March, and aft. Duke of Lennox.</p>	<p>18. HENRY FREDERICK, = <i>Elizabeth</i>, eld. dau. of Esme Stuart, E. of March, and aft. Duke of Lennox.</p>	<p>18. HENRY FREDERICK, = <i>Elizabeth</i>, eld. dau. of Esme Stuart, E. of March, and aft. Duke of Lennox.</p>
<p>19. THOMAS, Duke of Norfolk; which title was restored 8th May, 1664, by Chas. II. Ob. unmarried, 1 Dec. 1677.</p>	<p>19. THOMAS, Duke of Norfolk; which title was restored 8th May, 1664, by Chas. II. Ob. unmarried, 1 Dec. 1677.</p>	<p>19. THOMAS, Duke of Norfolk; which title was restored 8th May, 1664, by Chas. II. Ob. unmarried, 1 Dec. 1677.</p>
<p>20. HENRY, K. G. = 1st. <i>Anne</i>, eld. dau. of Edw. M. of Worcester. Ob. 1662.</p>	<p>20. HENRY, K. G. = 1st. <i>Anne</i>, eld. dau. of Edw. M. of Worcester. Ob. 1662.</p>	<p>20. HENRY, K. G. = 1st. <i>Anne</i>, eld. dau. of Edw. M. of Worcester. Ob. 1662.</p>
<p>21. HENRY, K. G. = <i>Thomas</i>, of Worksop.</p>	<p>21. HENRY, K. G. = <i>Thomas</i>, of Worksop.</p>	<p>21. HENRY, K. G. = <i>Thomas</i>, of Worksop.</p>
<p>22. HENRY, K. G. = <i>Bernard</i>.</p>	<p>22. HENRY, K. G. = <i>Bernard</i>.</p>	<p>22. HENRY, K. G. = <i>Bernard</i>.</p>

21. HENRY, K.G. = <i>Mary</i> , dau. & heir of Hen. Mordaunt, E. of Peterborough; from whom he was divorced in 1700.	<i>Thomas</i> , = <i>Mary Elizabeth</i> , dau. & heir of Sir John Savile, bart. of Coppley, Co. York.	<i>Henry Charles</i> , = <i>Mary</i> , dau. of John Aylward, esq.	<i>Henry</i> . Ob. sine prole.	<i>Bernard</i> . = <i>Anne</i> , dau. of Christopher Roper, Lord Teynham.
22. THOMAS = <i>Mary</i> , dau. 23. EDWARD. = <i>Mary</i> . <i>Philip</i> = 1st. <i>Winifrede</i> , dan. of Thos. Stoner.	Ob. Sep. 20, 1777: Edw. sine prole. Blount. 1749-50.	Ob. Jan. 23, 1749-50.	Ob. Nov. 11, 1787.	<i>Henry</i> . = <i>Juliana</i> , 2nd. dau. of Sir Will. Molyneux.
<i>Winifred</i> .* = William, L. Stourton. 1763. s. p.	<i>Edward</i> . Ob. Feb. 7, 1767. s. p.	<i>Anne</i> .* = <i>Robert Edward</i> , 9th. L. Petre.	26. BERNARD EDW. HOWARD, K.G. = <i>Elizabeth</i> , dau. of Henry Belaysse, Earl of Fauconberg; from whom he was divorced in 1794.	Other children.
<i>Charles Philip</i> .	<i>Robert Edward</i> , and other children.	<i>Henry Charles</i> , M.P. = <i>Charlotte Sophia</i> , eld. dau. of Geo. Duke of Sutherland; Dec. 27, 1814.		
24. CHARLES. = <i>Katherine</i> , dau. and co-heir of John Brockholes, esq. of Cloughton, co. Lancaster.	<i>Thomas</i> . Ob. Aug. 31, 1786.	<i>Henry Granville</i> , = <i>Augusta Mary</i> Lord Fitz-Alan.	<i>Edw. George</i> .	<i>Bernard Thos</i> . Two daughters.
25. CHARLES. = 1st. <i>Mary Ann</i> , dau. of John Copinger, esq.	Ob. Dec. 16, 1815: 2nd. <i>Frances</i> , dau. and sole heir of C. Fitzroy Sudamore, esq. of Holme Lacy, Co. Hereford.	dau. of Sir Edmund Lyons, bart. 19 June, 1839.	A daughter: born 3 July, 1840.	

* On the decease of Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk, without issue, the Baronies of Mowbray, Howard, Furnival, Strange of Blackmere, Talbot, &c. fell into abeyance, between the daughters and co-heresses of Philip Howard, esq. namely, the above WINIFRED and ANNE; in which state they still continue.

Since the time of Duke Henry's decease, in 1684, the titles of *Duke of Norfolk*, *Earl of Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norfolk*, *Baron Fitz-Alan*, *Clun*, *Oswaldestre*, and *Maltravers*, have descended in uninterrupted succession to his heir-male, the present Duke of Norfolk.

GENERAL NOTICES RELATING TO SURREY, IN RESPECT TO ITS NAME, SITUATION, CLIMATE, AND SCENERY; INTRODUCTORY TO THE SKETCH OF ITS GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS BY DR. MANTELL.



TYMOLOGY.—The name of this county is evidently of Saxon origin, and may be traced to a very early period of our history. By the Anglo-Saxon writer, Bede, it is styled *Sudergeona*; and by his translator, King Alfred, *Suppege-lanðe*; the southern region, or district, from its situation on the south of the river

Thames. By other Saxon writers it is called *Suðþrea*, *Suðþre*, *Suðþriz*, *Suðþregea*; all which names, apparently, have a similar signification; and hence the more recent appellations of *Sudrie* (as it is written in the Domesday book), *Suthereye*, and *SURREY*.

RELATIVE SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Surrey is situated in the south-eastern part of England. It is an inland county, but bordered on the north by the navigable river Thames, which divides it from Middlesex and Buckinghamshire; on the east it is bounded by Kent; on the south by Sussex; and on the west by Hampshire and Berkshire. Its form, or outline, is nearly that of an oblong quadrangle; deeply indented, however, on the north side by the winding current of the Thames, and more slightly on the west, where a branch of the Loddon forms part of the boundary between the counties of Berks and Surrey. Its dimensions are inferior to those of most of the other English counties,—its utmost length from east to west being about $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its extreme breadth from north to south about $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its superficial extent has been variously estimated. Aubrey states it at 592,000 acres;¹ Stevenson, at 811 square miles, or about 519,040 acres;² Gough, at 481,947 acres.³ In the population returns for 1831, and most probably with greater correctness, the area of Surrey is stated at 759 square miles, or 485,760 acres.⁴ Even in this

¹ Aubrey, *ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, vol. i. p. xxv.

² Stevenson, *AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*, p. 3.

³ Gough, *CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA*, vol. i. p. 247.

⁴ Population Returns, *ENUMERATION ABSTRACT*, vol. ii. p. 638-9.

authority, however, there is a discrepancy; for the total number of statute acres assigned to the different parishes throughout the county amounts only to 474,480 acres.⁵ It lies between the parallels of latitude $51^{\circ} 5'$ to $51^{\circ} 31' N.$, and in longitude $3' E.$ to $51' W.$, of Greenwich.

CLIMATE, SURFACE, AND SCENERY.—The Climate of Surrey may be termed both pleasant and healthy. The atmosphere in general is relatively dry; as it appears that less rain falls, within a given time, in most parts of Surrey than in London. Diversities, as to moisture and temperature, however, necessarily occur in different parts of the county. On the northern border, the state of the atmosphere corresponds with that of the vale of the Thames, of which it forms a portion; and there the air is, of course, more damp than in the central districts; and in the southern border or confines of Sussex, the nature of the soil, the flatness of the surface, and the abundance of trees, which impede the free circulation of air, all contribute to occasion a predominance of moisture in that situation. On the contrary, on the chalk-hills which cross the county from east to west, the atmosphere is dry, and regarded as pure and bracing. Among its atmospheric peculiarities this county has the advantage of being, in a considerable degree, relieved from the smoke of London; the winds, during the greater part of the year, commonly blowing from points which cause the annoyance to be driven in other directions. The bland and genial character of the climate may be inferred from the state of vegetation in the spring, which is usually more forward here, and less frequently checked by frosts and easterly winds, than in some other counties in the same or in a more southern latitude. The weather in the summer is generally warm and dry; and the harvest early, commencing about the beginning of August, and in most years being completed by the end of the first week in September. Perhaps no other county of its size in England contains so many seats of noblemen and gentlemen as Surrey. This circumstance is, doubtless, in

⁵ In Lindley and Crosley's MEMOIR OF A MAP OF SURREY, formed from a survey made by themselves in 1789 and 1790, is the following passage relating to the above subject.

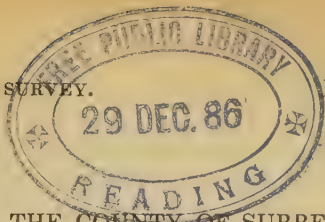
"The County, considered as a plane, we found to contain 481,947 acres, which cannot I think be above 200 acres from the truth, of which nearly one-fifth is waste ground; a greater proportion than I believe is to be found in any other County in England. Its greatest breadth from north to south, from the north point of the bend of the River Thames, N. by W. of Greenwich Dock, to the boundary near Feldbridge is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from the Thames near Lion's Green to the boundary south of Dunsfold, is $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Its greatest length from the north end of the line of Firs on Chart Common, near Limpsfield, to the angle in the boundary line east of Fernham, is $39\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in the direction of E. by N. and W. by S. nearly."

part to be attributed to the vicinity of the metropolis; but that the mildness and salubrity of its climate, and general beauty of its scenery, have proved powerful motives to induce persons of rank and wealth to settle here, cannot be questioned. It is a remarkable fact, however, that but very few ancient families, of note, are now resident in this district.

The Scenery of this county exhibits much variety; forming, indeed, in some places a complete contrast between beauty and homeliness. In many parts the landscapes are diversified with picturesque uplands, romantic heights, woodland dells, verdant vallies, and plains covered with waving corn: other situations present rocky hills, or naked heaths, which yield but few attractive prospects to the curious traveller. The surface of the country is varied and undulating throughout almost the whole of that portion of the county to the north of the range of chalk-hills which crosses it from the neighbourhood of Farnham, on the west, to Godstone and Tatsfield, on the east. The northern side of these hills, from which the land declines gently towards the vale of the Thames, forms the Downs of Surrey; among which are scattered a multitude of verdant knolls, together with some loftier heights, whose summits yield many fine and varied prospects; as those from Sanderstead-hill, near Croydon; from Banstead downs; and from Box-hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking, the theme of many an admiring tourist. The southern side of the chalk-hills is rugged and abrupt, broken into precipitous cliffs, remarkable for their height and romantic appearance. The northern portion of the county approaching the Thames exhibits much inequality of surface; and here are several eminences which yield extensive and rich prospects. Such are Cooper's hill, celebrated by the muse of Denham; St. Anne's hill, once the residence of Charles James Fox; and, further from the Thames, St. George's hill, near Esher, with its Roman encampment; after which, proceeding north-eastward, we meet with the heights of Richmond, Putney, and Roehampton; and beyond them, to the east, the rising grounds about Norwood and Dulwich, where the natural beauties arising from situation have been much improved by art. The views over the vale of the Thames from Richmond hill, and the terrace-walk in Richmond park, can hardly be exceeded for picturesque richness of character. On the southern side of the Downs there are some remarkable heights that overhang the Weald, near Oxted, Godstone, Reigate, and Dorking. Among the stations whence the most distant and varied prospects may be obtained are Tilburstow-hill, near Godstone; Leith-hill, south-west of Dorking; Anstie-bury-hill, from the southern brow of which, a vast extent of

country is overlooked; the heights in the neighbourhood of Hambledon and Hascombe; and Hindhead-hill, near the south-western extremity of the county; and also the road from Albury to Ewhurst.⁶ Towards the western border on this side, the hills are broader and less precipitous; while about Wonersh, Godalming, and Pepperharrow, they are clothed with ample foliage, and the prospects are diversified with winding vales watered by the several streams that unite to form the Wey. From many points of the ridge called the Hogs-back, between Guildford and Farnham, the views, also, are extensive and picturesque; and a most commanding prospect to the south is obtained from Newland's Corner, above the Guildford race-course on Merrow downs. A large extent of the western and southern borders of the county consists of barren heath and moorland; with a few inconsiderable slips of cultivated ground, projecting into the area, which are rendered fertile by the brooks and rivulets, that take their rise within the moorland district, and pour their tributary streams into the larger rivers.—But of these we shall, at present, forbear to speak, in order to give precedence to the geological sketch of Surrey by Dr. Mantell.

⁶ “There is no part of the country,” says Mr. Stevenson, “in which the appearance of the rich-wooded vale of the Weald, backed by the waving line of the South Downs, is more strikingly pleasing, than in passing from Albury to Ewhurst. After toiling up the deep and barren sands that rise to the south of Albury, which present no object on which the eye can rest itself, even for a single moment,—broken into hollows, which give only that variety which heightens the gloom and bleakness of the view,—we come suddenly to the southern edge of the hill, whence the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears to the south, with an occasional peep of the sea through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the back-ground: on the south-west, the rich and finely-varied country about Godalming appears, backed by the wild heaths that stretch across from Farnham to Haslemere. Sometimes, in a clear night, the shadow of the moon is to be seen glancing on the waves of the English Channel, and forming a singular and romantic feature in the prospect.”—*AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*, p. 48.



A SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY;

BY GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL, LL.D. F.R.S. ETC.

CONTENTS. 1. Introductory remarks. 2. Physical geography of the county. 3. Character of the soils. 4. Beds of peat. 5. Former geological notices of Surrey. 6. Mr. Middleton's geological survey. 7. Geological memoirs relating to Surrey. 8. Geological character of the county. 9. Tabular arrangement of the strata. 10. Post tertiary deposits. 11. Tertiary formations of the London basin. 12. Bagshot sand. 13. Epsom mineral spring. 14. Fossils of Goldsworth-hill. 15. London clay. 16. Artesian wells. 17. Plastic clay. 18. Organic remains of the tertiary formations. 19. List of tertiary fossils from Surrey. 20. The chalk formation. 21. Course and extent of the chalk in Surrey. 22. The white chalk and flint. 23. Grey chalk marl and firestone. 24. Firestone beds of Godstone. 25. Firestone at Mersham. 26. Galt or Folkstone marl. 27. Shanklin or lower green sand formation. 28. Triple division of the Shanklin sand. 29. Strata at Tilburstow-hill. 30. Fuller's earth pits at Nutfield. 31. Strata at Reigate and Red-hill. 32. Strata from Reigate to Leith-hill. 33. Strata at Dorking and Guildford. 34. The Hogsback. 35. Strata around Godalming and Farnham. 36. Strata at Hindhead. 37. Strata at Tucksbury-hill. 38. Organic remains of the chalk formation. 39. Fossils of the chalk formation of Surrey. 40. Zoological character of the chalk formation. 41. The Wealden formation. 42. Fresh-water limestone of the Wealden. 43. Organic remains of the Wealden. 44. Wealden fossils of Surrey. 45. Zoological character of the Wealden. 46. Retrospect of geological phenomena.

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—But a few years since the natural history of a province was restricted to a description of the indigenous animals and plants, and a brief notice of the most remarkable mineral productions. The progress of scientific knowledge has, however, opened a new and inexhaustible field of inquiry; and the naturalist is now called upon, not only to describe the physical geography, and the Fauna and Flora of a country, but also to investigate the geological changes which the district has undergone, and determine the nature and succession of the strata, and of the various races of beings by which the land was tenanted in ages antecedent to all human history or tradition.

In a Topographical work, minute details of the characters of the rocks and organic remains comprised within the area it professes to illustrate, are not admissible; and the present sketch is, therefore, limited to a popular and concise survey of the geological phenomena of the county of Surrey; the reader who is desirous of more ample information will be referred, in the course of this notice, to the various scientific publications which have appeared on the subject.

2. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The county of Surrey comprises an area of about 759 square miles, according to the returns made

to Parliament under the Act for ascertaining the population, &c. in 1830. It is bounded on the east by Kent, on the west by Berks and Hampshire, on the north by the river Thames, and on the south by Sussex, with which county it bears a strict analogy in its geological structure. Its physical geography is, of course, dependent on the nature of the strata, and on the displacements which they have undergone since their original deposition. A chain of chalk-hills, called the North Downs, extends through the county from east to west, and presents an elevated plateau of variable breadth, intersected by numerous vallies, and divided transversely by deep ravines, through which the rivers Wey and the Mole pass, from the south of the Downs towards the north, and discharge their waters into the Thames; in like manner as the rivers of Sussex traverse the South Downs in their passage to the British Channel.¹ To the south of the Downs a valley of clay (the vale of Holmesdale) occurs, which is succeeded by a range of sand hills which run parallel with the chalk, and gradually increase in altitude as they proceed towards the west, attaining at Leith-hill an elevation of nearly one thousand feet. To the north of the chalk-hills, the country gradually descends to the level of the alluvial valley of the Thames; its surface being diversified by mounds or hillocks of clay, loam, and gravel, of inconsiderable elevation.

3. CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.—The soil of Surrey is classed by agriculturists under the heads of clay, loam, chalk, heath, and gravel. The clayey soil forms the southern border of the county, and is, in fact, a continuation of the clay district of the weald of Sussex, as will hereafter be more particularly explained. To the north of the clay a tract of sandy loam succeeds, and stretches from east to west, spreading around Godalming, where it is of considerable extent. This soil is separated from the downs, throughout the greater part of its course, by a narrow belt of dark bluish clay, or loam, called “malm” or “*black land*,” which is remarkably stiff and tenacious. It is thus described by Mr. Young: “this soil is an excessively intractable calcareous loam on a clay bottom; it adheres so much to the share, and is so very difficult to plough, that it is not an unusual sight to observe ten or a dozen stout oxen, and sometimes more, at work upon it. It is a soil that must rank among the finest in this or any other country; being pure clay and calcareous earth.”²

¹ The rivers of Surrey, are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle, all of which flow into the Thames, and demand no particular notice from the geologist, except, perhaps, to observe that the Mole, from the cavernous nature of the strata over which it flows, occasionally disappears in some parts of its course; and in seasons of drought its channel, in several places, is quite dry.

² Young's AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

A broad expanse of calcareous or chalky soil spreads over the North Downs and adjacent vallies, having here and there beds of gravel and loam: but to the east, considerable tracts of heath, loam, clay, and gravel prevail, and extend to the Thames; the chalk, which is the foundation-rock of the district, lying at variable depths beneath the strata comprehended in the geological term of *London clay*. In the western division barren heaths, consisting principally of sand, prevail; as at Bagshot, Chobham, Byfleet, Ripley, and Oatlands.

4. PEAT.—Beds of peat exist in the parishes of Ash, Purbright, and Worplesdon, on the north side of the chalk-hill that extends from Guildford to Farnham. At Purbright the peat moss is from twelve to fourteen feet in depth, in which trees of a considerable size are imbedded; these consist of oak, fir, birch, alder, and hazle; the oak and fir are black throughout, and are perfectly sound.³

Extensive ponds occupy depressions or basins in the clayey and loamy soils at Shire, Frensham, Godstone, &c.; and mineral springs occur at Epsom, Cobham, Streatham, Kingston, Dulwich, and Norwood.

Such are the principal phenomena observable in a survey of the surface, and subsoil of this district. With the exception of superficial and unimportant changes effected through the lapse of ages by atmospheric influences, and in the low districts by partial inundations, and the modifications induced on the surface by human art and industry, the country has probably undergone no material change since the period when it became elevated from the waters of the last ocean beneath which it was submerged, and when the Thames and its tributary streams first began to flow. We now proceed to inquire into the nature, order of succession, and the mineral and fossil productions of the various strata of which this district is composed.

5. NOTICES OF THE GEOLOGY OF SURREY.—An account of numerous fossils obtained from various parts of this county, by the late John Smith Budgen, esq. of Dorking, together with specimens discovered by Mr. Waller of Guildford,—with notes on the “Mineralogy of Surrey” by John Middleton, esq. of Lambeth, are inserted by Manning and Bray in the third volume of their elaborate work; and these papers present an epitome of all that was then known of the geological structure of the district.⁴ These contributions are highly creditable to their respective authors; and from the list of organic remains,

³ Manning and Bray’s HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. iii.

⁴ Woodward, in the early part of the eighteenth century, had collected numerous fossils from the chalk and London clay of Surrey. In his Natural History of Fossils, (London, 1729,) he frequently refers to localities in this county. Chalk-pits near Croydon

arranged according to the present state of our knowledge, and the memoir by Mr. Middleton, a correct notion of the geology of the county may be obtained. It is due to these first explorers of the fossil remains of Surrey, to give a brief notice of their labours. The fossils enumerated by Messrs. Budgen and Waller, consist of wood, supposed fir-cones, corals, shells, echini, and the teeth and other remains of fishes. The supposed fir-cones were found in the hard chalk of Dorking, and are termed *coprolites*; they are the intestinal remains of fishes (see Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Essay). Wood in flint is mentioned, from the chalk near Croydon, and in septaria from the London clay. Small corals, the nature of which is not stated, were found in the chalk-pits at Sutton and Croydon. Belemnites, pectens, oysters, and anomia, are enumerated, from the chalk of Sutton, Croydon, Guildford, Dorking, and Mickleham downs; and large oysters from Headley common. Echinites (or petrified sea-urchins) of various kinds, are described as occurring at Sutton, Croydon, Horsley, Dorking, Guildford, and Mickleham downs. The *marsupite* (pl. 2, fig. 11), described by the name of Tortoise-encrinus, was found in a chalk-pit on Mickleham downs by Mr. Waller; who states, that he had likewise discovered some joints of a species of star-fish. Teeth of sharks from the London clay at Richmond, and from the chalk at Dorking, Croydon, and Guildford, are also enumerated; and "part of a fish about the size of a tench, the head part with the scales on it; it is bedded in chalk, from Croydon, the left-hand pit from the town." Jaws of fish with teeth are specified as from the limestone chalk of Dorking and Croydon.

6. MR. MIDDLETON'S SURVEY.—The following summary of the mineralogical survey by Mr. Middleton, will serve to show the accuracy of that gentleman's observations. He states, that the most recent mineral formations occur on the north side of the county, the older strata appearing at the surface on the south. He arranges the various deposits under five heads.—

1. Brick earth, lead-coloured clay, and sand, above the chalk. Estimated thickness, about.....	FEET. 300
2. Chalk.....	800
3. Blue marl	30
4. Fuller's earth, sand	413
5. Weald measures	457
Total thickness.....	<hr/> 2000 <hr/>

and Reigate appear to have afforded him a great number of the usual cretaceous shells, corals, and belemnites; and the clay-pits at Richmond, (the area which they occupied is now covered with buildings,) abundance of nautili, septaria, with shells, wood, fossil resin, and other organic remains of the London clay.

7. GEOLOGICAL MEMOIRS.—Since the completion of Manning and Bray's History, several notices on the geology of various localities in this county have appeared.⁵ The writer of this brief sketch introduced some general observations on the geology of Surrey in his "Illustrations of the County of Sussex," and other works relating to the south-east of England;⁶ and Messrs. Conybeare and Phillips gave many interesting details in their valuable work.⁷ Mr. Smith published a geological map of Surrey; and the nature and distribution of the strata are accurately delineated in the splendid geological map of England and Wales by Mr. Grenough. But by far the most important information, relating to the geology of this district, will be found in the elaborate "*Memoir on the Strata below the Chalk*," by Dr. Fitton, in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society of London,⁸ to which frequent reference will be made in the course of this essay.

8. GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTY.—The strata of the county of Surrey constitute three principal groups, namely: first, the *Wealden*, which is the lowermost and most ancient series of deposits; secondly, the *Chalk*, which is superimposed thereon; and thirdly, the *London clay* or tertiary beds, distributed in basins or depressions of the chalk. Upon these last named strata there are, here and there, accumulations of ancient drift, consisting of loam, gravel, and sand, which are designated *Post tertiary detritus*, or diluvium. These various

⁵ The following notices relating to the geology of Surrey have appeared in the Transactions of the Geological Society of London.

On the strata lying over the chalk; by Thomas Webster, esq.; Geol. Trans. vol. ii. p. 198, 224.

On the geognostical situation of the Reigate stone, and of the Fuller's earth at Nutfield; by Thomas Webster, esq. Secretary of the Geological Society of London; vol. v. p. 353.

On the Bagshot sand; by Henry Warburton, esq.; vol. i. second series, p. 47.

On the blue chalk-marl of Betchingley; by G. A. Mantell, esq.; vol. i. second series, p. 421.

⁶ 1. The Fossils of the South Downs, or Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex: 1 vol. 4to. 1832. Vide pp. 81, 135, 295, &c. The fossils figured in this work occur, for the most part, also in the corresponding strata of Surrey.

2. The Fossils of Tilgate Forest; 1 vol. 4to. 1827. Vide pp. 14, 19, 22.

3. The Geology of the south-east of England; 1 vol. 8vo. 1833; pp. 67, 164, 167, 177.

4. The Wonders of Geology, or a familiar exposition of geological phenomena; 2 vols. 8vo. 4th edition, 1840. Vide vol. i. p. 341, et seq.

⁷ Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales; by Messrs. Conybeare and Phillips; 1 vol. 8vo. 1822. Vide pp. 50, 81, 150, &c.

⁸ Observations on some of the Strata between the chalk and the Oxford oolite in the south-east of England; by W. H. Fitton, M.D.; Geolog. Trans. vol. iv. second series, p. 103.

deposits admit of subordinate divisions, which are distinguished by their peculiar mineralogical characters and organic remains.

It is here necessary to premise, that the most ancient rocks of the south-east of England were originally deposited in a direction nearly horizontal; and that subsequently to the formation of the chalk, the lowermost strata must have been elevated by a subterranean movement, which appears to have extended in a line from east to west, by which the superincumbent beds have been disrupted, and thrown into an inclined position on each flank of the axis of elevation (*vide* pl. 3, No. 5); hence the chalk and subordinate strata in Sussex dip to the south-east, and the corresponding deposits in Surrey to the north-west.⁹ But for this displacement of the strata, the entire area comprised in this survey would have presented an expanse of chalk, and the wealden, which are the lowermost or inferior beds, would have been entirely concealed from view, and unknown, unless borings or other means of exploration had been employed. But the present position of the rocks offers every facility for their examination; and the observer, passing along any of the principal roads from Brighton to the metropolis, traverses in succession the entire series, from the most ancient to the uppermost or newest deposits. Upon leaving Sussex and entering on the northern limits of this county, the traveller crosses the clays and limestones of the weald, and the sand-ridge, as at Reigate (see pl. 3, No. 4), and arrives in the valley formed by the argillaceous beds of the Shanklin sand. He then ascends the escarpment of the North Downs, and traverses the chalk, the surface of which is in many places obscured by beds of gravel and loam, till approaching within eight or ten miles of London, he enters on the clay district of the metropolis.

9. TABULAR ARRANGEMENT OF THE STRATA.—A general idea of the nature and order of superposition of the strata may be obtained by referring to the following tabular arrangement, which, for the convenience of description, commences with the uppermost deposit. This table exhibits the rocks in the order they would present if they had undergone no displacement, but were lying one upon the other, as they were originally deposited.

⁹ The line of subterranean movement by which the secondary and tertiary strata of the south-east of England have been thrown into hills and vallies, appears to have ranged nearly east and west from the vale of Pewsey in Wiltshire, by Kingsclere, Farnham, and Guildford; traversing the wealds of Kent and Sussex, and extending to the opposite coast of France near Boulogne. There can be no doubt, that all the members of the chalk formation in Surrey and Sussex, now separated by the elevated ridge of the weald, were once continuous, and spread over the whole area of the south-east of England at present occupied by the wealden.

TABULAR ARRANGEMENT OF THE STRATA OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY;

COMMENCING WITH THE UPPERMOST OR LATEST DEPOSITS.

Formations.	<i>Subdivisions, and Mineralogical Character.</i>	<i>Organic Remains.</i>	<i>Localities.</i>
Post tertiary deposits.	{ Superficial gravel, loam, &c.; drift sand; blocks of conglomerated flint-pebbles.	{ Bones and teeth of the elephant, rhinoceros, horse, Irish elk, &c.	{ Clapham, Wandsworth and Wimbledon Commons; Petteridge Common.
{	{ Silicious sands and sandstone; foliated marls; concretionary masses of flint-pebbles. Blocks of the " <i>Grey wethers</i> ,"	{ Teeth of saw-fish, sharks, rays, and other fishes; marine shells.	{ Goldsworth-hill, Bagshot-heath, and Epsom.
{	{ A tenacious blue clay; layers of septaria. Pyrites; sulphate of lime; fossil resin.	{ Bones and teeth of extinct mammalia; bones of birds, serpents, crocodiles; fishes, crustacea, nautili, and other marine shells. Wood, plants, and seed vessels.	{ Richmond, Wandsworth and Clapham Commons; Tooting, Norwood, &c.
{	{ Clay, sand, shingle and loam; masses of conglomerate composed of flint-pebbles. Oyster-shell conglomerate.	{ Marine and fresh-water shells, crustacea, fishes; beds of oyster shells.	{ Headley near Reigate, Epsom, and Walton-hill.
{	{ Nodules and veins of flints; pyrites; chalcedony; calcareous spar.	{ Marine shells; ammonite, nautili, belemnite; fishes; crustacea; echini; bones of saurians and turtles; corals and other zoophytes; wood; marine plants.	{ The North Downs; near Reigate, Croydon, Guildford, Godstone, Mersham, &c.
{	{ Pyrites; calcareous spar; seams of marl; flints very rarely; quartz pebbles.	{ Marine shells, corals, and fishes; echini; wood; marine plants.	
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<i>Formations.</i>	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Mineralogical Character.</i>	<i>Organic Remains.</i>	<i>Localities.</i>
Chalk formation....	Grey chalk marl.....	Calcareous spar; pyrites.....	{ Marine shells; ammonite, nautili, turritulæ, and scaphitæ; echini; teeth of fishes, as sharks, rays, chimæra, &c.	{ The North Downs; near Reigate, Croydon, Guildford, Godstone, Mersham, &c.
	Firestone, or upper green sand.	{ Marl with an intermixture of green sand; coarse calcareous sandstone; veins of calcareous spar.	{ Marine shells; inoceramus, pecten, cucullæa, ostrea, solarium; syphonia; fuci.	{ Mersham, near Godstone, and Reigate.
	Galt, or Folkstone marl.	{ A stiff blue marl; with thin layers of reddish ochreous marl, gypsum, pyrites.	{ Ammonitæ and nautili with their pearly shells preserved; nucula, inocerami, belemnites, rostellariæ; wood with teredines.	{ Bletchingley, near Mersham, and Reigate.
	Shanklin, or lower green sand.	{ Sand and sandstone of various colours, green, grey, white, and ferruginous. Layers and concretions of chert, ironstone, Fuller's earth: sulphate of barites; crystallized quartz; fibrous gypsum.	{ Marine shells, generally in the state of casts; ammonite, nautili, trigonia, venericardiæ; teeth and scales of fishes; crustacea; coniferous wood and fir cones.	{ Tilburstow-hill, Nutfield, Reigate, Dorking, and Godalming.
Wealden formation..	Weald clay.....	{ Septaria of argillaceous ironstone; blue clay with beds of fresh-water limestone (<i>Sussex marble</i>); thin layers of sand; lignite.	{ Fresh-water crustacea and mollusca, as paludina, cyrenæ, cyclades, &c.; teeth and scales of fishes; terrestrial plants.	{ Charlwood, Horley, Heaver's wood, Earl's wood, Capel, Ockley, Atherley, Oakwood-hill, &c.
	Tilgate beds.....	{ Fawn coloured sand and sandstone; calciferous sandstone or Tilgate grit; blue clay and marl; lignite.	{ Fresh-water shells; fishes; bones and teeth of iguanodon, hylæosaurus, megalosaurus, and other reptiles, in abundance; bones of birds; fresh-water and marine turtles; stems and leaves of arborescent ferns and other monocostriladonous plants.	

10. POST TERTIARY DEPOSITS, OR DILUVIUM.—It would extend this notice to an inconvenient length, were I to enter upon the description of the modern alluvial deposits which are spread over the surface of the ancient formations, on areas formerly occupied by the waters of the Thames. It will suffice to mention, that beds of silt and loam, containing the recent species of shells which still inhabit the neighbouring river, form the subsoil of the meadows and low lands that skirt its banks. On penetrating this modern soil, we invariably find clay, loam, or gravel, in which there are no traces of recent species of fluviatile shells, but bones and teeth of gigantic elephants and rhinoceroses, with the antlers and bones of the Irish elk,¹⁰ of one or more species of horse, deer, buffalo, and other pachydermata; an assemblage of organic remains common in similar deposits all over England and the continent.¹¹ An interesting discovery of the greater part of the skeleton of an elephant with the teeth and tusks, and the teeth and many bones of a rhinoceros, took place at Petteridge common, nearly twenty years since; these remains were imbedded in loam, in the midst of an extensive accumulation of gravel. Happening to visit the spot soon after the disinterment of these fossils, I obtained two grinders of the rhinoceros, which are still in my possession, and in a fine state of preservation (see Pl. 2, fig. 18); the other relics were, I believe, carefully preserved by Mr. Constable. Immense quantities of fossil bones and teeth of these large extinct mammalia have been occasionally found in the ancient gravel and loam around London; and specimens are preserved in the British Museum, and in the museums of the Geological Society, of Mr. Gibson of Bow,¹² and in other private collections.

The gravel belonging to this formation in Surrey, so far as I have had an opportunity of examining it, is almost wholly composed of chalk-flints more or less broken and rolled. Large irregular blocks of conglomerate formed of this drift, cemented together by an infiltration of iron, are imbedded in the loose sand and gravel of Clapham and Wandsworth commons, and other places in the vicinity; masses of this conglomerate are employed with good effect in grotto and rock-work, as in the beautiful grounds of John Allnutt, esq. of Clapham common. I have not discovered any bones of mammalia in this rock; but it is probable, that more diligent research would be rewarded with specimens like those which occur in the coombe-rock of Brighton cliffs.¹³

¹⁰ See WONDERS OF GEOLOGY, 4th edition, vol. i. p. 120.

¹¹ *Oper. Cit.* p. 138.

¹² *Id.* p. 145.

¹³ GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTH-EAST OF ENGLAND, p. 33.

In the flints and pebbles of this drift may be found many of the silicious fossils of the chalk formation; of which there are numerous examples in the interesting collections of Mrs. Allnutt, Miss H. Wollaston, Mrs. Potts, Miss Graham, and other residents on Clapham common. Among these fossils are casts of the usual echini, plagiostoma, pectens, spirolinites, and other shells of the chalk; and remains of corals, and other zoophytes. Nor must I omit to mention those minute but highly-interesting objects, the fossil infusoria, which abound in the flints; one specimen, highly magnified, is here figured (Pl. 1, fig. 36); the original is invisible to the unassisted eye.¹⁴ Thus, with merely a common lens, the attentive observer may find an inexhaustible source of amusement even in the beds of gravel spread over the wastes and heaths of this district.

11. TERTIARY FORMATIONS OF THE LONDON BASIN.—In the deposits above described, the remains of elephants and other large mammalia constitute the most striking character. The beds rarely exhibit indications of tranquil deposition, but are heaps of water-worn materials, which have been transported by the sea, or by river-currents, and accumulated in estuaries, or thrown up in bays and creeks by the waves. The formations which succeed, are composed of regularly stratified deposits, with interspersions of alluvial detritus. The series consists principally of layers of stiff blue clay, forming a bed several hundred feet in thickness, abounding in marine shells, and having strata of sand above, and of sand and plastic clay with fresh-water shells, in some localities, beneath. The area occupied by these deposits is designated the London Basin;¹⁵ the strata are grouped as follow:—

1. Bagshot sand, and clay; the uppermost or newest deposit.
2. London clay.
3. Plastic clay.

12. BAGSHOT SAND.—(Geological map, and the sections, Pl. III. No. 1—6.) Beds of silicious sand and sandstone, associated with thin layers of marl and clay, occupy extensive areas on the London clay; and as they are largely developed around Bagshot, the term, *Bagshot sand*, is employed by geologists to designate the group. The sand of Bagshot-heath occupies a district of considerable extent; it covers the London clay from near Finchley on the north, to Hampstead-heath, and forms part of the eminences on which Highgate and Hornsey are built. It appears at Egham on the north, extending south, though not uninterruptedly, to near Guildford; and from the vicinity of

¹⁴ WONDERS OF GEOLOGY, vol. i. p. 324.

¹⁵ Id. p. 213.

Kingston to about seven miles west of Bagshot, spreading over part of Windsor forest.¹⁶ These strata form or cover several eminences in Surrey; as on the south of Esher, part of Bagshot and Frimley heaths, Purford heath, Chobham ridges, and Romping downs, north of the Hogsback, and St. George's hill on the south of Weybridge: the greatest elevation, which does not exceed five hundred feet, is at Tucksbury-hill and Beacon-hill camp, north of Farnham (sec. No. 1). From the silicious character of the strata, the soil is, for the most part, a barren and unimprovable sand, supporting only heath and furze, and giving rise to the numerous uncultivated wastes and heaths around the metropolis; except where the argillaceous beds rise to the surface, and form verdant spots, which appear like oases in the desert. Mr. Warburton remarks, that "at its eastern extremity the Bagshot sand forms a chain of detached hillocks, and in its central part an elevated continuous plain, which are strongly contrasted by their barrenness with the country that surrounds them; such, indeed, is the character of the vegetation and the general appearance of sterility in the worst parts of the district, that when the adjacent fertile country is hidden from view, one might suppose oneself transported to a desolate mountain moor in the border country."¹⁷

In the upper beds, ochreous sand prevails; but at a lower level, layers of foliated greenish clay alternate with the sand; and to the north of Chobham Park, the argillaceous deposits predominate, and are worked for the manufacture of bricks and coarse pottery. Descending the declivity to the south of Chobham Park, the lowermost beds of the Bagshot sand are displayed; these consist of alternations of white, sulphur-yellow, and pinkish foliated marls, interspersed with grains of green sand, regularly stratified, and containing numerous shells, the genera and species of which have not been accurately determined.¹⁸ The entire thickness of this division of the strata is about forty feet.

Large masses of the silicious sandstone, of which loose blocks occur on the downs of Wilts, Berks, &c. and are called the *Grey Wethers*, are found on Bagshot-heath and other localities of the sand in this county; and also stony concretions of this sandstone intermixed with green sand, and solid chalk-flints.¹⁹

13. EPSOM MINERAL WATER.—Beds of sand and gravel of the plastic

¹⁶ Conybeare and Phillips's *GEOLOGY OF ENGLAND*, p. 14.

¹⁷ *GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS*, vol. i. p. 49.

¹⁸ Mr. Warburton mentions casts of a *crasatella*, *pecten*, and *trochus*.

¹⁹ This sandstone is of a saccharine structure, and may be considered as a peculiar crystallization, rather than the detritus of other rocks.

clay, constitute the subsoil of the vicinity of Epsom; the town standing near the junction of the lowermost tertiary strata with the chalk, which rises with a gentle ascent to the southward, and forms the downs on which the far-famed race-course is situated: to the north-west the London clay appears. The celebrated mineral springs of Epsom were on the common between Epsom and Ashted; the water receiving its saline impregnation from penetrating the beds of clay. "It is said, that in the early part of the seventeenth century, attention was first directed to the peculiar property of the water, from a pool having been made for cattle, and the water being refused by the animals. In 1640 the Epsom springs had attained a high reputation; and although the salts prepared from them sold at *five shillings* an ounce, so great was the demand that the quantity required could not be supplied, and other salts were sold under the same name!"²⁰ Epsom salt is a sulphate of magnesia, consisting of sulphuric acid combined with magnesia, and is now usually obtained from sea-water.²¹

14. GOLDSWORTH-HILL.—Goldsworth-hill, four miles north of Guildford, which consists of Bagshot sand, has lately afforded some interesting organic remains. The summit of this hill has been cut through by the London and Southampton railway, and in a bed of greenish sand exposed by the section thus formed, Mr. Sibthorpe, of Guildford, discovered a few imperfect casts of shells, and the remains of several genera of marine fishes. The most numerous are the teeth of sharks, and the teeth and palatal bones of rays, similar to those which abound in the London clay. With these were found the remains of three kinds of cartilaginous fishes, vertebræ of several bony fishes, and teeth of three unknown genera of fishes. The most interesting discovery is a large tooth of a *saw-fish*, the only known example of the genus, *Pristis*, in a fossil state hitherto found in England. A portion of the carapace of a fresh-water turtle (*Emys*) was discovered by Mr. Sibthorpe in the same bed.²²

15. LONDON CLAY.—This clay in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and throughout the greater part of its extent in Surrey, forms a dark-bluish stiff soil, and has occasional intermixtures of green and ferruginous sands and variegated clays. It abounds in layers of spheroidal nodules of indurated argillaceous limestone, called *septaria*,

²⁰ HISTORY OF EPSOM, p. 60.

²¹ After common salt is extracted from sea-water, the residue contains sulphate and muriate of magnesia; the latter is decomposed by sulphuric acid. The fine capillary incrustation so common on the damp walls of new buildings in which sea-sand has been used, is sulphate of magnesia.

²² These fossils have been described by Dr. Buckland in a Notice read before the Geological Society of London. Proceedings of the Geol. Soc. vol. ii. p. 687.

which are internally traversed by veins of calcareous spar and sulphate of barytes, disposed in a radiating manner from the centre of the nodule to the circumference. Shells and other organic remains frequently form the nuclei of these nodules, which are used in prodigious quantity for *Roman cement*.²³ The septaria are commonly disposed in horizontal layers, and lie at unequal distances from each other. Brilliant pyrites, and crystallized sulphate of lime or gypsum, abound in the clay. The distribution of this vast argillaceous deposit over the chalk of Surrey is shewn in the map, and its relative position, in the sections from Tucksbury-hill to Hindhead. (Pl. III. No. 1.) The total thickness of the clay, in some situations, is estimated at nearly one thousand feet; but in Surrey, the wells sunk through it give depths varying from one to five or six hundred feet. It has been perforated by wells at Clapham,²⁴ Stockwell, Tooting, Brixton, Richmond Park, &c. At the seat of Lord Spencer at Wimbledon common, a well was sunk to the depth of five hundred and thirty feet.

From the prevalence of various saline minerals in the clay, as sulphate of iron and lime, phosphate of iron, and sulphate of magnesia, the water issuing from the porous strata of this bed, is unfit for domestic purposes, and various expedients have been employed to obtain a better supply.

16. ARTESIAN WELLS.—From the alternation of porous sandy strata with stiff impervious clay, throughout the London basin, the district it occupies is particularly favourable for obtaining water by the borings termed *Artesian wells*, by which perennial fountains are obtained from the natural reservoir of water in the lowermost arenaceous deposits. The nature of these springs is easily explained.²⁵ The beds of sand beneath the clay are fed by the rain which descends on the uncovered margin of the basin, and a reservoir of water thus gradually accumulates beneath the central plateau of clay, through which it cannot escape. Now, if this bed of clay be penetrated, either by natural or artificial means, the water must necessarily rise to the surface, and may even be thrown up in a jet to an altitude which will depend on the level of the fluid in the subterranean reservoir. Such is the

²³ Septaria (or *Ludus Helmontii*, as they were fantastically named by the naturalists of that period,) are mentioned by Dr. Woodward, as having been dug up in the clay-pits at Richmond, and in the tile clay-pit at Norwood, about a mile from Croydon. *NATURAL HISTORY OF FOSSILS*, p. 90.

²⁴ A well sunk on Clapham common, near the residence of the writer, passed through two hundred feet of blue clay to a bed of sand with numerous shells, from which a constant supply of water has been obtained. I am indebted to Peter Blackburn, esq. of Clapham common, for this information.

²⁵ See *WONDERS OF GEOLOGY*, vol. i. p. 221.

phenomenon observable in the artesian wells around London, as at Tooting, Hammersmith, Fulham, &c. The blue clay confines the water contained in the sands beneath: the engineer perforates the clay, taps this natural tank, and introduces tubes for the passage of the pure element, and the exclusion of the brackish water that may ooze from the clay above. The wells sunk into the London clay yield no water; but the sands alternating with the clay afford a supply, the quality and quantity of which depend on the local nature of the rock; but the wells which reach to the sand of the plastic clay beneath, and the still deeper borings that extend to the chalk, afford an abundant source.

17. PLASTIC CLAY.—Beneath the vast argillaceous deposits above described, and interposed between them and the chalk, there occur, in many places, strata of sand of various shades, as green, fawn-colour, &c. alternately with layers of a bluish plastic clay, and having very constantly a bed of green sand with oyster shells and pebbles, which, in some localities (as near Bromley), constitutes a coarse and hard rock. To this group the term, *Plastic clay*, has been applied, in conformity with the nomenclature of the French geologists. Lignite, leaves, and fresh-water shells, abound in some of these beds.²⁶ At Ewell several layers of the plastic clay occur, and are seen cropping out from beneath the London clay. The uppermost stratum is of a reddish colour with blue veins: the next, clay resembling Fuller's earth, three feet thick, which rests on sand of a brown colour; beneath which is a bed of white sand, that reposes on the chalk. These sands and clay, mixed in various proportions, are manufactured into tiles and bricks, for ovens and furnaces, where great heat is to be withstood. The lowermost sand is, also, seen to rest on the chalk on the south side of Addington hills, and at Crowhurst.²⁷ Hollows and fissures filled up with similar sand occur in the chalk-pits near Reigate, indicating a former capping of this stratum over the adjacent North downs. At Reading in Berkshire, and at Sundridge Park near Bromley in Kent, extensive layers of sand and pebbles, with an immense deposit of oyster shells, form the lowermost tertiary strata of the London basin. In these beds, large masses of a hard coarse conglomerate or breccia are found, consisting of oyster shells, sand, and pebbles, consolidated by a calcareous cement derived from the detritus of the shells.²⁸ At Headley, a few miles from Reigate, a similar

²⁶ GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTH-EAST OF ENGLAND, p. 61.

²⁷ Mr. Middleton.

²⁸ This rock is employed, in the neighbourhood of Bromley, for ornamental work in walls and grottoes.

accumulation of oyster shells occurs in loose sand, with pebbles of the same character as those which compose the shingle of Blackheath, Greenwich, and other localities.²⁹

18. ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE TERTIARY FORMATIONS.—The tertiary formations of the London basin have long been celebrated for the immense number and variety of their organic remains. The distribution of the fossils is, however, very variable; some beds being entirely barren, and even a stratum abounding in remains through part of its extent is found wholly destitute of any in other localities.

For an account of the animals and plants that have been discovered in the London clay, Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Essay may be consulted;³⁰ it must suffice for our present purpose to state in general terms, that the organic remains consist of the teeth and bones of several extinct mammalia; bones of birds, serpents, turtles, crocodiles, and other reptiles; many genera of fishes, crustacea, and a few zoophytes; immense quantities of marine shells, of several hundred genera and species; and leaves, seed vessels, stems of plants, and rolled masses of wood perforated by boring-shells.³¹ In Surrey, the usual fossils of the clay have been found wherever the strata have been explored, by wells, railway sections, and other excavations. The section across Wandsworth common, formed by the line of the Southampton railway, afforded a highly-interesting suite of specimens, of which a good series is preserved in the choice cabinet of Miss Henrietta Wollaston of Clapham common. A few of the most characteristic fossils from Wandsworth common are enumerated below.

19. FOSSILS from the London clay, Wandsworth common.—

1.—*NAUTILUS IMPERIALIS*: Pl. 1, fig. 14.³² This beautiful shell sometimes attains eight or ten inches in diameter: the shell itself is usually preserved; the septa and the siphuncule are shewn in the sections made by accidental fractures of the specimens: these are often powdered over

with brilliant pyrites, and sometimes with crystals of sulphate of lime.³³

2.—*AVICULA MEDIA*: Sowerby's Min. Conch. vol. i. tab. 2.

3.—*AMPULLARIA*.

4.—*CASSIS CARINATA*: Min. Conch. tab. vi.

²⁹ I am indebted to Mr. P. Martin, jun. of Reigate, for specimens.

³⁰ See Phillip's TREATISE ON GEOLOGY, vol. i. p. 256, for a catalogue of the mammalian remains in tertiary strata.

³¹ WONDERS OF GEOLOGY, vol. i. pp. 216, 228, 241.

³² Sowerby's MINERAL CONCHOLOGY, vol. i. pl. 1. This beautiful work contains numerous figures of the fossil shells of the London clay.

³³ This species, under the name of *Nautilus Græcorum*, is described by Dr. Woodward as being dug up "in the clay-pit at Richmond sixty feet deep;" and another in a well at Kennington gravel-pits, one hundred and fourteen feet deep, with many other shells, in a bed of blue clay.

5.—*MODOILA ELEGANS*: groups of this shell occurred in the septaria: Pl. 2, fig. 3.

6.—*PECTUNCULUS DECUSSATUS*: Min. Conch. tab. xxvii.

7.—*TEREDO ANTENAUTÆ*: Pl. 2, fig. 9. Masses of wood, more or less perfectly preserved, and perforated by a boring-shell allied to the *teredo*, are found everywhere in the London clay. Dr. Woodward describes masses of this kind, as occurring in the great clay-pits at Richmond, and terms them "the *piped-waxed vein*," from the amber-coloured pipes formed by an infiltration of calcareous spar into the tubular hollows made by the teredines. Miss Wollaston's cabinet contains several fine specimens from Wandsworth common; some examples are sufficiently hard to bear cutting and polishing, and in that state present a beautiful appearance from the section of the sparry tubes, and the rich grain of the wood they traverse.

8.—*NATICA GLAUCINOIDES*: this small species occurs in immense numbers.

9.—*TELLINA*.

10.—*VENUS* or *ASTARTE*.

11.—*VOLUTA MUSICALIS*: Pl. 2, fig. 1.

12.—*DENTALIUM*.

13.—*CARDITA*.

14.—*CARDIUM SEMIGRANULATION*: Pl. 2, fig. 7. Many specimens of this beautiful shell were found in the clay.

15.—*ROSTELLARIA*.

16.—*PLEUROTOMA*: Pl. 2, fig. 8.

17.—*PYRULA*.

18.—*MUREX*.

19.—*NUCULA*: Pl. 2, fig. 6.

20.—*VENERICARDIA*.

21.—*SOLARIUM CONOIDEUM*.

22.—*PINNA AFFINIS*: Min. Conch. tab. 313, fig. 2. Very fine examples of this beautiful shell were collected by Miss Wollaston.

23.—*PHOLADOMYA INTERMEDIA*.

24.—*VERTEBRÆ* and teeth of sharks.

25.—A species of *Astacus*.

26.—*TURBINOLIA*: Pl. 2, fig. 16.

27.—*MUREX TRILINEATUS*: Pl. 2, fig. 2.

28.—*CANCER LEACHII*: Pl. 2, fig. 19.

29.—*CONUS*: Pl. 2, fig. 4.

The seed vessels, associated with the stems and branches of trees, which are found so abundantly in the London clay in the Isle of Sheppey, amount to several hundred species, and are there accumulated in such quantities as to lead to the supposition, that they were drifted by currents into the gulf of the London basin,⁵⁴ from an archipelago of islands clothed with trees and shrubs of a tropical character, and of extinct species and genera. Some of these fossils are related to the *areca*, *cocoa*, and other trees of the palm family. I am not aware that any remains of this kind have been found in Surrey; but examples of the fossil resin, discovered in the clay at Highgate, and which, there can be no doubt, is of vegetable origin, have been collected at Richmond. This substance appears to have been well known to Dr. Woodward, more than a century ago: he describes "two samples of amber, brown and foul, found thirty feet deep in the pit where they dig clay to make tiles at Richmond. The workmen call it *rosin*. Exposed to fire, this sort burns, emits an oil, and a smell exactly like that of amber, but exerts no electric attractive power when rubbed and heated."⁵⁵

⁵⁴ A beautiful and highly-interesting work on the fossil seed-vessels of Sheppey is in progress of publication, by Mr. Bowerbank; with illustrations by Mr. Sowerby.

⁵⁵ NATURAL HISTORY OF FOSSILS, p. 168. Dr. Woodward has numerous references to Richmond Park, as a locality for fossils. Nat. Hist. Fossils of England, 2 vols. 8vo. 1729. See vol. ii. pp. 24, 100.

The following section of the strata at Richmond has been contributed by a correspondent of the editor.—

1. Vegetable mould, from.....	1 to 2 feet.
2. Loam and gravel, with chalk-flints but slightly rolled. .	8 „
3. A thin seam of marl.....	
4. Loose sand of a reddish colour.....	8 „
5. London blue clay with septaria.....	200 „
6. Plastic clay, red, green, and bluish black	30 to 50 „
7. Chalk.....	

In some parts of the bed of the river near Richmond the soil is washed away to the blue clay, in which large masses of fossil wood, perforated by teredines, are imbedded; good specimens are often obtained by dredging for gravel.

Such are the principal geological phenomena observable in a survey of the tertiary formations of the county of Surrey; these strata have evidently been formed in the bed of an ancient ocean that swarmed with nautili and other marine animals of extinct species, whose recent analogues inhabit tropical seas: and we have proof that the dry land was tenanted by mammalia of genera and species now extinct, and clothed with groves and forests of trees and plants no longer known in Europe. We have seen, too, that at a still later period, and yet at an epoch incalculably remote, extinct species of elephants, rhinoceroses, elks, and other large mammalia, were the inhabitants of European regions, which are now either entirely swept away, or metamorphosed by subsequent physical changes; for the accumulations of gravel, loam, and sand, in which these remains are imbedded, cannot be considered as the sites of the dry land on which these lost beings existed; on the contrary, they are the sediments of ancient lakes,—the deltas and estuaries of former rivers and seas; they are composed of the detritus of the land transported from a distance.

20. THE CHALK FORMATION.—We now advance to the examination of the foundation rock of the strata above described, the *Chalk*, comprising under that term the following subdivisions:—

1. Upper chalk, with flints.
2. Lower chalk, without flints.
3. Chalk marl.
4. Firestone or upper green sand.
5. Galt or Folkstone marl.
6. Shanklin or lower green sand.

The pure white limestone called *chalk* is well known; but in the nomenclature of geology the term, *Chalk formation*, is intended to

denote a group of deposits of very dissimilar materials, but agreeing in the nature of the organic remains which they inclose, and having evidently been deposited during the same geological epoch. This formation consists of beds of green and ferruginous sands and sandstone in the lowermost part; of clay and marl in the intermediate; and of grey and white limestone, with nodules and veins of flint, in the uppermost division.

The chalk is generally of a pure white colour, with occasional ferruginous stains; it is distinctly stratified, and the uppermost beds have layers of silicious nodules, and vertical and diagonal veins of flint: the lower chalk is almost wholly destitute of flints. Sulphuret of iron is found imbedded in the chalk in nodular masses, the surfaces of which are beset with crystals; calcareous spar, sometimes in blocks of considerable size, occupies fissures in the rock; and in the flint nodules, chalcedony and groups of quartz crystals, are frequently contained.

The *chalk marl* is an argillaceous limestone, which generally succeeds the lower white chalk; it sometimes contains a large intermixture of a peculiar mineral, *silicate of iron*, and is then provincially termed *Firestone* or *Reigate stone*; this variety prevails through some districts, but is altogether wanting in others. The *Galt*, or *Folkstone marl*, (so called from its constituting a prominent feature in the cliffs near Folkstone,) is a stiff dark-bluish clay, abounding in shells, which frequently possess a pearly lustre, from the nacreous coat of the originals being still preserved. The *Shanklin* or *lower green sand* is a triple alternation of sands and sandstone with clays; it contains beds of chert, and of a greyish sandy limestone called "Kentish rag;" in some localities, Fuller's earth, ochre, and sulphate of barytes occur.

21. COURSE AND EXTENT OF THE CHALK.—The strata comprised in the chalk formation attain a total thickness of many hundred feet; their course and distribution through this county may be seen on the map; and an attentive examination of the sections delineated, Pl. III. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, will convey a general idea of their order of succession, and the manner in which they respectively appear on the surface, to the south of the downs, in consequence of the general dip or inclination into which they have been thrown. (See Pl. III. No. 5.) The chalk passes under the metropolis, lying beneath the tertiary strata, at a depth varying from one to five or six hundred feet. It gradually rises to the surface at the distance of eight or ten miles to the south of London, as at Croydon, Sutton, Guildford, &c. forming the North downs, which present a bold escarpment to the south, and

on the east, constitute an area of eight or ten miles across; but towards the west, they are contracted into that narrow but beautiful ridge called the *Hogsback*, between Guildford and Farnham, which scarcely exceeds half a mile in breadth. Godstone, Reigate, Dorking, and Farnham, lie to the south of the escarpment of the chalk hills: Guildford stands upon the chalk; the river Wey flowing by it, through a chalk valley, to the Thames. To the east, the Surrey chalk hills unite with the downs of Kent, which terminate in the cliffs of Dover: on the west, they pass into Hampshire, and are thus connected with the South downs, that range from west to east through Sussex, and end in the bold promontory of Beachy-head.

The general dip of the chalk varies from 10° to 15° towards the north; but at the *Hogsback* the inclination is very considerable, being above 45° .²⁶

The chalk hills of Surrey, like those of Sussex, where not covered by the tertiary strata, or altered by cultivation, are smooth and rounded, and clothed with a short verdant turf. The surface of the ground is gently undulated, and intersected by numerous depressions and channels, that unite and terminate in vallies which, also, possess the graceful sweep and flowing outline so characteristic of the water-worn surface of the chalk. From the porous nature of the rock, these coombes and vallies are uniformly dry; but the lower cretaceous strata are saturated with water, from the penetration of the rain, dews, and snow, through the upper porous beds, and which is retained by the grey-blue marl and gault, that form the foundation of the chalk hills: hence the origin of the numerous springs and rivulets which issue from the foot of the downs; as at Croydon, Beddington, and Carshalton, where streams flowing from the base of the chalk unite and form the river Wandle.²⁷

The beech, sycamore, yew, and box, grow luxuriantly on the chalky soil: the abundance of the box tree giving name to the beautiful spot, Box-hill, near Dorking.

22. THE CHALK AND FLINT.—The white chalk is composed of lime and carbonic acid; and a large proportion of the purest appears to be in great part, if not wholly, made up of the detritus of corals and shells. The nodules and veins of flint in the chalk shew that water, holding silex in solution, must have been very abundant during the cretaceous period. The perfect fluidity of the flint before its con-

²⁶ Conybeare and Phillips, p. 86.

²⁷ Mr. Middleton. Occasional outbursts of springs from the chalk-vallies, after very wet summers, occur at Epsom, at Smitham-bottom near Croydon, and at Nonsuch park: they are termed the "*Earth-bourns*" in Surrey.

solidation is proved by the sharp impressions of shells, echini, and other marine exuviae, and the complete impregnation of the sponges, alcyonia, and other zoophytes, with silicious matter; so that polished sections of the flints display the most delicate structure of the inclosed organic bodies. The chalk is distinctly stratified, and the flints are distributed in horizontal layers at irregular distances from each other; a proof of the tranquil and intermitting character of the deposition. This arrangement of the chalk and flint has, probably, originated from both substances having been held in suspension, or solution, in the same fluid, and precipitated on the bottom of the sea; as consolidation took place, the silicious molecules separated from the cretaceous on the well-known principle of chemical affinity, and the sponges and other organic bodies served as nuclei or centres, around which the silex accumulated.

23. GREY CHALK MARL; *Firestone*.—The inferior stratum of the white chalk rests upon a grey calcareous marl, which, in its lowermost beds, becomes a greyish-green arenaceous limestone, provincially called “Firestone,” from the economical purposes to which it is applied. The transition of the grey marl into the firestone is, in many localities, so gradual, and the particles of granular silicate of iron (the mineralogical character of the firestone) are so sparingly distributed, as to render the propriety of distinguishing the beds by different names very questionable; in Surrey, however, the variety called *Firestone* is largely developed, and I shall, therefore, describe the strata comprised in this division of the chalk formation, under that term.

A terrace of inconsiderable breadth at the foot of the escarpment of the North downs, and extending from Godstone by Merstham, Reigate, and through the county into Hampshire, defines the geographical range and extent of the firestone.³⁸ The sections, Pl. III. No. 2, 3, shew the position of this bed near Godstone and Merstham. Towards the western extremity of the Surrey hills, the firestone is less distinctly exposed; but it may be traced without difficulty.

The earliest modern scientific notices of the firestone, or Reigate stone, are in Mr. Farey’s Survey of Derbyshire, and a Memoir by Mr. Webster, published about twenty years since.³⁹ But more than a century ago, Dr. Woodward noticed this rock as “a stone from Reigate, of a soft and pretty small grit, of a pale greyish color,

³⁸ The district occupied by the firestone in Hampshire is described in White’s *Natural History of Selbourne*: in the west of Sussex, by Mr. Murchison (*Geol. Trans.* vol. 2): through Sussex to Southbourne, by the Author, in the *Geology of the South-east of England*: and through Kent, by Dr. Fitton, *Geol. Trans.* vol. 4.

³⁹ *GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS*, vol. v. p. 354.

with numerous small micæ of a white silvery talc; it undergoes the fire well, and is therefore used for bottoms of ovens, but chiefly for hearths and coverings of chimneys.”⁴⁰ The firestone is essentially composed of fine grains of silicious sand and of mica, with a large proportion of granular green silicate of iron, cemented together by earthy carbonate of lime. When first quarried it is soft; and it is, therefore, necessary to keep it dry for several months, by which it acquires hardness. It was formerly in much request for building; but the softer kinds are perishable, as may be seen in some parts of the crumbling walls of Lewes Priory and Castle, and other ancient edifices; but its property of resisting heat renders it well adapted for hearths and furnaces; a use to which it is now principally restricted. Mr. Webster states, that Henry the Seventh’s chapel at Westminster, and part of Windsor castle, are built of stone from the quarries near Reigate, which were formerly considered of such consequence as to be kept in possession of the crown.⁴¹ These ancient quarries were situated between the town of Reigate and the chalk hills to the north; and traces of them may still be seen in several places, as at Gatton park, Colley farm, and Buckland green.⁴²

24. FIRESTONE, near Godstone.—At the foot of the hill near Godstone, considerable excavations have been made for the extraction of the firestone from beneath the chalk of which the hill is composed. The following is a section of one of the pits, by Dr. Fitton.⁴³

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1. “Hard roof.” A uniform fine-grained sandstone, effervescing strongly with acids, and easily cut. It forms the roof of the excavations of such firmness as to support itself to a width of 17 feet. Thickness | ft. | in. |
| | 1 | 3 |
| 2. “Green bed.” Firestone of the same nature as the former, but harder and of finer grain; separated by seams of stratification into three layers | 4 | 0 |
| 3. A bed of bluish-grey silicious concretion, called <i>flints</i> by the workmen, passing into stone similar to the above. Fracture flat-conchoidal. The grey stone near these concretions is much harder than elsewhere | 0 | 7 |
| 4. “Green bed,” similar to No. 2. | 0 | 10 |

These strata dip at a small angle to about 20° west of south. In these beds I have found *pecten orbicularis*, and observed traces of the *siphonia*, (a fossil zoophyte, called “tulip alcyonium” by Mr. Webster,) and a species of fucus, which abounds in the same rock in the west of Sussex.

25. FIRESTONE, near Merstham.—At Merstham the firestone is well developed; the church stands upon a mound or hillock of this rock,

⁴⁰ NATURAL HISTORY OF FOSSILS, p. 16.

⁴¹ GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS, vol. v. p. 355.

⁴² *Oper. cit.*

⁴³ *Ib.* second series, vol. iv. p. 137.

from the base of which a spring gushes out. The village is spread over the confines of the firestone and the galt, a little to the south of a gorge in the chalk, through which runs one of the principal roads from thence to Croydon, along the valley called Smitham-bottom; a fine section near the village is at this time exposed by the works in the progress for the railroad. The beds dip at a small angle towards the north, and those which include the firestone are visible to a thickness of about thirty feet, projecting like a step beyond the foot of the chalk escarpment.⁴⁴ The firestone alternates with layers of chert. A section from the marl above, to the galt beneath, cuts through the following series.—

1. A loose rubbly marl, into which the grey marl above gradually passes. ⁴⁵	ft. in.
2. Chert	2 0
3. Firestone	3 0
4. Chert	3 4
5. Firestone	4 0
6. Firestone and chert, mixed	2 0
7. Hard rag	4 to 6 0
8. Galt	

These strata dip to the north.

Dr. Fitton gives the following estimate of the thickness of the strata at Merstham.—

1. Grey marly chalk	ft. 150
2. " <i>Burry chalk</i> ," the <i>craie tuféau</i> of the French geologists; this will not burn to lime, but falls to dust in the kilns	50 to 60
3. Firestone beds, about	25
4. Galt	150

"A well at the Feather's inn at Merstham is one hundred and fifty feet deep, with a boring of sixty feet at the bottom, (total, two hundred and ten feet,) all in clay and marl. The boring, two inches and a quarter in diameter, after going down to sixty feet, brought up such a quantity of water, that the well digger was drawn up in great haste, and the water rose to within forty or fifty feet of the surface."⁴⁶

26. GALT, or FOLKSTONE MARL.—Immediately beneath the firestone, and partaking largely of the character of the latter at the line of junction, is a deposit of plastic clay or marl, varying in colour from a grey to a light slate-blue, and occasionally passing into brown and yellow. This argillaceous formation is about one hundred and fifty feet in thickness; and is seen to emerge on the surface from under the firestone, when that rock is present; and when it is absent, from beneath the grey chalk marl. The galt forms a belt of stiff soil,

⁴⁴ GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS, second series, vol. iv. p. 140.

⁴⁵ Conybeare and Phillips, p. 151.

⁴⁶ GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS, vol. iv. p. 140.

called *black-land* in this county, and generally appears on the surface as a low marshy tract or depression, running parallel with the outcrop of the firestone along the foot of the downs, as is shewn in the map and section. From the base of the chalk-hill near Godstone, (section, No. 3, Pl. III.) the gault may be traced by Bletchingley, Merstham, Reigate, (section, No. 4, Pl. III.) to the western extremity of the county. It is characterized by a few peculiar fossils; and the beautiful state in which the pearly coat of the ammonites and other shells is preserved, distinguishes the organic remains of this deposit from those of the associated firestone and marl. Layers of indurated reddish-brown ochre, marked with numerous white meandering lines, occur in this bed near Bletchingley,—a locality in which, many years since, I collected belemnites, ammonites, and other shells characteristic of this division of the chalk; and thus established the identity of the deposit with the Folkstone marl, so long celebrated for the beauty and variety of its organic remains.⁴⁷

Selenite or crystallized sulphate of lime, iron pyrites, and concretions of an irregular figure containing a large proportion of phosphate of lime, which abound in the gault of Kent and Sussex, have also been discovered in that of Surrey. Several of the characteristic shells of this deposit are figured in Pl. 1, fig. 21, 28, 31.

27. SHANKLIN OR LOWER GREEN SAND.—We now arrive at the lowermost group of the chalk formation, that important and extensive series of arenaceous strata to which the name of *Shanklin sand* has been applied, from a locality in the Isle of Wight where these beds are strikingly displayed; the term, *Lower green sand*, is also employed to designate the same rocks, from the prevailing colour of certain divisions of the sand, and the relative situation of the whole as compared with the firestone or upper green sand; the geographical name appears to me preferable, as being less likely to lead to misconception. This formation consists of silicious sands and sandstones of various shades of green, grey, red, brown, fawn, yellow, ferruginous, and white, with subordinate beds of chert, limestone, and Fuller's earth. The strata admit of a natural division into three groups, as was first shewn by Dr. Fitton,⁴⁸ of whose able observations on the character and distribution of the Shanklin sand in Surrey, I shall largely avail myself, as being more valuable and interesting than the results of my own personal investigations.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Notice on the Blue Chalk Marl of Bletchingley in Surrey. GEOL. TRANS. vol. i. second series, p. 421.

⁴⁸ ANNALS OF PHILOSOPHY: 1817.

⁴⁹ See "Observations on some of the Strata between the Chalk and the Oxford Oolite in the South-east of England, by William Henry Fitton, M.D. F.R.S. &c." GEOL. TRANS. second series, vol. iv. pp. 104—388.

28. TRIPLE SUBDIVISION OF THE SHANKLIN SAND.—The first, and uppermost division consists principally of white, yellow, and ferruginous sand, with concretions of chert and limestone. It commonly forms a flat, but sometimes an irregular hilly surface, rising from the valley of the galt, and bearing a dry and barren soil.

The second group abounds in green sand, and in some parts, has so great an intermixture of clay, and frequently of oxide of iron, as to retain water, producing a level and marshy tract between the upper and lower members of the series.

The third, and lowermost division contains a great proportion of calcareous matter, and includes the principal beds of calcareous cherty limestone, known as *Kentish rag*, which commonly forms a prominent ridge at its outcrop adjoining the valley of the weald.

These strata rise into a range of hills which run parallel with the southern escarpment of the North downs, and in the western part of Surrey, as at Leith-hill and Hindhead, exceed in altitude the highest summits of the chalk of the south-east of England. The section from Hindhead to Tucksbury-hill, near Farnham, illustrates the relative position of the strata, and the physical outline of the districts occupied by these groups respectively.⁵⁰ (Pl. III. No. 1 and 6.)

I shall now describe some of the most interesting localities of the Shanklin sand formation in this county, and notice any remarkable phenomena they may present.

29. TILBURSTOW-HILL.—At Tilburstow, or Tilvester hill, near Godstone, the lower division of the Shanklin sand of which the hill is composed, is intersected by the old road leading from Lewes to London, and a fault or dislocation of the strata is exposed. The section, Pl. III. No. 3, explains the structure of the country at this place. On the south of the chalk, the firestone emerges from the foot of the escarpment, and is succeeded by the galt: the upper and middle division of the Shanklin sand next appears at Godstone, the pond being situated on the retentive surface of the latter: the lower beds are next seen, forming Tilburstow-hill, the ascent of which is conformable to the dip of the strata; on the south they terminate abruptly, and present a steep escarpment towards the weald. After crossing the summit of the hill, and descending the declivity a few hundred yards, a fine section of the strata is exposed, and displays a fault or dislocation of numerous beds of sand and chert. On the north, the beds rise uniformly at about 10° ; but at this spot, they are highly inclined, dipping at an angle of nearly 45° towards the north. The

⁵⁰ The section is reduced one-half from Dr. Fitton's Pl. X. No. 4.

beds thus elevated form a total thickness of sixty or seventy feet, and consist of the following.—

	<i>ft.</i>
1. Uppermost. Superficial loam and rubble.....	
2. Pale yellow and fawn-coloured sand; about.....	6
3. Grey, green and red mottled sand and marl, intermixed with Fuller's earth.....	2
4. Chert in layers alternating with sand and marl.....	12
5. Sand and sandstone, with veins of ironstone.....	4
6. Grey sand with veins, and lenticular masses of chert.....	5
7. Olive-green and ferruginous sand.....	
8. Greyish-green sand.....	
9. Grey sand, with veins of a reddish colour.....	
10. Red and fawn-coloured sand, with ironstone in irregular veins and concretionary masses.....	

At the foot of the hill to the southward, the ferruginous sand is found to rest on the blue clay of the wealden formation; and at no great distance, the fresh-water *paludina* limestone, called *Sussex marble*, is dug up.⁵¹

30. FULLER'S EARTH PITS; NUTFIELD.—To the west of Tilburstow-hill, on the road to Reigate, another interesting section of the Shanklin sand is displayed, near the little village of Nutfield, long celebrated for the Fuller's earth which has for centuries been dug up in its neighbourhood. The section from Merstham to Nutfield is shewn, Pl. III. No. 2, and displays the usual series of strata which a line from the downs to the weald invariably intersects in this part of Surrey, viz. 1. Chalk; 2. Firestone; 3. Galt; 4. Shanklin sand; 5. Weald clay. The beds of Fuller's earth are situated near the top of the lowermost division of the Shanklin sand, and occupy a line on the north side of a ridge that extends from the east of Nutfield nearly to Redstone-hill, on the west of Copyhold farm. About two miles west of Nutfield, the earth was extracted from a stratum six or seven feet thick.⁵² A pit at Colmonger's farm gave the following section.

	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
1. Uppermost stratum. Greenish sand, and a soapy tough clay, with the aspect of steatite.....	3	0
2. Sand-rock, abounding in green particles.....	5	0
3. Thin course of impure Fuller's earth.....	0	4
4. Sandstone, forming the roof of the pits.....	3	0
5. A seam of ochreous clay.....	0	4
6. Fuller's earth, of an uniform bluish colour, containing large nodules of crystallized sulphate of barytes.....	16	0
7. White sand.....		
8. Weald clay.....		

⁵¹ The inclined strata of Tilburstow-hill were described and figured in the "*Fossils of Tilgate Forest*:" 1827.

⁵² Dr. Fitton's MEMOIR; written in 1828.

In some of the pits there are two varieties of Fuller's earth; one of an ochreous yellow colour, and the other of a slaty grey. The sulphate of barytes is found in detached nodular masses, from a few ounces to 130 or 140 pounds in weight. It is semi-diaphanous, and varies in aspect from a pale amber to a dark sugar-candy colour: it is crystallized in oblique rhomboids or four-sided prisms, which are truncated at the edges, and bevelled at the extremities; the interstices between the crystals are frequently lined with translucent white and amethystine quartz.⁵³ Horizontal and vertical veins of fibrous gypsum, about half an inch in thickness, are disseminated through the Fuller's earth. To the courtesy of Mr. William Constable, of Horley near Crawley, I am indebted for the following remarks.

"The Fuller's earth is distinguished by colour into two kinds, the blue, and the yellow, which are used for distinct purposes; the blue is of a dark-slate colour, and the yellow of a yellowish brown. The blue is often absent in the pits; when it does occur, it is generally between two beds of yellow. The district yielding the Fuller's earth hitherto explored, is about two miles in length from east to west, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The quantity of earth transported from the pits annually, is about six thousand tons; of which, about four thousand tons are of the yellow variety. The manufacturers of fine cloth make use of the blue only, and that variety, therefore, is sent chiefly to Leeds and other parts of Yorkshire, where that cloth is made. The yellow earth has a much wider distribution, being employed in the manufacture of every fabric of coarse woollen goods; it is not only in request over the west riding of Yorkshire, but also in Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland. Some is sent into Scotland, through the ports of Leith and Fisharrow; and a considerable quantity into North Wales, at Welsh Pool, Montgomery, Newtown, Llandilloe, and other places, where it is employed in the cleaning of flannel. Norwich, also, receives a supply for its stuff manufactories. In some kinds of coarse goods a portion of the earth is left in the fabric to give it a substance; and the yellow is said to be best adapted for this purpose. The whole of the earth exported from this district is sent from London by sea, except a small quantity retained for the use of the dyers and scourers. The sandstone, both above and below the Fuller's earth, is so much indurated as to serve for a coarse building stone."⁵⁴

⁵³ In a visit to Nutfield, in 1826, I was fortunate in obtaining specimens of this kind of great rarity and beauty, and which are still preserved in my collection in the British Museum.

⁵⁴ Extract from a Letter to the Author, by William Constable, esq.; 1839.

Organic remains are found in the sand and sandstone; particularly a large species of *Ammonites* (*A. Nutfieldiensis*, Pl. 1, fig. 30,) and *Nautilus* (*Undulatus* Pl. 1, fig. 29).

31. REIGATE, AND RED-HILL.—Proceeding towards Reigate, the Shanklin sand is again seen at *Red-hill*, a spot well known from being on the line of one of the principal roads to the metropolis. At Reigate the strata, from the chalk to the wealden clay inclusive, are intersected by the Brighton road, which passes from the downs under the tunnel, through the town, and over Cockshut-hill. The view from the summit of the chalk hills, to the north of Reigate, is as interesting to the geologist as to the lover of the picturesque; for it presents a magnificent landscape, displaying the physical structure of the weald, and its varied and beautiful scenery. At the foot of the downs lies the valley in which Reigate is situated; and immediately beyond the town, appears the elevated ridge of Shanklin sand, which stretches towards Leith-hill on the west, and to Tilburstow-hill on the east. The forest ridge of the wealden occupies the middle region, extending westward towards Horsham, and eastward to Crowborough-hill, its greatest altitude, and from thence to Hastings, having on each flank the wealds of Kent and Sussex: while in the remote distance, the rounded and undulated summits of the South downs appear stretched along the verge of the horizon.⁵⁵

The ferruginous fawn-coloured sands of the lowermost group of the Shanklin sand constitute Cockshut-hill to the north of Reigate; the middle argillaceous beds occupy the valley in which the town is situated; at the archway of the tunnel the upper members of the formation are exposed; and the Barons' cave, under the adjacent mound of Reigate castle, is excavated in the white and grey sand rock of these deposits.⁵⁶ Proceeding towards the downs, the gale is seen overlying the sand, and forming the subsoil on the roadside; and near the turnpike-gate, the firestone is dug up; the chalk marl succeeds; and finally, the lower and upper or flinty chalk are exposed at the escarpment of the North downs, up which the road winds its way to the summit of the hill.

32. REIGATE TO LEITH-HILL.—When viewed from the neighbourhood of Reigate, the geological horizon to the west is very striking. The Shanklin sand is seen extending westward; and being cut through

⁵⁵ WONDERS OF GEOLOGY, vol. i. p. 342.

⁵⁶ This cave is an artificial excavation, which is now entered from the castle-mount; it descends, for about two hundred feet, in a direction towards the town, with a vault branching off to the west, one hundred and fifty feet: the width and height are from ten to twelve feet.

by the river Mole, which traverses the range in its way to the gorge in the chalk near Dorking, rises into the bold and mountainous ridge of Leith-hill, which is nine hundred and ninety-three feet above the level of the sea; and the structure of the country is traced, as it were, on the horizon in a broad simple outline—a deep and narrow valley of clay, having on one side, the abrupt escarpment of the chalk, and on the other, the yet more elevated ridge of the Shanklin sand.

The strata constituting the mass of Leith-hill consist, principally, of the grey, fawn-coloured and ferruginous sands; and contain beds of chert passing into chalcedony, similar to those which occur at Tilburstow-hill. Traces of a ramose zoophyte, called *Tulip alcyonium*,⁵⁷ are very abundant; and sections of the stems, in the form of white rings, traverse the darker masses of the rock in every direction.⁵⁸ From Leith-hill, the sand ridge ranges south-west to Hindhead, which attains an elevation of nine hundred and twenty-three feet. This chain is broken through by the river Wey, in its passage to the gorge of the chalk at Guildford; and is also interrupted in several places between Reigate and the head of the valley of the weald, by distinct tracts or escarpments, dependent on the fractures and displacements which the strata have undergone.⁵⁹

33. DORKING, GUILDFORD, &c.—Dr. Fitton, in the elaborate Memoir to which I have so frequently referred, describes in detail the outcrop and distribution of this formation in the south-west of Surrey. He observes, “that the space included between the escarpment of the sand and the downs, from Dorking to Guildford, is of nearly uniform character; but in approaching the latter place, the sand rises with such rapidity, that St. Martha’s chapel equals, or out-tops, the chalk, though less than a mile from it horizontally. Slighter indications, also, of disturbance are evident throughout the tract. The chalk marl at Deerleap, above Wotton, is divided by smooth surfaces, produced by the sliding of large masses upon each other; and where the road rises from the mill towards Abinger church, at a point which corresponds with the continuation of the ridge near Brastead and Sundridge, the beds are curved, so as clearly to indicate derangement.

The tract on the south and west of Guildford, and thence to Hindhead, forms one of the most extensive surfaces of the Shanklin sand in England; and the sections from the heights on the north-west of Farnham, to the weald, include a succession of strata from the Bagshot sand, one of the highest (or newest) members of the English

⁵⁷ See GEOL. TRANS. vol. iv. new series, Pl. XV.

⁵⁸ Conybeare and Phillips, p. 154.

⁵⁹ Consult Dr. Fitton’s MEMOIR, p. 142, et seq.

series, down to the weald clay. (See section, No. 1, Pl. III.) The quarries on the roadside between Guildford and Shalford disclose a good section of the chalk with flints, dipping at an angle of about 5° or 6° a little to the west of north; and on the opposite side of the Wey, beneath St. Catherine's hill, the relative position of the lower strata is well displayed.

34. THE HOGSBACK.—This remarkable ridge of the North downs extends from Guildford to a point about two miles from Farnham; and has evidently been produced by an upthrow of the chalk, and the breaking off of the southern portion of the curve. The inclined position of the remaining side of the flexure is seen at the western extremity of a large chalk-pit between Guildford and Puttenham, where the strata dip towards the north, at an angle of about 30° . The upper beds are very white, with courses of the usual dark flint nodules; and a remarkable feature in this quarry, is the distinctness with which the chalk is divided into masses approaching to a rhomboidal figure, by seams oblique to the stratification; the angles of the portion thus formed, standing out in the face of the cliff, like splinters in the shattered fracture of a crystal.

The firestone forms a slight projection along the foot of the Hogsback; the galt, a corresponding narrow depression along its whole length; and the Shanklin sand rises so rapidly from beneath, that one or many inflexions are necessary, to account for its wide extent to the south. In approaching Farnham, the galt, near its contact with the sands, abounds in nodules containing a large proportion of phosphate of lime. The upper beds of the Shanklin sand rise, like the chalk, at a very high angle, and must have been suddenly bent in an opposite direction, since they are now continued, with a moderate inclination, several miles to the south.

“The general thickness of the Shanklin sand in this part of Surrey may be estimated at between three hundred and fifty and four hundred feet: though, from its superficial extent, a much greater thickness might be ascribed to it, if the disturbances and the inflexions which they have undergone were not kept in view.”⁶⁰

35. GODALMING, FARNHAM, &c.—In the upper sand near Godalming there is a bed of coarse calcareous grit, or conglomerate, which sometimes passes into a blue limestone, and is provincially termed *Bargate stone*; it is a conglomerate of quartz grains and pebbles held together by a strong calcareous cement. This may be traced from Headley, Lyss, Rogate, and Stedham to Dean farm near Petworth in

⁶⁰ Dr. Fitton, *Oper. cit.*

Sussex.⁶¹ The lower group contain beds of chert and indurated sand-rock, like those of Leith and Tilburstow hills. "The ferruginous concretions termed *Carstone* are abundant in the upper beds of sand around Godalming, and from being often so compact as to ring under the hammer, are called *Clinkers* by the quarrymen. This stone sometimes occurs in plates, or flakes, more than a quarter of an inch in thickness, and curved so as to resemble portions of consecutive layers of petrified wood. It furnishes an excellent road-material, and gives a remarkable reddish hue to some of the roads which are macadamized with this stone. Fragments of brown hæmatite,⁶² like those of the Red-cliff near Culver in the Isle of Wight, are found at Thursley and other places in this vicinity."

"The heights around Godalming afford excellent sections of the Shanklin sand, of which that at Holloway-hill may serve as an example. The strata at this place are as follow.—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Green and variegated sand, abounding in large concretions of chert and of Bargate-stone, which is hard and sparry, and in some places passes into chert. It contains traces of shells, and of alcyonic stems. False stratification is here remarkable: the concretions, also, follow the oblique or false lines. Thickness | ft.
15 |
| 2. Sand of the same kind, without concretions, but including thin beds of a tough clay, like Fuller's earth. Thickness..... | 25 |

The dip is to the south of east; and all the summits are flat and uniform.

Among the loose sandy materials of Holloway-hill, are spongy concretions which shew, when moist, the same vermicular structure as at Tilburstow-hill. Blackheath, south-east of Guildford, seems to have been once a continuation of the sands near Godalming. Crooksbury common consists of the upper members of the formation, impending like an outcrop, one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet thick, over the valley of the Wey, between Elstead and Tilford. Farnham common is analogous to that of Crooksbury, and apparently a continuation of the same plateau, deeply cut through by one of the principal streams of the Wey. On the south of these is the lowest tract of Frensham and Thursley commons, and thence the ground rises rapidly towards Hindhead, the ascent consisting of sand deeply trenched into channels. A conspicuous group of barren, somewhat conical hills, on the south of Frensham common, called the *Devil's Jumps*, is apparently the remaining portion of a stratum of sand, reduced by abrasion to their present irregular form; and the pebbles and rolled masses on

⁶¹ Mr. Murchison, GEOL. TRANS. vol. ii. second series, p. 101.

⁶² A kind of iron ore.

Thursley common, immediately on the north of Hindhead, are sand-rock, passing into chert, which seems to be unmixed with other matter, and to be the debris of the beds now removed.

36. HINDHEAD.—The crest of Hindhead (see No. 1, Pl. III.) is on the north-east of a depression called the *Devil's Punchbowl*, around which the road is conducted. The highest part of the curve, or anticlinal bending, of the Shanklin sand, appears to be just at a point where the new road, on a lower level than the old, has exposed a surface from ten to twenty-five feet in height. The strata consist of soft sand-rock, containing concretions and nearly continuous beds of chert, passing into chalcedony, of various shades of yellow and brown, with occasional layers of bright yellowish sand, in which the lines of false stratification are conspicuous. All over Grayshot down the subsoil is a soft loose sand of the same description. The whole of the tract here occupied by the sands, though not unpicturesque, is wild and barren in its aspect, destitute of wood, and producing only ferns, heaths, and furze. The surface is in fact, to this hour, nearly such as it may be conceived to have been when first uncovered by the departure of the sea: and its structure is just what may be imagined to result from the levelling effect of water under the influence of motion of no great violence.

37. TUCKSBURY-HILL.—The summit of this hill, which forms the northern extremity of the section, No. 1, Pl. III. is an outlier composed of silicious and ferruginous sand, upon the surface of which are numerous angular fragments of pale yellowish flint. The ground descends from it on all sides, but with the greatest rapidity towards the valley of the Wey. This hill affords an excellent view, both of the successive outcrop of the strata in the lower country on the south-east, and especially of the tract on the north, occupied by the Bagshot sands, to which the cap of the hill belongs; the flat-topped ranges, and the lower barren tracts of that formation being seen from thence very distinctly. The summits of Rumping down and Chobham ridge project above the surrounding country, with escarpments towards the east, nearly at right angles to the range of the chalk downs: but the general rise of the sands is towards the south, conformably to that of the chalk. The succession of strata observable in descending from this elevation, to the valley of the weald, is very instructive." (See section, No. 1, Pl. III.)⁶³

⁶³ The above extracts, from the valuable labours of Dr. Fitton, will serve to convey a general idea of the interesting structure of this part of Surrey; but the reader should refer to the original Memoir, which is a model of sagacious, patient, and successful research. See GEOL. TRANS. vol. iv. new series.

38. ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE CHALK FORMATION.—The strata of the Chalk formation, like those of the Tertiary, have manifestly been deposited in the bed of an ocean teeming with marine animals, whose relics, in various states of preservation, are found imbedded in the rocks. In this county the usual fossils occur, more or less abundantly. The chalk quarries around Croydon, Godstone, Reigate, Guildford, &c. contain remains of fishes, shells, echini, and ammonites: the firestone has afforded but few organic remains; a species of sea-weed (*fucus*) peculiar to this rock, and which is abundant at Bignor in Sussex, has been found at Godstone and Merstham (Pl. 1, fig. 19); and the gale near Bletchingley and Reigate contains the same kind of shells as the Folkstone marl; the ammonites and the hamites possessing the pearly nacreous covering of the shells. In the Shanklin sand of Surrey, fossils are but very sparingly distributed: a few trigonæ have been found near Godalming; at Nutfield, large ammonites and nautili (Pl. 1, fig. 29, 30,) are not uncommon. I subjoin a list of the fossils from Surrey, which have come under my notice.

39. FOSSILS FROM THE CHALK FORMATION OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.—

1. CONIFEROUS WOOD in flint: Reigate.
2. FUCOIDES TARGIONII: firestone, near Godstone, and Merstham.
3. FLUSTRA, MADREPORA, SPONGIA: chalk, Guildford.
4. CHOANITES, VENTRICULITES, &c.: chalk, near Croydon.
5. MARSUPITES MILLERI: chalk, Guildford, and Mickleham downs.
6. ECHINITES, several kinds: Croydon, and Guildford.
7. PENTACRINITE, in flint: near Reigate.
8. ASTACUS; claws and portions of the abdomen: Guildford.
9. BELEMNITES MUCRONATUS: Croydon, and Guildford.
10. INOCERAMI, several species: Croydon, and Guildford.
11. PLAGIOSTOMA SPINOSUM: near Godstone.
12. TEREBRATULÆ, several species: near Reigate.
13. CIRBUS PERSPECTIVUS: Guildford. (*Collected by the Rev. J. Jackman, of Clapham common.*)
14. ——— DEPRESSUS.
15. NAUTILUS ELEGANS: lower chalk, near Guildford.
16. AMMONITES VARIANS: Guildford.
17. ——— CURVATUS: chalk marl, near Dorking. (*Rev. J. Jackman.*)
18. ——— NAVICULARIS: chalk marl, near Guildford.
19. ——— MANTELLI: chalk marl, near Dorking. (*Rev. J. Jackman.*)
20. ——— SUSSEKIENSIS: chalk marl, near Dorking. (*Rev. J. Jackman.*)
21. PECTEN BEAVERI: chalk marl, near Guildford.
22. ——— ORBICULARIS: firestone, at Godstone, and Merstham.
23. SPIROLINITES, in flint: Clapham common.
24. XANTHIDIUM (fossil infusoria,) in flint: Banstead downs.
25. TEETH OF FISHES, of several genera, allied to the shark: chalk, near Guildford, and Reigate.

26. TEETH OF SEVERAL SPECIES OF PTYCHODUS : Reigate, Guildford, and Dorking.
(*Rev. J. Jackman.*)
27. BERYX LEWESIENSIS : chalk, near Guildford.
28. Supposed FIR-CONES (COPROLITES) : chalk, near Guildford.
29. BONE OF TURTLE : chalk, near Reigate.
30. CONIFEROUS WOOD : galt, near Bletchingley.
31. TURBINOLIA KÖNIGI.
32. NUCULA PECTINATA.
33. INOCERAMUS CONCENTRICUS : Pl. 1, fig. 28.
34. ————— SULCATUS : Pl. 1, fig. 31.
35. AMMONITES SPLENDENS : Bletchingley, and Reigate.
36. HAMITES INTERMEDIUS : Pl. 1, fig. 21.
37. BELEMNITES LISTERI : Bletchingley, and Reigate.
38. ROSTELLARIA CARINATA : Bletchingley.
39. AMPULLARIA CANALICULATA : galt, Bletchingley.
40. AMMONITES NUTFIELDIENSIS : Fuller's earth pits, Nutfield ; Pl. 1, fig. 30.
41. NAUTILUS UNDULATUS ; Pl. 1, fig. 29. *The last two fossils are frequently ten inches in diameter.*
42. TRIGONIA ALIFORMIS : Shanklin sand, near Dorking.
43. SIPHONIA : Shanklin sand, near Dorking.
44. SPHERA CORRUGATA : Shanklin sand, near Lympsfield. (*Dr. Fitton.*)

40. ZOOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE CHALK FORMATION.—From what has been stated, it will be seen that the fossils of the chalk are very numerous, comprising all the usual genera of marine animals, with the exception of Cetacea. Particular genera and species appear, however, to be restricted to certain subdivisions of this formation. Thus, in the white chalk, there are many species of shells which do not occur in the other divisions of the group.⁶⁴ The chalk marl and galt are likewise characterized by peculiar forms ; and the Shanklin sand abounds in shells and zoophytes that are wanting in the other cretaceous beds. Some localities are, also, found to possess species which do not occur in others ; these shells must, therefore, have been spread over limited areas ; in other words, the inhabitants of the chalk ocean had geographical limits assigned to them, as is the case with the existing species.

The mode of petrification varies in the different subdivisions of the strata. The shells and echini of the white chalk, are generally transmuted into carbonate of lime, having a spathose structure ; and their cavities are frequently filled with chalk, flint, or pyrites ; in some instances, they are hollow, and lined with crystals of carbonate of lime. The softer zoophytes are silicified ; and there is scarcely a flint

⁶⁴ The attention of the reader unversed in geological investigations may be directed to the first appearance of the *ammonite*, or snake-stone, in the upper beds of the chalk. No traces of this genus of multilocular shell have been found in any of the strata newer than the chalk : the animal appears to have become extinct at this epoch : in the older rocks, several hundred species occur.

nodule in which their remains may not be traced. The teeth and scales of fishes bear a very high polish, and are coloured by a ferruginous stain. Wood is sparingly found, sometimes in the state of lignite, and in brown friable masses. In the gault, the pearly covering of the shells is commonly preserved. The fossils of the Surrey Shanklin sand are in the state of casts of indurated sandstone. The organic remains of the cretaceous deposits, already known, amount to many hundred species of shells, corals, radiaria, and fishes. The most distinctive zoological character of the strata, is the prevalence of terebratulæ, belemnites, echinites, and ammonites.⁶⁵

The characters of the chalk formation, as shewn by these investigations, are those of a vast oceanic basin, filled with the debris thrown down by its waters, and which enveloped the remains of its inhabitants: arenaceous, or sandy, beds prevailing in the lowermost—argillaceous in the middle—and cretaceous in the upper division of the series. Intrusions of thermal streams, holding silex in solution or suspension, appear to have been frequent at certain periods: and the proofs are incontrovertible, that throughout the entire epoch of its deposition, the ocean swarmed with living beings of the various orders of marine existence, all, or almost all, the species being now extinct. The fuci shew that it possessed a marine vegetation; and the drifted wood, fir-cones, stems, and leaves, (which are found in some localities,) prove that the dry land which formed its boundary was clothed with forests.

41. THE WEALDEN.—From this survey of the marine formation of the chalk, we turn to the next series of strata, which lies beneath the Shanklin sand, and rises to the surface on the north, as may be perceived by a reference to the map and sections, Plate III. These deposits, from their occupying the wealds of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, have received the name of WEALDEN. On the northern margin of the sand ridge that traverses Surrey from east to south-west, as already explained, a bed of stiff blue clay invariably appears, and forms the subsoil of the district to its junction with the adjacent county of Sussex. This clay contains layers of sand, shells, and limestone; and as its surface constitutes a soil admirably adapted to the growth of the oak, its presence is commonly indicated by forests of oak, with timber trees of remarkable size. The weald clay occupies the vallies on each side of the forest ridge that extends from Hastings to Crowborough beacon, and westward, to Horsham and Loxwood: it constitutes, in fact, a low tract of about five or six miles in average breadth,

⁶⁵ See WONDERS OF GEOLOGY, 4th edit. vol. i. p. 306.

partially encircling the central ridge of sand hills, and ranging on the north, from the Isle of Oxney, by Tunbridge towards Loxwood and Haslemere; and thence returning, south-east, through the weald of Sussex to Pevensey.⁶⁶

The clayey district of the northern part of this county is entirely composed of the weald clay; and the situation of the clay, in reference to the superincumbent strata, is shewn in the sections at Nutfield, (Pl. III. No. 2,) Tilburstow-hill near Godstone, (Pl. III. No. 3,) Reigate, (Pl. III. No. 4,) and at the foot of the escarpment of the Shanklin sand at Grayshot down. (Pl. III. No. 1.) I am not acquainted with any natural sections that disclose the position of the layers of shelly limestone and sand that alternate with the clay; but by the courtesy of my intelligent friend, Mr. W. Constable, (of Horley near Crawley,) I am enabled to point out the localities where the limestone has been worked for road-making and other economical purposes.⁶⁷

42. SUSSEX MARBLE.—The weald clay throughout its whole extent contains beds of limestone, composed almost entirely of the shells of a few extinct species of *fresh-water* snail (*Paludina*) common in rivers and lakes. The shells are sometimes decomposed, and casts, formed by the limestone having when in the state of mud filled up their cavities, alone remain (Pl. 1, fig. 35); specimens occur, in which the casts are distributed in relief on the surface of the limestone (Pl. 1, fig. 24), and the polished slabs are beautifully marked by sections of the inclosed shells. (Pl. 1, fig. 23.) A few bivalves, also of fresh-water species (*uniones*), are occasionally interspersed with the univalves: and immense quantities of the shelly coverings of a minute crustaceous animal, termed *cypris*, are intermingled with the general mass of calcareous matter, and often fill up the cavities and interstices of the shells.⁶⁸ In the compact varieties of the limestone or marble, the substance of the shells has been transmuted into calcareous spar, and the whole mass permeated by a crystalline calcareous infiltration of various shades of grey, blue, and ochre, interspersed with pure white. The *Purbeck* marble, so well known from its employment by our ancestors in their churches and sepulchral monuments, is a variety of

⁶⁶ Conybeare and Phillips, p. 169.

⁶⁷ The extent of the wealden deposits in Sussex, and the favourable circumstances in which the writer was placed for their examination, led to the important knowledge of the fresh-water or fluvial origin of the formation, and the discovery of the *iguanodon*, *hylæosaurus*, and other colossal reptiles. The reader should consult *THE FOSSILS OF TILGATE FOREST*, 1 vol. 4to. 1827: and *THE WONDERS OF GEOLOGY*, 4th edition, vol. i. p. 347, et seq.

⁶⁸ *WONDERS OF GEOLOGY*, vol. i. p. 380.

this limestone, being composed of a smaller species of snail-shell (*Paludina*).

According to the observations of Mr. Constable, "the first, or uppermost course of marble, is on Earl's-wood common, where it forms a ridge of small elevation, known as *Kiln-brow*; part of which is now in the course of removal, for the formation of the large embankment of the Brighton railway which crosses another part of the ridge. This stone has, heretofore, been raised for a road-material, but it was found to be too soft, and was not extensively employed; indeed, if the quality had been suitable, it did not seem probable there would have been an extensive supply. This bed dips rapidly to the north, towards the escarpment of the Shanklin sand at Red-hill, which is at the distance of about three hundred yards. The stone is chiefly composed of the large species of snail (*Paludina Sussexiensis*), mixed with muscle shells (*uniones*). About three miles west from the above locality, there were pits (now filled up) in which this limestone was worked, on the highway leading from Flanchford to Bunt's common.

"The course of the next bed of limestone is distinctly marked, its line of direction being indicated by many workings, where it has been raised for road-stone, through a length of five or six miles. It is found at the north foot of Norwood-hill, (five miles south of Reigate,) from whence it runs in a direction nearly north-east, about three miles, passing through Kinnersley farm and Heaver's-wood common, to the south extremity of Petteridge common; where I saw it, many years since, at the bottom of the bed of diluvial gravel, in which the bones of elephants, rhinoceroses, and other quadrupeds, were found. This bed of limestone is again seen at three-quarters of a mile to the south-east, a little south of Mason's-bridge farm: and from this spot it takes a direction about east south-east up to Outwood common. To the west-ward of the line above described, the marble has been dug up in the parish of Newdigate: and to the eastward, at the farm-house of Horne-court, which lies on the southern declivity of the highland of Outwood. This bed of stone contains but few fossils: much of it has passed under my observation as a road-stone; but I have only noticed some bivalves shells, which, upon shewing to you at Lewes, some years since, you denominated *Cyclas*, and stated, that they belonged to a genus, of which several species were disseminated through the wealden strata. In the bed of calcareous sandstone at Heaver's-wood, traces of lignite and decayed vegetable matter are observable, and I found there a beautiful leaf of a fern (*Cycadites Brongniarti*, Pl. 1, fig. 18). The layers of stone have fre-

quently perforations through them of half or three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

“The next course of Sussex marble is a conspicuous bed at Charlwood, where, for many years, it has been dug up for a road-stone. All the workings have been made in an area of about a mile and a half long, and a quarter of a mile broad, extending northerly from near Charlwood church to Norwood-hill. I know of no other spot in which it has been found in sufficient abundance for working; but traces of it are visible in ditches, shewing its course to be nearly parallel with that of the bed last described, and distant from it a quarter of a mile to the south. This marble is distinguished in appearance from that of the upper bed, for although it is almost entirely a conglomerate of spiral univalves, yet the species is much smaller and more elongated (*Paludina Purbeckiensis*).”⁶⁹

To the south-west, the weald clay is seen at the foot of the escarpment of the Shanklin sand near Hindhead. “Blackdown-hill, four miles north of Hindhead, is a massive cap of Shanklin sand resting, with a slight inclination, on the weald clay; and all the deep ravines which separate the heights and ridges on the west and north-west of Blackdown, towards Lynchmere and Haslemere, have sand only on the top; the clay rising here to not much less than six hundred feet above the sea. Blackdown forms the north-eastern promontory of what may be termed, the central valley of the denudation; the opposite and converging side of which, is a similar escarpment of the Shanklin sand, extending from Harting-coombe to Bexley-hill: the floor of the narrow intermediate space consists of the weald clay, which, close to the junction, abounds in *Cypris faba*.”⁷⁰

43. ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE WEALDEN.—From the small extent of surface, and the absence of any instructive sections or escarpments of the wealden strata in Surrey, the extraordinary nature of the fossil remains of this formation would scarcely be suspected by the general observer. Minute research has, however, detected the presence of many of the relics, which have rendered Tilgate forest, and other localities in Sussex, so celebrated.

The organic remains of the wealden consist of leaves, stems, branches, and seed vessels of terrestrial plants and trees of a tropical character; of teeth and bones of enormous reptiles of extinct genera; of crocodiles, turtles, flying reptiles, and birds; of several species and

⁶⁹ Extract from a Letter from W. Constable, esq. to the Author: 1839.

⁷⁰ Dr. Fitton's MEMOIR, p. 148, et seq. The geological structure of the adjacent parts of Hants and Sussex has been admirably sketched by my friend, Peter J. Martin, esq. of Pulborough, in his “Geological Memoir on a part of Western Sussex;” 1 vol. 4to.; 1828.

genera of fishes; and of fluviatile shells and crustacea. The bones, which are, for the most part, broken and rolled as if they had been transported from a distance, are commonly impregnated with iron, and of a dark brown colour. From the information afforded me by Dr. Fitton,—Peter Martin, jun. esq. of Reigate,—W. Constable, esq. of Horley,—and my own researches, the following list has been obtained.

44. FOSSILS OF THE WEALDEN OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.—

1. WOOD in the state of lignite: in weald clay, and in sandstone; Naldrett's-wood, Horley, and in the parish of Worplesdon.⁷¹

2. CYCADITES BRONGNIARTI; Pl. 1, fig. 18; a leaf of an extinct plant allied to the recent CYCAS; discovered by Mr. Constable, in calcareous sandstone in the weald clay, on Heaver's-wood common, three miles south of Reigate.

3. SPHENOPTERIS MANTELLI; Pl. 1, fig. 17: Oakwood-hill.

4. UNIO MARTINI: Henhurst, and Atherley.

5. ——— PORRECTUS: Henhurst, and Atherley.

6. ———; fresh-water bivalve.

7. POTAMIDES? Salmon's Cross-lane: Mr. Constable.

8. PALUDINA FLUVIORUM; fresh-water snail; in the Sussex marble; Pl. 1, fig. 23, 24, 35: Charlwood, and west of Leith-hill.

9. CYCLAS MEDIA; fresh-water bivalve: Heaver's-wood, Horley.

10. ———; in marble, alternating with clay: Black-house farm, parish of Horley; and at Atherley, south of Tanhurst.

11. GRYPHEA? a shell resembling this genus: Norwood-hill, near Charlwood.

12. UNIO MANTELLI: Atherley, and Henhurst. (*Dr. Fitton.*)

13. CYPRISS FABA: weald clay, Norwood, near Atherley, Ockley, and Hindhead.

14. ——— VALDENSIS: Atherley, and Henhurst. (*Dr. Fitton.*)

15. JAW AND SCALES OF LEPIDOTUS MANTELLI; a fresh-water fish, whose scales and teeth abound in the wealden: Earl's-wood common. (*Mr. P. Martin, jun.*)

16. VERTEBRÆ AND OTHER BONES OF THE IGUANODON (Pl. 1, fig. 1): in a crystallized limestone, near Charlwood church. Among these bones of the iguanodon, in the possession of Mr. Martin, are several of the first caudal vertebræ, with deep impressions for articulation with the chevron bones: two caudal vertebræ, towards the middle of the tail, which are firmly ankylosed together, a proof that the animal to which they belonged made but feeble use of the tail: and a fragment of a bone of the pelvis.

17. BONES AND TEETH OF A CROCODILE; Pl. 1, fig. 2: near Charlwood church.

18. TOOTH OF AN UNKNOWN REPTILE; Pl. 1, fig. 4: Oakwood-hill.

19. BONES AND TOOTH OF A MEGALOSAURUS; Pl. 1, fig. 3: Oakwood-hill, in the parish of Wotton, near Ockley. In the same locality, bones of the feet (*tarso-phalangeal*) of the iguanodon were discovered, and presented to me by the late Walter Burrell, esq. M.P.

⁷¹ In Surrey, as in Sussex, the occurrence of *lignite* has given rise to an expensive and abortive search for coal. In Aubrey's History of Surrey there is an amusing account of the digging and boring for coal at Slyfield, by Mr. Giles Thornborough, rector of the Holy Trinity at Guildford. After digging and boring through beds of "*sand, gravel, clay, and rock-stone, with cockle shells, and perriwinkle shells,*" they reached a bed of coal, "the depth of which was unknown; for here the irons broke, thought by Mr. William Lilly the astrologer, to be by subterranean spirits; for as fast as the irons were put in, they would snap off."—(Aubrey's Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii.) *Jet* is, also, stated to have been found in the parish of Wotton.

At Rusper in Sussex, but a short distance from this locality, a considerable number of bones of the *iguanodon*, crocodile, *hylæosaurus*, and other reptiles, have been discovered.

20. TURTLE, fragments of the ribs of a fresh-water species (*Emys*): Oakwood-hill.

45. ZOOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE WEALDEN.—Although it would extend this article beyond its prescribed limits, if we took a comprehensive view of the phenomena presented by the wealden, as exhibited in the adjoining counties of Kent and Sussex, yet we cannot dismiss the subject without offering some remarks on the important inferences to be deduced from the assemblage of organic remains which this formation contains. The most casual observer cannot fail to perceive the marked difference between the fossils of the wealden district of Surrey, limited as it is, and those of the tertiary and chalk formations previously investigated. Not one of the relics observed in the upper strata occur: marine remains are nowhere found; but in their stead, river-shells, land-plants, and skeletons of terrestrial reptiles. In addition to the animals and plants, above enumerated, from the wealden strata of Surrey, several terrestrial plants allied to the yuccas, palms, and arborescent ferns, and bones of flying reptiles, and birds, have been discovered in the same strata in Sussex; and, no doubt, would also be found in this county, by diligent research. Thus, while in the tertiary and cretaceous formations, we had evidence of a long and uninterrupted succession of oceanic deposits, we have in the wealden an unquestionable proof of fluviatile action tranquilly going on through an indefinite period of time. The nature of the sedimentary deposits of which the wealden is composed, and the character and state of preservation of the fossils, concur to establish the extraordinary fact, that we have here the bed of an ancient delta or estuary, formed by a river of great extent, flowing through a country possessing a tropical flora, and inhabited by reptiles of appalling magnitude, and of species which, no doubt, became extinct ere the creation of the human race. The forms and habits of the extraordinary beings whose remains were first discovered in the strata of the weald by the author, must be so familiar to the reader, from the popular notices of these discoveries that have, at various times, appeared in the Penny Magazine and other periodicals, that we shall restrict ourselves to a brief description of two of the most remarkable reptiles whose bones have been exhumed from the strata of Tilgate Forest, namely, the *Iguanodon* and the *Hylæosaurus*.

The *Iguanodon*, which is the most remarkable of all the creatures of a former condition of the world, which the researches of geology have brought to light, was a reptile bearing considerable analogy to a land lizard that now inhabits Barbadoes, and is called the *guana*, or *iguana*, and is from two to five feet in length. This lizard is perfectly harm-

less, is easily tamed, and lives on insects and the young shoots of plants. Many of the teeth and bones found in the wealden closely resembles those of the iguana; hence the name, *Iguanodon*, which signifies an animal having teeth like the iguana. But the fossil remains are twenty times as large as the corresponding parts of the living reptile; and it therefore follows, that the original must have attained the enormous length of from eighty to one hundred feet.⁷² Some of the thigh bones found in the Tilgate rock are twenty-four inches in circumference; ⁷³ if these bones were covered with muscles and integuments, the limb would rival that of the largest elephant!

The *Hylæosaurus*⁷⁴ probably equalled the crocodile in size, and although very inferior in magnitude to the iguanodon, was not less extraordinary, for it appears to have resembled some of the land lizards of tropical regions in its general construction; yet, in its anatomical character, it blends the peculiarities of the structure of the chest of the crocodile with that of the true lizards; and it was furnished with a row of enormous spines, which extended along the back like a serrated keel. A very interesting specimen of the remains of this creature may be seen in the British Museum, as well as a remarkable example of the iguanodon, discovered in a quarry near Maidstone, by Mr. Bensted.

From a careful survey of the strata and organic remains of the wealden, we have acquired data from which we may obtain secure conclusions, as to the nature of the country from whence those spoils were derived, of the animals by which it was inhabited, and of the vegetables that clothed its surface. That country must have been diversified by hill and valley, and irrigated by streams and torrents, the tributaries of its mighty river. Arborescent ferns, palms, and yuccas, constituted its groves and forests; delicate ferns and grasses, the vegetable clothing of its soil: and in its marshes, equiseta and plants of a like nature prevailed. It was peopled by enormous reptiles, among which, the colossal iguanodon and the megalosaurus were the chief. Crocodiles and turtles, flying reptiles and birds, frequented its fens and rivers, and deposited their eggs on its banks and shoals; and its waters teemed with lizards, fishes, and mollusca. But there is no evidence, that man ever set his foot upon that wondrous soil, or that any of the animals that are his contemporaries found there a habita-

⁷² See WONDERS OF GEOLOGY, vol. i. p. 399.

⁷³ These specimens may now be seen in my collection, in the gallery of Organic Remains, of the British Museum.

⁷⁴ *Hylæosaurus*; this term signifies *wealden-lizard*: the derivation of the word Weald is from the Saxon, *Wald*, a wood or forest.

tion; on the contrary, not only is evidence of their existence altogether wanting, but from numberless observations made in every part of the globe, there are conclusive reasons to infer, that man and the existing races of animals were not created, till indefinite ages had elapsed after the destruction of the country I have thus feebly portrayed.

46. RETROSPECT OF GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.—From this review of the strata and organic remains of this county, the sequence of the physical changes which it has undergone may be easily determined; and it may be stated, not as a hypothesis, but as a legitimate deduction from the facts before us, that the portion of the earth's surface which now forms the county of Surrey has, within the period embraced by our researches, experienced the following mutations.—

First. It was the delta of a vast river, that flowed through a country which enjoyed a tropical climate, and was inhabited by various reptiles, and clothed with palms and arborescent ferns. *During this epoch the Wealden strata were deposited.*

Secondly. This delta subsided to a great depth, and was covered by an ocean, and formed the bottom of the sea for a period of sufficient duration to admit of the deposition of several thousand feet of strata, inclosing myriads of extinct species of marine fishes, shells, and corals. *This era comprises the formation of the Chalk.*

Thirdly. The bed of this ocean was broken up; and some parts were elevated above the waves, and formed groups of islands; while the depressions, or basins, were filled with the waters of a sea teeming with marine fishes and shells, wholly distinct from those of the preceding ocean; and fed by streams which brought down from the land the remains of terrestrial mammalia, and of trees and plants, also of extinct species and genera. *These sedimentary deposits constitute the Tertiary formations.*

Fourthly. A farther elevation of some parts of the solid strata, and the depression of other portions, took place; and the dry land was peopled by elephants, rhinoceroses, gigantic elks, and other mammalia, whose remains became imbedded in the mud and gravel of the lakes and estuaries. *The Post tertiary deposits.*

Lastly. Man appeared and took possession of the country; and such of the pachydermata as remained, were either extirpated (as the Irish elk, &c.), or reduced to a domestic state.²² At the present time, the metropolis of England is situated on the deposits which contain the remains of the elephant and the elk, and the accumulated spoils of the tertiary seas; the huntsman courses, and the shepherd tends his flocks, on the elevated and rounded masses of the bottom of the

²² See WONDERS OF GEOLOGY, vol. i. p. 408.

ancient ocean of the chalk; the farmer reaps his harvest, in the weald, upon the soil of the cultivated delta of the country of the iguanodon; and the geologist gathers together from the strata, the relics of beings which have lived and died, and whose very forms are obliterated from the face of the earth, and endeavours, from these natural memorials, to trace the succession of the physical events which have preceded all human history and tradition.

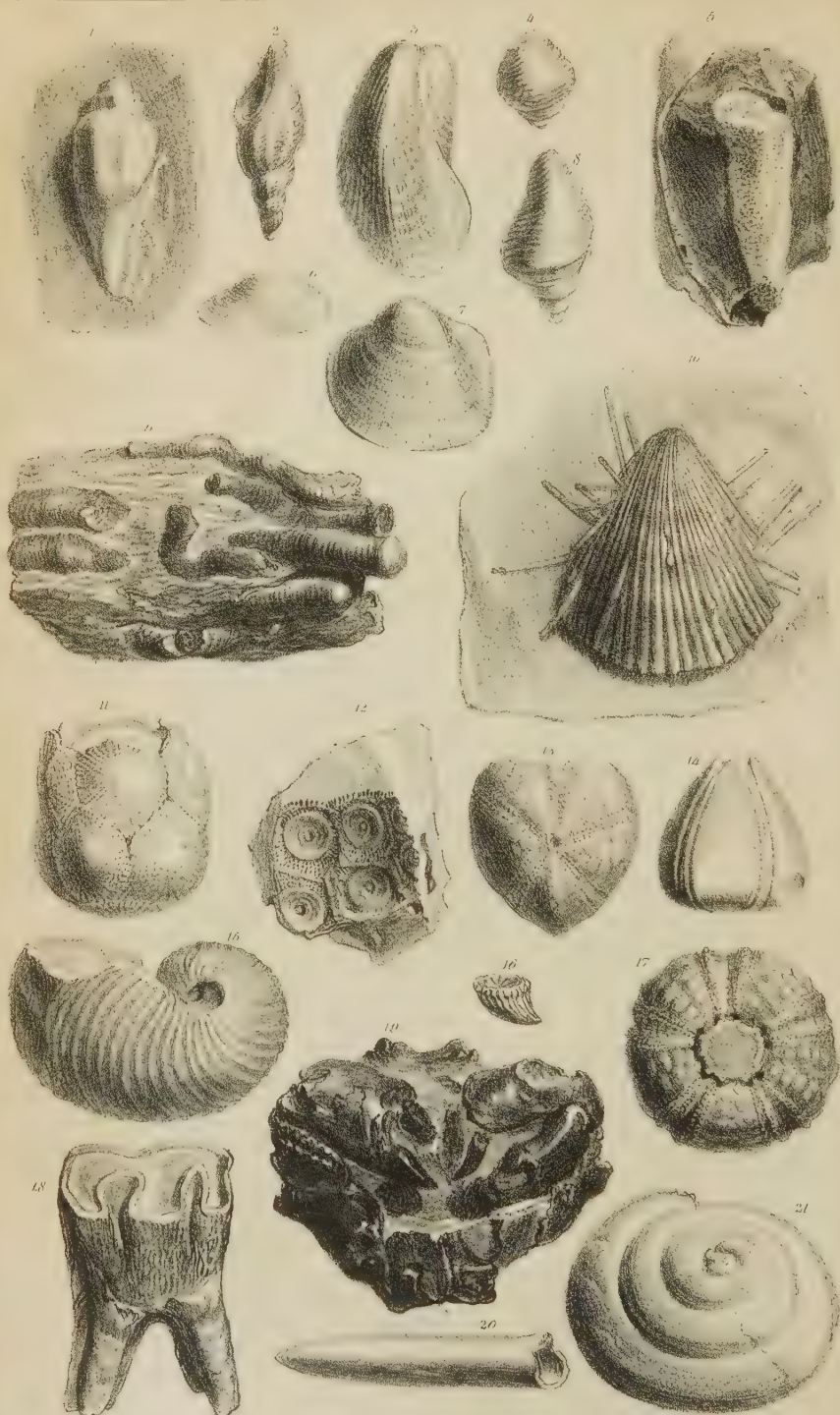
DESCRIPTION OF THE FOSSILS OF SURREY.—PLATE 1.

1. TOOTH OF THE IGUANODON: from the wealden.
2. TOOTH OF A CROCODILE (*Gavial*): from the wealden.
3. TOOTH OF THE MEGALOSAURUS: from the wealden.
4. TOOTH OF AN UNKNOWN REPTILE: from the wealden.
5. TOOTH OF A SHARK (*Lamna Mantelli*): from the chalk at Croydon.
6. TOOTH OF A FISH (*Ptychodus decurrens*): from the chalk near Guildford.
7. TOOTH OF A SHARK (*Galeus pristodontus*): from the chalk near Guildford.
8. TOOTH OF A SHARK (*Lamna appendiculata*): from the chalk at Sutton.
9. ECHINITE (*Ananchytes scutatus*): from the chalk near Reigate.
10. ECHINITE (*Spatangus cor anguinum*): from Croydon.
11. TUBERCULATED ECHINITE (*Cidaris*): from the chalk near Dorking.
12. AMMONITES MANTELLI: from the lower chalk near Dorking.
13. SCAPHITES STRIATUS: from the lower chalk near Guildford.
14. NAUTILUS IMPERIALIS: from the London clay, Wandsworth common; in the collection of Miss H. Wollaston; the original is six inches in diameter.
15. AMMONITES VARIANS: from the chalk marl near Merstham.
16. ————— SUSSEXIENSIS: from the chalk marl near Dorking.
17. SPHENOPTERIS MANTELLI: from the wealden grit.
18. CYCADITES BRONGNIARTI: from the wealden sandstone, at Heaven's-wood common, near Reigate. (*By W. Constable, esq.*)
19. FUCOIDES TARGIONII: from the firestone, Merstham.
20. VENTRICULITE (a silicified zoophyte): from the chalk near Reigate.
21. HAMITE: from the gale near Betchingley.
22. CORAL (*Turbinolia*): from the chalk at Croydon.
23. POLISHED SLAB OF "SUSSEX MARBLE": from the weald clay, Earl's-wood.
24. LIMESTONE, with spiral fresh-water shells (*paludine*), commonly called "Sussex marble": from the weald clay, Charlwood.
25. TURRILITES COSTATUS: from the chalk marl near Guildford.
26. JOINT OF A PENTACRINITE imbedded in flint: near Reigate.
27. TEREBRATULA OCTOPLICATA: from the chalk near Croydon.
28. INOCERAMUS CONCENTRICUS: from the gale near Betchingley.
29. NAUTILUS UNDULATUS: from the sandstone in the Fuller's earth pits at Nutfield; the original is ten inches in diameter.
30. AMMONITES NUTFIELDIENSIS in sandstone: from the Fuller's earth pits at Nutfield; the original is one foot in diameter.

FOSSILS OF DURREY. Plate I



From the Lithography of the Durrey



31. *INOCERAMUS SULCATUS*: from the gale near Bletchingley.
32. CAST OF *TRIGONIA*: from the Shanklin sand near Dorking.
33. *PECTEN QUINQUECOSTATUS*: from the chalk at Croydon.
34. *TEREBRATULA SUBOVATA*: from the chalk near Reigate.
35. A LIMESTONE CAST OF A *PALUDINA*: from the marble, Charlwood.
36. *XANTHIDIUM* in flint: from Clapham common; highly magnified; the original is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Many beautiful and highly-interesting specimens of fossil infusoria, and minute polyparia, from the flints of Clapham and Wandsworth commons, have been collected by Mrs. Potts, and Miss Graham, of Clapham common.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOSSILS OF SURREY.—PLATE 2.

1. *VOLUTA MUSICALIS* imbedded in indurated clay: a fragment of a septarium from Wandsworth common; in the cabinet of Miss Henrietta Wollaston. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, and 19, are also from the same locality, and preserved in the select collection of Miss H. Wollaston.
2. *MUREX TRILINEATUS*: many specimens of this species were found at Wandsworth common.
3. *MODIOLA ELEGANS*: both valves are preserved in this specimen, which is somewhat distorted by compression.
4. *CONUS*: too imperfect to determine the species.
5. A BRANCHED SILICIFIED SPONGE in flint: from Clapham common.
6. *NUCULA*: a very delicate shell, of which but two or three specimens were found.
7. *CARDIUM SEMI-GRANULATUM*: several examples of this beautiful shell were collected.
8. *PLEUROTOMA*: many specimens were met with, but none perfect.
9. WOOD, perforated by *TEREDINES*, in which the tubes of the shells are filled up by pyrites: drawn from a portion of a very large mass.
10. *PLAGIOSTOMA (spondylus) SPINOSUM*: from the chalk near Croydon.
11. *MARSUPITES MILLERI*: from the chalk of Mickleham downs.
12. IMPRESSION OF PART OF THE SHELL OF A *CIDARIS* (or *tuberculatus echinus*) in flint: from the gravel of Clapham common.
13. SILICIOUS CAST OF AN *ECHINUS (spatangus)*: from the gravel of Clapham common.
14. ————— (*conulus*): from the gravel of Wandsworth common.
15. *NAUTILUS ELEGANS*: from the grey marl near Merstham.
16. *TURBINOLIA* (a fossil coral): from the clay of Wandsworth common.
17. SILICIOUS CAST OF A TUBERCULATED *ECHINUS (cidaris)*: from the gravel of Clapham common.
18. GRINDING TOOTH OF A *RHINOCEROS*: found in post-tertiary gravel on Petteridge common.
19. FOSSIL CRAB (*Cancer Leachii*): from the London clay near Richmond.
20. *BELEMNITE*: from the chalk, Croydon.
21. *CIRRUS* (a spiral univalve shell): from the chalk, Croydon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAP AND SECTIONS OF SURREY.—PLATE III.

No. 1.—SECTION FROM HINDHEAD TO TUCKSBURY-HILL, in the western extremity of the county: the strata are inclined to the north-west. (*From Dr. Fitton's Memoir, Geol.*

Trans. vol. iv.) This interesting section comprises the entire series of strata from the Bagshot sand to the weald clay inclusive, viz.—

1. Bagshot sand, capping Tucksbury-hill.
2. London clay.
3. Plastic clay.
4. Chalk.
5. Firestone.
6. Galt.
7. Shanklin sand : the three divisions of this group of sands and clays are here well marked, and are designated by the figures, 7, the uppermost division ; 7 x, the middle or argillaceous group ; and 7 xx, the lowermost.
8. The Wealden strata.

No. 2.—SECTION FROM MERSTHAM TO NUTFIELD. The firestone appears (or, in geological language, *crops out*,) at the foot of the downs, at the village of Merstham ; at Nutfield, the situation of the Fuller's earth is shewn.

No. 3.—SECTION FROM THE CHALK HILL, NORTH OF GODSTONE, TO TILBURSTOW-HILL. The firestone, galt, and Shanklin sand, appear in succession, as in the section above described ; the principal interest in this sketch is the *fault*, or dislocated beds of sandstone and chert, at Tilburstow-hill.

No. 4.—SECTION FROM LONDON TO REIGATE. This sketch illustrates the position of the London clay in a basin, or depression, of the chalk (2) ; and the structure of the country around Reigate. One of the Brighton roads passes along this line, traversing the London clay from the Elephant and Castle, by Clapham, Tooting, &c. to near Sutton, and over the chalk downs, with occasional patches of gravel and plastic clay. Descending the bold escarpment of the chalk, the road next passes over the firestone, galt, and upper and middle beds of the Shanklin sands, to Reigate. The lowermost sands form Cockshut-hill ; and in the valley beyond, the weald clay appears.

No. 5.—PLAN OF THE STRATIFICATION OF THE SOUTH-EAST OF ENGLAND. This hypothetical section is intended to explain the succession and direction of the strata in Surrey and Sussex. The deposits of Sussex dip towards the S. E. ; and those of Surrey, to the N. W. : an elevation of the wealden formation, constituting an anticlinal axis, having broken through the overlying rocks, and thrown them into their present position.

No. 6.—GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SURREY. Upon so small a scale, an illustration of the *general* distribution of the strata which rise to the surface in this county, can alone be attempted.

On the north, the tertiary strata, which cover the chalk, are seen to occupy the whole of that division of the county ; and are succeeded on the south by the North downs, which appear rising from beneath the London and plastic clay. A narrow belt of firestone and galt flanks the foot of the downs ; the Shanklin or green sand next appears ; and lastly, the clays, limestones, and sands, of the Wealden.

Mr. Greenough's Geological Map of England and Wales should be consulted by those who require more detailed information on the subject.

RIVERS OF SURREY.—THE THAMES; THE WEY; THE EMLEY, OR MOLE; THE WANDLE, ETC. CANALS, PONDS, AND MINERAL SPRINGS.

Independently of the river Thames,—which forms the entire northern boundary of this county from near the point called *Charter Island*, above Egham, on the west, to between one and two miles beyond the *Tunnel* at Rotherhithe, on the east,—there are three principal rivers (besides some smaller streams) which properly belong to Surrey; namely, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle. These latter rivers are chiefly formed by the numerous springs which rise, either within the county, or almost immediately in its vicinage; and, after traversing the land in devious channels, flow into the Thames in the neighbourhoods of Weybridge, Moulsey, and Wandsworth.

THE RIVER THAMES.—Harrison, in his “Description of Britain,” prefixed to Holinshed’s *Chronicles*, has given a detailed account of the Thames and its tributary streams. He notices the diversity of opinion entertained in respect to the source of this celebrated river,—“of whose founteine,” he says, “some men make as much ado as in time past of the true head of Nilus, which, till of late (if it be yet descried) was neuer found.” “I affirme,” continues this writer, “that this famous streame hath his head or beginning out of the side of an hill standing in the plaines of Cotswold, about one mile from Tetburie, neere unto the Fosse, (an highway so called of old,) where it was sometime named Isis, or the Ouse.”¹ Camden, a better authority than Harrison, also asserts that this river was first called *Isis*; and that after receiving the *Tame*, it took the compound name of *Tamisis*, and hence the origin of its present appellation.²

Notwithstanding this coincidence between the above writers, it is most certain that the rivulet in question was known by the name of *Temys* or *Thames*, at least as early as the seventh century, if not long before,—even in the Roman times,³—and that it was so called, in the

¹ Holinshed’s *CHRONICLES*, vol. i. p. 79: edit. 1807.

² Below Dorchester “the Tame and Isis uniting do as it were join hands in wedlock, and with their streams unite their names; and as the *Jor* and *Dan* in the Holy Land form the *Jordan*,—so these rivers go by the compound name of *Tamisis*.”—Gough’s *CAMDEN*, vol. ii. p. 9: 2nd edit. Camden supports his opinion by a pleasant extract from a Latin poem, written by himself, intituled *The Marriage of the Tame and Isis*;—which was translated into English in the reign of Queen Anne, by the Rev. Dr. Basil Kennet, a younger brother of the Bishop of Peterborough.

³ Cæsar, when speaking of the territories of Cassivellaunus, and of his own advance in pursuit of the Britons, has twice mentioned the river *Thames* (*Thamesis*) by name.

upper part of its course, long prior to its junction with the river Tame. This is proved by two charters quoted by William of Malmesbury, in his *Life of the Abbot Aldhelm*, in respect to grants of land to the Abbey of Malmesbury:—by the first of these, dated in the year 686, Berthwald, a Mercian prince, gave to Aldhelm ‘land on the east side of the river called *Temys*, near the ford named *Summersforde*’; and by the other, dated in 688, Cedwalla, afterwards king of Wessex, ‘gave land near Cemele, [*Kemble*] from the east side of the Foss road to the famous river called *Temis*.’⁴

The Thames may properly be said to owe its origin to the confluence of several small streams which issue from the eastern side of the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire, the most remote of which is that referred to by Harrison and Camden, and from time immemorial been called the *Thames Head*. This is a copious spring rising near the village of Tarlton, about three miles to the south-west of Cirencester, near the line of the Foss-way, which here coincides with the turnpike road from Tetbury to Cirencester.⁵ About a mile from its source, near *Kemble Mill*, the stream receives a considerable accession from divers springs issuing from the western side of the wolds, as well as from others which flow from the vicinity of *Somerford*. It is here that the Thames river may properly be said to form a constant current; “which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer months, becomes in the winter season, such a torrent as to overflow the neighbouring meadows for many miles around.”⁶

COMMENTARIES, Book v. It results from these passages that the name of the Thames was of British origin; possibly from the word *Tavnys*, implying a gentle stream; and the appellations of several other rivers in England and Wales have a similar derivation.

⁴ Vide Gale, *XV SCRIPTORES*, pp. 345-6. The following corroborative extracts from *REGISTRUM CARTARUM ABBATIE MELDUN*. (f. 1 a.), a manuscript now in the Lansdowne Collection, in the British Museum, which was formerly in the Library of James West, esq.

Carta Berthwaldi Regis de Sumerford, quæ sita est juxta flumen quod dicitur Tamesia. A^o 635.—“terram——de orientali plaga fluminis ejus vocabulum est Temis, juxta vadum qui appellatur Sumerford.”

De Kemela quam Cedwalla Rex dedit Ecclesiæ. A^o 688.—“Idem ex utraque parte Silvæ ejus vocabulum est Kemele, de orientali plaga termini stratarum usque famosum amnem qui dicitur Temis.”

See, also, Dugdale’s *MONASTICON*, vol. i. pp. 257-8, 511, and 514, for other instances of this river being called *Temis*, and *Temise*, in the Saxon times, and before its union with the Tame.

⁵ In the summer season, however, a long drought makes a great difference in the appearance of the Thames Head; for the spring is then so nearly dry, as to appear little otherwise than a large dell, interspersed with weeds and stones.

⁶ Ireland’s *PICTURESQUE VIEWS ON THE RIVER THAMES*, vol. i. p. 7. To this work, and to Mackey’s recent publication, intituled *THE THAMES AND ITS TRIBUTARIES*, 2 vols. 8vo. the reader is referred for particulars of the magnificent scenery which gives interest and diversity to the banks of this noble river.

Although the Thames rises in Gloucestershire, it soon enters Wiltshire, and runs eastward to Cricklade in that county, receiving in its passage the waters of the river Churn; thence it flows on to Lechlade, being joined in its course by the Coln and the Lech. It then pursues a winding direction between the counties of Oxford and Berks, its stream being augmented by the rivers Windrush, Cherwell, and Thame, flowing from the north; and the Ock, the Kennet, and the Loddon, from the south. Passing by the noble piles at Windsor and Eton, its channel divides Middlesex from Surrey, throughout the whole extent of their devious and opposing shores.

After receiving the tributary waters of the Coln, the Thames flows between the towns of Staines and Egham, and passing by Chertsey to Weybridge, is there joined by the river Wey from the south-west of Surrey: thence it takes its course by Walton-on-Thames to West and East Moulsey, between which places it is joined by the Mole, another river of Surrey. After proceeding eastward to Thames Ditton, it then takes a course towards the north, and passing the towns of Hampton, Kingston, and Richmond, confers great beauty and animation on the rich scenery of those districts. Then flowing between Brentford and Kew, it receives the river Braine, or Brent, from the north. It afterwards takes a winding course between Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham, and Chelsea, on the northern bank, and Barnes, Putney, and Battersea, on the south; the little river Wandle falling into it near Wandsworth. Thence, proceeding to the north-east and east, its broad stream separates the cities of Westminster and London from their long-extended southern suburbs, Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. It next divides the counties of Essex and Kent, from both of which it receives several tributary streams, (the Medway being the most important of the whole,) and gradually expanding into an arm of the sea, it unites its waves with the German ocean about the point called the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Shoebury Ness. The breadth of the *embouchure*, between the Kentish and Essex shores, is considered to be six miles. From the original spring at Thames Head to the termination of its course, this noble river pursues its devious tract to the length of about two hundred and thirty miles; of which, nearly one hundred and ninety miles are navigable. At its source, this stream is computed to be about two hundred and eighty feet above the level of low-water mark at London Bridge. Since the erection of the new bridge there, the low-water line above the bridge is nearly five feet lower at neap tides than it was formerly, when the many contracted arches of the old bridge, and the great breadth of the starlings

impeded the free passage of the stream. The highly-increased body of tidal water which now flows up and down the river, (and that with a much greater velocity than heretofore,) has the effect both to scour and deepen its channel; and many shoals, which interrupted the navigation, are decreasing rapidly. The influence of this augmented tidal current has already been sensibly experienced as far up as Putney Bridge; and a barge leaving the pool with the first of the flood can now reach Mortlake without using oars. The descent down the river has been equally facilitated; and "there can be little doubt that the change will at no distant period, be felt from the Nore up to Teddington."⁷ The mean velocities of the flood and ebb between London Bridge and Westminster Bridge are,—flood, three miles an hour, extreme three and a half; ebb, three and one-sixth, extreme three and three-fourths.⁸

THE RIVER WEY.—This river derives its remote waters from the wild heaths on the borders of Hampshire, and the south-western side of Surrey. One branch rises near Haslemere, and, taking its course by the village of Bramshot in Hants, re-enters this county near Frensham, and then flows north-eastwardly to Tilford, where it is joined by

⁷ Mc Culloch's STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, vol. i. p. 86; from the communications of Messrs. Rennie, Civil Engineers.

⁸ The genius of the Poet has been often exercised in weaving wreaths for the God who is fabled to preside over the waters of this majestic stream; but no chaplet that we have seen, however the roses of Parnassus may have been entwined with it to increase its luxuriance, has surpassed the characteristic description of the 'Thames and its Tributaries,' which Mr. Pope has introduced in his WINDSOR FOREST:—

— "From his oozy bed
Old Father THAMES advanc'd his rev'rend head;
His tresses drop'd with dew, and o'er the stream,
His shining horns diffus'd a golden gleam;
Grav'd on his urn appear'd the moon, that guides
His swelling waters, and alternate tides;
The figur'd *streams* in waves of silver roll'd,
And on her banks Augusta rose in gold.
Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
Who swell with tributary urns his flood:
First, the fam'd authors of his ancient name,
The winding *Isis* and the fruitful *Thame*:
The *Kennet* swift, for silver eels renown'd;
The *Loddon* slow, with verdant alders crown'd;
Coln, whose dark streams his flow'ry islands lave;
And chalky *Wey*, that rolls a milky wave:
The blue transparent *Vandalis* appears;
The gulphy *Lea* his sedgy tresses rears;
And sullen *Mole*, that hides his diving flood;
And silent *Darent*, stain'd with Danish blood."

a considerable stream (the produce of several rivulets in Hampshire) which flows through the vale of Farnham, and thence turning to the south-east, passes Moor Park and Waverley Abbey in its course to Tilford. From the latter place, the Wey proceeds in an eastwardly direction by Elstead and Pepperharrow Park to the town of Godalming; receiving in its course several small streams from the neighbourhoods of Thursley and Witley; one or two of which descend from the heights near the Devil's Punchbowl. After passing Godalming, this river meanders through a long line of pleasant meadows to Guildford, the county town; in its progress to which, it is joined by two additional branches of some importance: the first of these takes its rise in the high grounds about Cranley and Ewhurst, and flowing between Bramley and Wonersh, unites with the Wey about a mile to the south of Shalford; the other is derived from the confluence of several brooks which have their origin in the vicinage of Leith-hill and the adjacent downs,—and thence taking a westerly course by Wotton Park, Gumshall, Shere, Albury, Weston, and Chilworth, unites with the Wey at a short distance below Shalford church: this latter stream is usually called the *Tillingbourne*. Numerous mills, appropriated to various branches of labour and industry, are supplied by these streams; and in many places, the sheets of water collected at the mill-dams give much beauty to the contiguous views. The country through which they flow is devious and undulating; and low vales, abrupt eminences, and acclivities covered with rich foliage, render the surrounding scenery extremely picturesque.

From Guildford the Wey pursues its course to the Thames in a northerly direction, slightly inclining to the east. After passing Stoke, Send, and Woking, it is joined, near the ruins of Newark Abbey, by a somewhat considerable stream, formed by the numerous springs which rise on the western side of the county, in the neighbourhood of Ash, Pirbright, and Worplesdon. Below Ockham mill, a small rivulet from the south-east flows into it; thence passing onward by Witley and Byfleet, it receives a second brook from the high grounds about Cobham common. Leaving St. George's hill on the right, it then flows on to the town of Weybridge; near which, on the west, it is joined by the *Bourn-brook*: this is a confluent stream, flowing from the neighbourhoods of Bagshot, Windlesham, and Chobham. In speaking of this Bourn, Mr. Skrine remarks that, in its course from the latter village, it passes "beneath a waving ridge covered with the plantations and fine seats of Ottershaw and Botleys, and surrounded by wild heaths; in the centre of which that great expanse

of water, called the *Shire-pond*, swells almost into the dignity of a lake.⁹ About one mile beyond Weybridge, this river falls into the Thames at Ham Haw.¹⁰

The Wey is a navigable river; but, in a great measure, it is indebted to art for that advantage. The construction of locks, auxiliary canals, and other works to facilitate the navigation of this stream, commenced in the reign of Charles the First; principally through the exertions of Sir Richard Weston,¹¹ of Sutton Place; who, in conjunction with the Corporation of Guildford and other parties, obtained an Act of Parliament in the year 1651, to render the Wey navigable from Guildford to Weybridge; and the navigation was first opened in November, 1653. It was not, however, until a second Act had been obtained in 1671, that the works which were before in progress were completed; many suits in law and equity having, in the intermediate time, taken place between the shareholders in the property. Nor were these disputes finally settled until the 29th of Charles II., when they were terminated by a decree of the Court of Exchequer. In 1760, another Act of Parliament was passed in respect to this river; under the authority of which the navigation was extended to Godalming: its length from that town to the Thames is nearly twenty miles. There is a fall of thirty-two feet and a half from Godalming to Guildford; and thence to the Thames, of sixty-eight feet and a half. By means of this navigation, corn, and other agricultural products, chalk, bark, paper, &c. are conveyed to London; and coals, deals, timber, groceries, and other articles, brought into the country.

⁹ RIVERS, &c. OF GREAT BRITAIN, p. 361.

¹⁰ According to Mr. Stevenson, the waters of the Wey are of a much less fertilizing quality than those "of the other streams in Surrey, which flow further to the east, where the chalk hills are much broader." This is attributed to the large quantities of sand which, after every heavy shower, are washed into the river from the steep hills near Godalming; and afterwards deposited on the adjacent low ground by which both the hay and the pasture lands are much damaged. This disadvantage, arising from the sandy country through which the Wey flows in the beginning of its course, is not entirely removed by its passing through a calcareous soil; since the breadth of the chalk hills, at the spot where it crosses them, is so very small, that it can receive but little calcareous matter in its onward progress. From whatever cause it may arise, there is no doubt, but that the waters of the Mole, through the whole of its course, are much more beneficial to the meadows which they overflow, than those of the Wey; and even near its exit into the Thames, the meadows of the latter river have "the character of giving the rot to sheep," whilst those of the Mole are of a perfectly opposite description.—See Stevenson's *AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*, pp. 61, 62.

¹¹ This gentleman has the credit of being the first person that introduced the use of locks, on canals, into this country; an invention which he is considered to have brought from the Netherlands, between the years 1645 and 1650.

THE RIVER MOLE, AND ITS PHENOMENA.—DESCRIPTION OF THE MOLE BY DRAYTON AND OTHER POETS.—ETYMOLOGY OF ITS NAME.—COURSE OF THE STREAM.—ITS SWALLOWS, AND OTHER PECULIARITIES.—CONCLUDING REMARKS BY DR. MANTELL.



Wooden Bridge crossing the Mole, in Fridley Meadows.

"Among steep hills and woods embosom'd, flow'd
A copious stream with boldly winding course ;
Here traceable, there hidden ; there again
To sight restor'd, and glitt'ring in the sun.
On the stream's bank, and ev'rywhere, appear'd
Fair dwellings, single, or in social knots ;
Some scatter'd o'er the level, others perch'd
On the hill sides."—

WORDSWORTH.

Although the Mole is only an inconsiderable stream in comparison with many other rivers, yet it is not an inglorious one ; for it has been noticed in the lays of our most eminent poets. Spenser, Drayton, Milton, Pope, and Thomson, have all mentioned this river, and that with certain epithets which they regarded as appropriate to its character. In his admirable episode of the "Marriage of the Thames and the Medway," Spenser has introduced this river at the bridal-feast, by the following curious personification :—

"And *Mole*, that like a *nousling Mole*, doth make
His way still under ground, till *Thamès* he o'ertake."¹²

¹² FAIRY QUEEN, Book iv. Canto xi. Stanza xxxii. Dallaway, in his rare tract,

Drayton, in the 17th Song of his *POLY-OLBION*, has, with an amusing quaintness of poetical style, represented the *Thames* as highly enamoured of the “soft and gentle *Mole*”:—

“Whose eyes so pierced his breast, that seeming to foreslow
The way which he so long intended was to go,
With trifling up and down, he wand'reth here and there;—
And that he in her sight transparent might appear,
Applies himself to fords, and setteth his delight
On that which most might make him gracious in her sight.”

Displeased at the passion of their son, (whom they had intended for “the goodly heiress of Kent,” the *Medway*,) the *Tame* and *Isis*

“Employ their utmost power to hasten him away :—
But *Thames* would hardly on ; oft turning back, to show
From his much-loved *Mole* how loth he was to go.”

“Old *Homesdale*,” the “mother of the *Mole*,” is next fabled by the poet, to be similarly aggrieved at the inclinations of her child for the “Isle’s imperial flood”—

“But *Mole* respects her words as vain and idle dreams
Compar’d with that high joy to be belov’d of *Thames* ;
And headlong holds her course, his company to win.
But *Homesdale* raised hills, to keep the straggler in ;
That of her daughter’s stay she need no more to doubt :—
Yet never was there help but love could find it out.
Mole digs herself a path by working day and night,
According to her name, to shew her nature right.
And underneath the earth for three miles space doth creep,
Till gotten out of sight quite from her mother’s keep,
Her fore-intended course the wanton nymph doth run,
As longing to imbrace old *Tame* and *Isis*’ son.”¹³

Milton characterizes this river, as

“The *sullen Mole*, that runneth underneath.”¹⁴

intituled “*Lethæum, sive Horti Lethæani*,” from an imperfect recollection in speaking of this river, has thus ludicrously misquoted the above lines, and referred them to Drayton’s *Poly-Olbion*,—

——— “which like a *noozling Mole*
Doth *noozle* underneath.”

¹³ Drayton’s *Works*, (*POLY-OLBION*), vol. iii. pp. 969-70 : edit. 1753. The learned Selden, in his notes on this poem, gives the following information. “The *Mole* runs into the earth about a mile from Darking,—and after some two miles sees the light again, which to be certain hath been affirmed by inhabitants thereabout reporting trial made of it. Of the river *Deveril* near Warminster, in Wiltshire, is said as much, and more of *Alpheus* running out of Elis (a part of the now *Morea*, anciently *Peloponnesus*, in Greece,) through the vast ocean to *Arethusa* in a little isle (close by *Syracuse* of Sicily) called *Ortygia*, and thither thus coming unmixt with the sea ; which hath been both tried by a cup lost, in Elis, [as mentioned in Strabo’s *Geography*,] and other stuff of the Olympian sacrifices there cast up.” Id. p. 982.

¹⁴ Newton’s *MILTON’S WORKS*, 4to. vol. iii. p. 321 ; *Miscellaneous Poems*.

and Pope, in his *Windsor Forest*, uses the same epithet—

“The sullen Mole that hides his diving flood.”

In Thomson’s *Seasons* (Summer) Drayton’s “soft and gentle Mole” is mellifluously amplified into

—— “the soft windings of the *silent* Mole.”¹⁵

This river, which was anciently called the *Emele*, *Emlyn*, and *Emley* stream, gives name to the Hundred of Emley Bridge, or *Amele-brige*, as it is spelt in the Domesday Book, and through the whole of which it flows. The etymology of that name may be referred to the British word *Melin*, or *Y-Melyn*, the mill; and thus indicate the *Mill river*;—an opinion which receives corroboration from the Domesday record, wherein nearly twenty places are mentioned as possessing mills, which, from their respective localities, must have been situated, either on this stream, or its immediate auxiliary branches. Even its present appellation, the *Mole*, by which it was also known prior to the Conquest,¹⁶ will admit of a similar origin;

¹⁵ More recently, (anno 1839,) an entire Poem, in blank verse, has been dedicated to the “devious wanderings of the Emlyn stream,” by Miss M. D. BETHUNE, of Thorncroft, whose work was “privately printed in aid of the Fund for building National Schools at [Leatherhead] Lethrede.” In this estimable production, the fair authoress has traced the course of the Mole from “its lonely fount” in “far St. Leonard’s Forest,” to the “solemn groves” of Betchworth, where

“The lingering waters of the brimming stream
Sweep slowly round the wooded bank : so soft
The gentle current, that it scarcely rocks
The floating water-lily.”

Thence, progressing with the tortuous stream around the base of Box-hill to the proud elms which “shoot forth their boughs” near Burford bridge, she pursues its track by the “sunny slopes of Norbury,” “Thorncroft’s meads,” and the “many-arched” bridge of Leatherhead, to Stoke d’ Abernon, where

“in its waveless course
The Mole glides on, through quiet meadows, rich
In yellow cowslips, and the tall fox-glove,
With its deep purple bells, dew-laden.”

Near this point the intelligent writer, who displays a thorough acquaintance with the localities of the stream, describes the Mole as deserting its “woodland banks,” and “embowering shade,” for “the open skies,” and “wandering” on “past Cobham and Pain’s Hill,” to the “sequestered scenes” of Esher, (where a beautiful apostrophe is introduced in memory of the much-lamented Princess Charlotte); and thence, as pursuing a languid course until its tributary and “weary waters” unite with the “Silver Thames.” In the progress of the Poem, some sweetly-sketched descriptions are given of the ever-varied scenery which enriches the banks of the stream it commemorates.

¹⁶ In the Domesday Book, three manors are noticed in *Amele-brige* Hundred under the name of *Molesham*, and as yielding certain rents in the time of King Edward the Confessor. These are identified with the present East and West Moulseys, which, doubtless, obtained their denomination from the river Mole.

the Latin *Mola* signifying a mill, and thus perfectly coinciding with the more ancient phrase. These inferences seem far more reasonable, than that the river should derive its name from the vague comparison of "betaking itself to subterraneous passages like a *Mole*,"—which Camden suggested, and later topographers have given credence to. Mr. Gough states, that "this is called the *Emley* river in deeds of the reign of Henry VIII.;"¹⁷—and in the Leiger Book of Chertsey, a deed is recorded by which, in the 5th year of Edward III., William de Bourstowe granted lands in Horley, to the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, which are described as bounded on the east by the water called *Emele*.¹⁸

The river Mole derives its origin from the confluence of many small springs which descend from the hills and high grounds on the northern borders of Sussex, and enter this county at various places on its south and south-eastern confines. Some of them rise in the vicinity of Rusper, about two miles from Horsham common; and others in Tilgate forest, and in the parish of Worth and its adjacent district. After flowing by Ifield, Charlwood, &c. several of those rivulets congregate near Gatwick in this county, and then passing Horley, the united stream runs northward to Kinnersley bridge; receiving in its course a considerable accession from two very devious branches; the one, which enters Surrey near Cophthorn, flowing from the vicinity of Worth on the south; and the other, a conjoined stream from the neighbourhoods of Bletchingley and Merstham, on the east and south-east.¹⁹ After this, the river takes a north-westerly direction; and before reaching Betchworth, is joined by a succession of streamlets from the vicinities of Capel, Newdigate, Ewood, and Holmwood common; and other rivulets flow into it from the hills about Reigate and Buckland on the north. After passing Betchworth, the Mole pursues a meandering course around the base of Box-hill; near which, below Pixham mill, it is joined by the *Pipp-brook*, from the west.²⁰

¹⁷ Gough's CAMDEN, vol. i. p. 253: 2nd edit.; 1806.

¹⁸ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. iv.; from the original Leiger Book in the British Museum, Bibl. Lansd. No. 435, f. 140. a. By the deed quoted, which has been again referred to on the present occasion, William, son of Robert de Bourstowe, grants to the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey [*Certes eye*] and their successors—"quamdam peciam terræ jacentem in Australi parte terre vocate *Horleeslond*, et continet in longitudine *ab aqua vocata Emele* versus orientem quater viginti et novem perticas, [perches]; et in latitudine ad caput usque orientem quatuordecim perticas; et versus occidentem super dictam aquam octo perticas."—LEIGER BOOK, f. 140. a.

¹⁹ At the foot of the hill on which Merstham church stands is a circular pool, from which, in wet seasons, a strong outburst of water issues, which forms one of the sources of this river.

²⁰ This brook has its rise in the high grounds about Leith-hill common and Redland-

In its progress through the meadows between Castle mill and Burford bridge in this part of its channel, the waters of the Mole first begin to flow into the numerous openings in the banks and bed of the river, called the *Swallows*; but prior to describing these apertures, it may be expedient to trace the onward course of the stream till it unites with the Thames.

From Burford bridge, which crosses the Mole near the well-known sign of the Hare and Hounds at the foot of Box-hill, the river proceeds in a very sinuous direction through the picturesque vale of Mickleham to Leatherhead; at which town, on the Guildford road,

“Where the bright stream its shallow breadth expands,”

a long bridge has been built, with fourteen arches, in order to admit of a sufficient passage for the accumulated waters in times of flood. Here, on the west, the Mole is joined by a strong brook from Fetcham mill: this issues from a remarkable pond immediately above the mill, which is between six and seven acres in extent, and entirely fed by its own ground-springs.²¹ On passing Leatherhead, this river “makes its exit from the hills,”²² and slowly pursues its winding way through the meadows to Stoke d’Abernon and Cobham; at which latter place it is crossed by two neat bridges. Thence turning irregularly to the south, and again to the north and east, it nearly encircles the beautiful grounds of Pain’s hill; and then, resuming a northerly direction, intersects the low plain between Burwood park and Claremont, in its course to Esher Place. At this point, all the beauty of the Mole ceases; and “losing all the spirit of its original character,” its course, partly in a divided stream, is sluggishly continued along an uninteresting flat to East Moulsey, where it unites with the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

We now return to the Phenomena which distinguish the course of this river, from the vicinity of Box-hill to Leatherhead; and in order to render the account sufficiently perspicuous, subjoin a *Map of the Mole*, throughout the whole of its channel where those peculiarities are apparent.²³ The remarks here detailed, were made during an atten-

hill. After flowing to the westward of the Rookery estate, it takes its course eastward to the Mole, by Westcot street, Milton Court, and Dorking. There are six corn-mills on this stream; namely, the Rookery mill, Westcot mill, Milton-court mill, the Parsonage mill, Pipp-brook mill, and Pixham mill.

²¹ There are said to be six springs, altogether, within the mill pond; some of which, at particular seasons, are seen from the bank, bubbling up in a very singular manner. In this pond is found a pretty and rare plant, the *Hippuris Vulgaris*, or Mare’s Tail.

²² Skrine’s *RIVERS OF GREAT BRITAIN*, p. 375.

²³ This Map was, in the first instance, traced from the ‘Plan of the Mole’ given in Manning and Bray’s *SURREY* (vol. ii. p. 649); but after some examination of the river,

tive inspection of the bed and banks of the river, at different times in the months of August and September, 1840; and they were afterwards corroborated by inquiries among the residents in the neighbourhood.

The Mole, says Camden, "coming to *White Hill* [the present Box-hill] hides itself, or, is rather swallowed up at the foot of the Hill there, and for that reason the place is called the *Swallow*; but, almost two miles below it bubbles up and rises again; so that the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a Bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep."²⁴ From the vagueness and inaccuracy of this description, it might be conceived that this river had no open channel whatever between Box-hill and the place of its re-appearance; yet that is not the fact; the Mole has a distinct channel in every part of its course, although its bed, to a considerable extent, is always left dry during the summer months by the operation of the *Swallows*. These apertures occur in numerous places along the banks and bed of the river between Castle mill and Mickleham; but they are scarcely to be found elsewhere. It frequently happens, that when the current is high, the Swallows in the upper parts of the stream get surcharged, and are then lost to the sight, by the water flowing over them, although the quantity which they engulph is very great; as will be evident from the calculations hereafter referred to. In the winter season, when the waters flow in a full stream, the open channel becomes a *continuous* river, and the ingurgitating action of the Swallows ceases, the gullies beneath being then overcharged; but at other times, when the river is low, and the gullies are again in operation, the water is drained off by the receiving apertures, until it wholly disappears; and this happens at different points of its course, accordingly as the stream is more or less copious. A recollection of these facts will enable us to account for some conflicting testimony among observers, respecting the length of the subterraneous passage of the Mole, which has been variously stated at from one mile and a half, to two, and three miles. In very dry seasons,—when the shallow stream has been engulphed by the Swallows under Box-hill, before

a complete re-survey was seen to be necessary; and almost every particular now inserted in the Map, is the united result of personal inspection and direct inquiry.

²⁴ Gibson's CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA, p. 187. Camden alludes to the *Guadiana* river in Spain, which takes its rise from some lakes in New Castile, and has at first, the name of *Roidera*; soon after, it loses itself in the earth, and springs up afresh at several openings, called *los Oios de Guadiana*. It afterwards, running westerly, passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajoz; near which latter town, it enters Portugal, and, eventually, falls into the sea between Ayamonte and Castel Marin.—See Cruttwell's UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, vol. ii.

its arrival at Burford bridge,²⁵ there can be no doubt that the length of the devious *upper* channel, in which the water has now ceased to flow, is upwards of three miles; but it is obvious, that nothing definite can be affirmed in regard to the extent of the under-ground course of the river.

During the present summer, on three different days when the stream was followed along its course until it wholly sunk into the ground, there was nearly the distance of a mile between the extreme points of its disappearance. In one instance, the current was altogether lost within a few yards beyond the *Wooden bridge*, shewn in the vignette, which stands about half a mile below Burford bridge: here its last rill trickled into a small crevice under the western bank of the river. On another occasion, the stream flowed on until it reached a spot, somewhat to the north-west of a rural dwelling called *Cowslip Cottage*, where, in the banks and bed of the river, there are a number of apertures, both large and small; and into these the whole of its remaining waters were poured down. In the last instance, at a time when, after some heavy rains, the river was nearly a foot higher than in the former cases, the current extended to a more distant point; yet even then, it was entirely engulfed by the Swallows before it could arrive at the angular turn of the channel near Cowslip Farm.

In the winter, when the rains have so swollen the river that its subterraneous passages become overcharged, the surplus water constitutes a flowing stream along the whole course of the open channel; and those parts of its bed which, in summer, were left entirely dry, are at times covered with water to the height of two or three feet. This occurs even at Mickleham, where, in summer, foot passengers pass from the road into Norbury park across the river's bed, instead of going over the little wooden bridge, which is used in winter. On the approach of spring, as the current diminishes by the intervention of drier weather, the surface-channel is again deserted, and the Swallows resume their action.²⁶

²⁵ Mr. Bray, when speaking of the account given of the Mole by De Foe, in his *Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain*, remarks that the author is wrong in saying, that "the Swallows do not make the river disappear in dry summers"; for "the current does disappear in many places, between which are stagnant pools of water. He is wrong, also, in saying that 'it is never dry.' At *Burford Bridge* I have often seen it so; although, in floods, the river has nearly run over the Bridge."—SURREY; vide 'Plan of the Mole,' vol. ii. p. 649.

²⁶ De Foe, who "resided sometime in this neighbourhood," as he himself informs us, in his *Tour through Great Britain*, has narrated the following singular circumstance respecting a high flood of the Mole, in the reign of Charles II.—"In October, 1676, there happened a very sudden and hasty flood, which swelled the River to a very great height, and particularly so high at Betchworth Castle, and at other gentlemen's seats near

There are said to be two or three Swallow holes between the Castle mill and the place called the Shingles, under Box-hill; yet these can seldom be observed in action, as the Mole, in this part of its course, generally flows over them in a brisk current. By referring, however, to the annexed *Map*, it will be seen that there is a channel, or gutter, in the bank somewhat lower down, communicating with a large oval-shaped pool, or Swallow (No. 1), within which are several crevices; and into these the water pours with much rapidity.²⁷ Near the entrance of the gutter, which takes a winding direction, and is about forty-five or fifty feet in length, there is on one side an oak, and on the other an

the river, where they had Fish-ponds that were fed by the river, it overflowed their ponds, and carried off all their fish. Sir Adam Brown then lived at Betchworth Castle, and his son and the young gentlemen in the neighbourhood, disturbed at the loss of their Fish, came all down to Dorking, where they raised a little troop of the young fellows and boys of the town, and all went together to that part of the River which runs by the foot of the *Stomacher* at Box-hill. There was a low flat piece of Meadow ground lying close to the River on one side, just opposite to which the Hill, lying also close to the River, made up the bank on the other [side]. This piece of ground might contain four or five acres, and lying hollow in the middle, like the shape of a dripping pan, was by the overflowing of the River so full of water that the bank which lay close to the river, tho' higher than the rest, was not to be seen.—The Gentlemen set themselves to raise this bank so as to separate the water in the hollow pool of the field from that in the River, and then made a return to it, at the upper or east end of the field, so that no more water could run into the field from any part of the river. And the event was, that in about two nights and a day, exclusive of the time they took in making their dams, the water sunk all away in the field, and the Fish being surrounded, were caught, as it were, in a Trap, and the purchase fully recompensed their labour; for the like quantity of Fish, great and small, I believe were never taken at once in this kingdom, out of so small a river.—This story I mention, as a demonstration of the manner of the River losing itself under-ground, or being swallowed up as they call it, for this field where the water sunk away is near the village of Mickleham, and under the precipice of the Hill; and yet the water was two nights and a day leisurely sinking off: and in this manner—and in no other does so much of the River as passes under-ground sink away.”—*Tour, &c.* vol. i. pp. 218-19; 3rd edit.; 1742.

²⁷ In a paper on the Natural History of Dorking, written by Mr. Child, a schoolmaster of that town, and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1763, the following information is given, which appears to relate to the pool above described. “Those who would see in what manner the river loses itself in these subterraneous passages, the Swallows, may, where the passages are at the side of the stream and not at the bottom, be easily satisfied, by stopping the inlet of the river, which,” he continues, “I have seen done at a very large Swallow on Box-hill side, at a place called the *Way Pole*, a very small distance from the turnpike gate. The water has there formed a large kind of a bason, nearly circular, about thirty feet in diameter, which is supplied, when the current is at its ordinary height, by an inlet from the river of two feet wide, and eight or nine inches deep, which inlet being dammed up with a hurdle and dirt, &c., thrown up against it, the water in the bason will soon be observed to sink, and in less than an hour be quite drained off, and the chasms or passages which are very irregular, and at different depths from the surface of the bason, may be seen.”—It should be remarked here, that were the inlet from the river to be stopped at the present time, a very few minutes would suffice for the sinking away of all the water which the pool might contain.



SWALLOWS, IN THE BANKS OF THE RIVER MOLE;

Engraved by J. C. Smith, 1834.

alder tree. Beyond, at a short distance, is a fine walnut tree; and near it, on the same side, are two other Swallows; the lowermost of which (No. 2) includes an opening, the size of a large barrel. There is another, but smaller Swallow, on the opposite side, directly under the palings of Burford Lodge, and just beyond the stepping stones by which the river may be here crossed when the water is low. Some other apertures are occasionally visible between this point and the inn near Burford bridge.

In the grounds at Burford Lodge there are several large and deep hollows, and indentations, like basins, which are reputed to have sunk in former times, through the cavernous nature of the subsoil. In two or three of these, (called the *hold-waters*,) when the Mole is swelled by the floods of winter, the water rises by a kind of upward percolation, and is retained within them until the stream subsides,—thus evidently shewing a subterraneous communication with the river. The same fact is indicated by other hollows in a more elevated part of the grounds near Burford bridge, (which crosses the Mole as it leaves this estate); these, in times of flood, receive a part of the overflowing waters, which again slowly ooze through them as the river-current resumes its confines. Large trees, as oak, elm, &c. grow around one or two of these depressions in the Burford grounds; and there are similar hollows, with trees growing within and around them, in the meadows which skirt the Mole about one or two furlongs beyond the Inn at Burford bridge.

But one of the most remarkable places on the Mole is at a short distance below those meadows, and within a hundred yards of the Wooden bridge before mentioned.²⁸ Here, in the eastern bank of the river, which, in this part, is from twenty-five to thirty feet high, are two large and deep pits, or rather pools, (vide Map, No. 3,) in which are many *Swallows*; and these may almost constantly be seen in operation, by descending to the brink of the stream. The scene around is very picturesque; the pools being over-arched with elm, ash, and other foliage, and fringed with underwood. These recesses are somewhat elliptical in shape, yet irregularly so, as delineated on the Map, in the plan marked A. The outer pool is about forty-six feet in length, by twenty in breadth; and the inner one is about thirty-six feet, by eighteen: the communication between them is formed by a small irregular channel about twenty-five feet long. Another channel, about twenty feet in length, connects the outer pool

²⁸ In the Plan of the Mole given by Mr. Bray, this is called *Brick-pit Mead*: it belongs to Fridley farm. The bridge forms a ready communication for foot passengers between Westhumble and Mickleham.

with the river, and supplies it with a greater or less quantity of water according to the height of the current. Within, and around the area of both pools, are numerous crevices of variable size, down which the water rushes, as through the holes of a sink or cullender; and in some places, it may be distinctly heard in its transit to the gullies beneath. When the supply is greater than the fissures in the outer pool can at once convey under ground, the water rises, and flowing along the intervening channel into the second pool, is there carried off by other apertures. The course of the stream after entering the inlet from the river, is shewn in the plan by the direction of the arrows.

From calculations made on different days, after measuring the height and velocity of the current received into these pools, it was ascertained, when both were in action, that the Swallows of the outer pool engulphed 72 imperial gallons per second,—4,320 per minute,—and 259,200 per hour; and those of the inner pool, 23 imperial gallons per second,—1,380 per minute,—and 82,800 per hour. When the outer pool alone was in action, the quantity of water discharged through its gullies was nearly the same as that stated of the inner pool, in the former instance.²⁹

In proceeding down the river, several large Swallows may be discovered below the banks on the Norbury-park side, (see Map, No. 4,) although they are partly obscured from view by the over-hanging trees. Indeed, the apertures both in the bed and at the sides of the stream, in this part of its course, may be said to be thickly clustered; and in some places, the banks have been washed away, and the trees partly uprooted by their action.

Near the turn of the river, as it flows eastward towards Mickleham, in a reach of water, about half a mile in length, is a large aperture, which is partly stopped up by the branches of a fallen tree, brushwood, and other loose drift; and, in consequence, its operation as a gully is but slow. Here, after a sudden flush, the remarkable effect may be witnessed, of the river appearing to flow backward;—the stream, as it were, returning gently upon itself by the suction of the Swallow hole, (No. 5,) until the water has sunk to its former level.³⁰

²⁹ In making the above calculations, the channels through which the pools are supplied, were measured as to their respective depths and widths on the line of the surface-water; and the velocity of the entering currents having been then ascertained by means of a cork and a stop-watch, the results were worked out on the circular hypothesis.

³⁰ This aperture is well known to the poachers of the district; who sometimes open it by means of a long pole, in order to purloin the fish which may remain in the shallows when the surface-water has been drained off.—Many of the Swallows, and especially the smaller ones, are occasionally choked up by the leaves, brushwood, stones, and other

There are numerous depressions and irregularities in the bed of the river, both above and below Mickleham, in which pools of water are almost always remaining: but in summer, and particularly above the bridge there, many of the intermediate spots are overgrown with verdure and strong herbage.³¹

In passing through the meadows extending from a little wooden bridge at Bockett farm to the neat structure called Thorncroft bridge, near Leatherhead, we find the Mole again existing as a *stream*, and “under the open skies,” pursuing its meandering course to the Thames. Here, within the space of three-quarters of a mile, innumerable springs burst forth, both from the bed and the banks of the channel; and being soon joined by other springs, (probably from the high grounds eastward of Leatherhead,) quickly form a considerable river.³²

It may reasonably be inferred, that it is in this part of its course that the Mole forsakes its subterraneous for an open channel;—an opinion which has been corroborated by a reference to the Survey taken for Stephenson’s proposed line of the Brighton railway. From the measurements therein given it may be calculated, that at Box-hill the bed of the Mole is between seven and eight feet higher than at Leatherhead; and consequently, that the waters which are engulfed in the vicinity of the former place, may be identically the same as those which spring forth in the approach to Thorncroft.

In respect to what has been said by different writers on the *absorption* of the Mole, it must be noticed, that its waters are not absorbed as through a filter, or by a spongy soil, but actually run into the

rubbish brought within their vortices by the force of the descending stream; and not unfrequently, small fish are found gasping among the drift. A pike, about twelve inches in length, was thus left at the mouth of an aperture near Cowslip Cottage, in September, 1840.

³¹ In speaking of the Mole, in Manning and Bray’s *SURREY*, (vol. ii. p. 666,) the following passage occurs:—“It is said that in *Mickleham* attempts have been made to preserve the current by putting clay in those places where it sinks in, but that the wells in Westhumble (a hamlet near Burford Bridge) became dry after making the experiment.” On inquiry at Westhumble it was ascertained, that no result of this description had ever taken place during the memory of its oldest inhabitants; nor is it in the least degree probable, that any experiment of the kind could ever be effectually tried, unless *all* the Swallows connected with the river were stopped up; and that would be a task, both of great difficulty and considerable expense.

³² Near the entrance of Thorncroft bridge at Leatherhead, the Mole is joined by a strong *perennial* spring of excellent water; yet, this would rather seem to descend from the adjacent high grounds to the eastward, than to have any connexion with the submerged waters of the river. So, also, of the several springs which fall into the Mole from its eastern banks along the back of South street; and most probably, of the little stream from the mill-pond at Fetcham. That pond appears on too high a level to be supplied by the subterraneous passages of the Mole.

gully-like apertures which convey them under ground. Occasionally, indeed, when the vortices of the Swallows have been partly stopped by brushwood, sand, and other drift, a seeming absorption takes place; yet, if the rubbish be removed, the water will rush down in a stream.³³

In addition to these observations, we subjoin the following remarks of Dr. Mantell on the same subject.

“The phenomena observable in the bed of the Mole, as it passes through the chalk valley at Box-hill, are referable to the cavernous character of the subsoil over which the river flows. The vale of Box-hill, like the other transverse outlets of the chalk of the North downs, has evidently resulted from an extensive fissure produced in the strata while they were being elevated from beneath the waters of the ocean by which they were once covered. A chasm of this kind must have been partially filled with loose blocks of the chalk-rock,

³³ In corroboration of the preceding statement, the annexed account is extracted from a letter of an eye-witness to a friend, after a very recent perambulation along the banks of this river.—“We first proceeded to Burford bridge, and remarked the quantity of water passing under it; which was so great, that if suddenly diverted from its channel, it would in a short time inundate all the adjacent meadows—and yet in less than a mile, the whole stream was completely engulfed. As we followed the course of the river, we could perceive by the direction in which light substances were floating on the surface that numerous Swallows were concealed below, which were silently carrying off large quantities of water; but being under the surface, their operation could not be distinctly observed. Before reaching the Wooden bridge, our curiosity was in the highest degree gratified by the discovery of a beautiful and picturesque glen, through which the water was flowing with great rapidity in a channel about twenty feet in length, and two feet in breadth. This channel emptied itself into a pool about forty or forty-five feet in diameter, surrounded by Swallow holes, into which the water was pouring with considerable noise, and with such force as to carry leaves and other light substances with it. Beyond this was another pool of nearly the same dimensions, connected with the former by a similar channel, which being dry at the time, afforded an opportunity of examining more minutely the nature of the Swallow holes with which it was perforated. By a calculation of the dimensions of the channel leading out of the river, and the time occupied by a cork in floating through it, it is evident that the quantity of water which disappeared through that cavity alone, could not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute; and had the water in the river been higher, so as to have overflowed the first pool, a similar quantity would have been readily engulfed in the second. Having been thus gratified in witnessing the manner in which the water actually made its exit, we left this interesting spot, with an increased inclination to follow the stream to its termination. Relieved by the numerous Swallows already passed, the river now became more sluggish in its course, by its passage over fresh gullies; and proceeding a little farther along the banks we were gratified by seeing the remains of the stream gently rippling over its shallow bed. Thence, it soon became contracted into a narrower but deeper channel, which conveyed it into a cavity containing a Swallow sufficiently large to receive the whole. From that spot the bed of the river becomes dry—with the exception of occasional stagnant pools—until it approaches Leatherhead, where it again assumes a current, which is derived either from very copious springs, or what is equally probable, from the engulfed stream again finding its level on the surface.”

the interstices being more or less occupied by clay, marl, sand, and other drift brought down by the floods which traversed this gorge, and found their way to the vale of the Thames. It is also necessary to bear in mind, that the chalk rests upon strata of clay, marl, and sand, (see the Geological Survey, pp. 123 and 139,) and that the percolation of water which is constantly going on, from the porous chalk above to the clayey strata beneath, must be continually producing subterranean water-courses, from which the wells, &c. are supplied.

“The *Swallows* are evidently nothing more than gullies which lead to the fissures and channels in the chalk-rock beneath. When the supply of water from the river is copious, these hollows will be filled from above, faster than the water is discharged below, and the phenomenon disappears. But when the quantity sent down by the river is small, the subterranean channels drain off the water, and the bed of the river is left dry. The sinkings of small areas of the surface, as in the grounds of Dr. Gordon at Burford Lodge, and in the field opposite the Inn at Burford Bridge, have arisen from the cavernous nature of the strata beneath; for the washing away of the support of any of the masses of rock that block up the bed of the chasm, must necessarily occasion a depression of the surface soil. This operation is, on a small scale, similar to that which has produced the land-slips on the Dorsetshire coast, and at the back of the Isle of Wight.

“Near Farnham, which stands at the foot of the downs, on a bed of loam overlying the gault, there are also numerous *Swallow holes*, which have been fully described by H. L. Long, esq. in an interesting paper read before the Geological Society of London.³⁴ Upon the chalk, to the north of the town, is Farnham Castle; beyond which the tertiary strata commence, rising to a considerable height, and forming the great mass of hill known by the name of Farnham Beacon, Tunbury or Lawday House. On the north side, this hill presents an abrupt precipice, under which several streams gush out; but on the south, there are land-springs only, which occupy the gullies for the greater part of the year, and occasionally become formidable torrents. These rivulets pour down the tertiary clays, until they arrive at the chalk, when they plunge into the ground and disappear; except during very heavy rains, when the surplus waters are carried off by gravelly channels in the chalk.

“Mr. Long, in the paper referred to, describes seven *Swallow holes* between Clear park and Farnham park. They occur in Clear park; Lower old park gully; Clay-pit gully; near the Potter’s clay-pit; in

³⁴ PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, vol. iii. p. 101.

the hop-grounds above the turnpike, a little west of the Odiham road ; near the entrance of the pleasure ground in Farnham park ; and near the end of the avenue at the east of Farnham park. The water absorbed by the holes in Farnham park is supposed to re-appear at the Bourne mill-stream ; and though soft when it sinks into the chalk, is hard and unfit for use where it again breaks forth. The existence of under-ground currents was proved by a well sunk at Hale Farm, which gave the following section :—

Sand and gravel.....	6 feet.
Potters' clay.....	16 "
Sand and gravel.....	20 "
Potters' clay.....	15 "
Blue clay.....	22 "
Green sand.....	2 "
Hard chalk.....	20 or 30 "

“ At that depth a spring was reached, which was supposed to be the Bourne mill-stream, and *the instrument went down rapidly many fathoms through a chalk mud.* The well-sinkers afterwards came upon chalk with many flints ; and finally breaking their instrument, left eighty feet of it in the earth ; having bored altogether to a depth of one hundred and seventy-six feet. The structure developed by this section supports, in every respect, the explanation of the “ Swallows ” in a former part of these remarks. In the face of extensive chalk quarries, it is not uncommon to find traces of large subterranean channels, partially filled with alluvial debris, which have once served as water-courses. The chalk-pit at South street, near Lewes, contained a fine example of this kind at the period of my residence in that town.

“ To the same operation as that which produced the Swallow holes, and the depressions of the surface at Box-hill, namely, the undermining of the solid strata, and the washing away of the softer materials by subterranean currents of water, are attributable the more striking subsidences of extensive lines of coast at the Isle of Wight, and along the sea cliffs of Devonshire. These disturbances of the earth's surface generally take place in districts where the uppermost rocks are of a porous nature, and have an interstratum of loose sand resting on an impervious bed of clay. The rain percolating through the porous upper rock, and arrested by the clay at the bottom, becomes impounded, as it were, in the intermediate sand, which is reduced to the state of quicksand, and where the slope of the strata allows the water to escape to the surface, springs burst forth, bringing with them a greater or less quantity of the loose materials. In process of time the upper porous rock is undermined to a considerable extent, and

at length gives way: numerous fissures open, and the disjointed fragments subside and cover the shore with their ruins. In this manner the beautiful under-cliff of the Isle of Wight has been produced, and the no less picturesque district on the south-east coast of Devonshire. On Christmas-day of last year a remarkable landslip occurred in the parish of Axmouth, on the Devonshire coast, which formed a chasm extending more than half a mile in length, and averaging three hundred and fifty feet in width, and one hundred and fifty in depth. It carried away cottages and gardens, and gave rise to a reef or ledge of rocks forty feet high, which was forced up from the bottom of the sea by the subsidence of the enormous mass of chalk rock.³⁵

“In connexion with the ‘Swallow holes,’ we may here notice the outbursts of water on the surface, which, in some localities in Surrey, are very remarkable. From what has already been advanced respecting the geological structure of the country, it will be easily understood how overflowing subterranean reservoirs of water may be formed in the lowermost strata of the chalk, and find an exit through fissures of the rock. A beautiful stream of this kind occurs near Lewes in Sussex, taking its rise in a chalk valley on the side of the Brighton road near Ashcombe, and flowing through the vale of Southover into the river Ouse; it is called the ‘Winterbourne’ stream, from its occurrence during the winter months; the valley where it has its source, and a great part of its bed, being dry during the summer and autumn. In Surrey, outbursts of water from the chalk occur at the Bourne mill, near Farnham; near the church at Merstham; and at the spring near the church at Croydon. Occasional outbursts take place at the Bourne near Birchwood house; where, during the spring of 1837, the water flowed in great abundance to Croydon, and continued six weeks. In the same year, a rivulet burst forth in Gatton park, between Merstham and Reigate.”³⁶

THE WANDLE.—This river, which was anciently called the Vandle, has its origin at Croydon. Numerous fine springs of water, issuing from the eminence on which the town stands, by their conflux near the site of the old palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, form the chief, or longest branch of this river. It takes its course westward, by Waddon and Beddington, to Carshalton, where its stream is augmented by several springs which rise in that parish, and form an expanse of water of considerable size, in the centre of

³⁵ See Conybeare and Dawson’s MEMOIR OF THE LANDSLIPS OF THE COAST OF DEVONSHIRE: 1840.

³⁶ PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, No. 64.

the village. It then runs northward, by Mitcham and Merton; and after receiving a branch from the vicinity of Adcombe, passes on to Wandsworth, where it unites with the Thames. The whole length of this river, from Croydon to Wandsworth, is very little more than ten miles; and in consequence of the number of mills,³⁷ calico-printing works, &c. situated on it, the continued current and agitation of its waters are so considerable, that "it is seldom known to be frozen even in the severest winter."³⁸

Besides the rivers which have been described above, there is a stream, now called the *Bourn*, which crosses the western angle of this county. It flows from Virginia Water in Windsor Park, takes a winding course through the parishes of Egham and Thorpe, then through Chertsey by Chilsey green, and crossing Guildford street in the town of Chertsey, passes near Woburn farm, and enters the Thames. This stream appears to have been anciently styled the *Water of Redewynd*, which was so considerable as to require a ferry: for in the 16th year of the reign of Edward the Third, W. Allegar had a grant of the ferry over the water of Redwinde, for life:³⁹ and Henry the Fourth, in 1410, granted a license for building a bridge over the same stream.⁴⁰

There is, also, a small stream called *Hoggs-mill* river, and sometimes the Ewell river, which is remarkable for the purity of the water. One branch is formed by the union of several pellucid springs at Ewell, and flowing thence northward, it is joined by others from Epsom and Epsom common. After this junction, it passes by Maldon, and continuing its northern course, enters the Thames near Kingston. This stream is "to be noted," says Mr. Bray, "as supplying several gunpowder mills at Ewell and Maldon, and a large corn-mill at Kingston."⁴¹ Its fall, from Ewell to the Thames, has been computed at seventy-two feet.

The credit of giving origin to the Kentish river *Medway*, is sometimes ascribed to Surrey, two of its branches rising within its southeastern confines. One of these is formed by the junction of several brooks, which have their sources in the parishes of Horne and Godstone: its principal stream flows by Fellbridge park, and through the parish of Lingfield; near the extremity of which it is joined by the

³⁷ Mr. Stevenson says the stream of this river "turns nearly forty mills of different kinds."—*AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*, p. 68.

³⁸ Garrow, *HISTORY OF CROYDON*, p. 3.

³⁹ *ROT. PAT.* 16 Edw. III.

⁴⁰ *ROT. PAT.* 11 Hen. IV. This license is stated to be given—"ob defectum cujusdam pontis supra aquam de Redewynd, prope villam de Chirtesey": i. e. 'on account of the want of a certain bridge over the water of Redewynd, near the town of Chertsey.'

⁴¹ *HISTORY OF SURREY*, vol. i. p. iv.

second branch, which rises near the town of Godstone, and is called the *Broad Mead Water*: this receives a rivulet from Oxtead, and the united stream enters Kent near Brook House. It is stated, that in the parish of Burstow, on Smallfield common, "there is a *Pond*, the water of which, if let out at the west end, will run into the river Mole, and so into the Thames at Molesey; but if let out at the east end, it will run into the Medway."⁴²

Besides the channels cut to facilitate the navigation of the river Wey, which have been already noticed, the following canals are connected with this county, viz. the Basingstoke canal, the Grand Surrey canal, and the Wey and Arun Junction canal.

THE BASINGSTOKE CANAL affords a communication between the river Wey, near Weybridge, and the town whence it derives its designation. It was commenced under the sanction of an Act of Parliament passed in 1778,⁴³ and completed in pursuance of another Act, obtained in 1793.⁴⁴ This canal branches off from the Wey one mile and three-quarters south of Weybridge, and three miles from the junction of that river with the Thames. Its course is south-west, passing through the parishes of Horshill and Pirbright to Frimley wharf; whence it takes a southerly direction towards the village of Ash; it then crosses the little river Blackwater, which here divides Surrey from Hampshire, and from which it is chiefly supplied with water. The extent of the canal to this point is fifteen miles; and there is a rise from the level of the river Wey of one hundred and ninety-five feet, by twenty-nine equal locks, which will admit vessels seventy-two feet in length, and thirteen in breadth, of fifty tons burthen. This part of the canal is thirty-six feet wide, and four and a half in depth. Hence there is a level of twenty-two miles to Basingstoke. In its course from Ash valley, at the distance of two miles, the canal crosses the railroad to Winchester; and about a mile further, westward, it is carried across a valley three-quarters of a mile in breadth, by a fine aqueduct. Thence proceeding westward, it passes Dogmersfield House, and the town of Odiham; beyond which, it enters Grewell-hill tunnel,⁴⁵ more than half a mile in length: thence it continues, by Old Basing, to Basingstoke, where it terminates.

The summit-level of that portion of the canal which is within the county of Hants, is thirty-eight feet wide, and five and a half deep; and the entire length of the canal, from the vicinity of Weybridge to

⁴² HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. ii. p. 279.

⁴³ 18 George III. cap. 75.

⁴⁴ 33 George III. cap. 16.

⁴⁵ The excavation made here being entirely in the chalk, yields a vast quantity of water, which affords the principal supply for the waste in passing the locks, &c.

Basingstoke, is thirty-seven miles. Coal, deals, grocery, and bale goods, are brought from London by means of this canal; and timber, flour, malt, tanners' bark, and earthenware, are transported in the opposite direction.⁴⁶

THE GRAND SURREY CANAL commences in the parish of Rotherhithe, about a quarter of a mile below the Thames Tunnel, and immediately opposite to Shadwell dock. For the distance of twelve hundred yards, it runs parallel with the Commercial docks; then passing southward, it enters Kent, approaching, at Bridge-place, to within two hundred and fifty yards of the Royal dock-yard, at Deptford. Thence taking its course westward to Peckham New Town, it crosses the Kent road, and passes on to its termination on the north side of Adlington square, Camberwell road; its whole length, including its inner and outer docks, being four miles and six chains. This canal was commenced under the authority of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1801;⁴⁷ by which the proprietors were allowed to take water from the Thames, or any other river except the Wandle; and over that river aqueducts were to be made, if requisite. Mr. Ralph Dodd was the engineer employed in its construction.

THE WEY AND ARUN JUNCTION CANAL.—This canal, (which is also called the Surrey and Sussex canal,) unites with the Wey near Stone Bridge, about two miles from Guildford. Thence running southward, it passes Wonersh Park, Ridingshurst, and Lockwood, to New Bridge in Sussex, where it joins the Arun navigation, after a course of about eighteen miles. In Cranley parish there is a reservoir for the supply of this canal, occupying nearly one hundred acres. This canal was constructed under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1813; by which the Company of Proprietors had authority to raise the sum of 90,500*l.* in the first instance, and a further sum of 9,500*l.*

⁴⁶ Priestley's HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS, CANALS, &c. pp. 60—62: 4to.; 1831.

In the year 1827, a Plan was devised by Mr. N. W. CUNDY, engineer, for the construction of a Canal from London to Portsmouth, to be called "*The Grand Imperial Ship Canal*;" by which it was stated, the largest ships would have been enabled to perform a passage, from one of those ports to the other, by the aid of steam towage, in about sixteen hours. This canal was to have been extended from the Thames at Rotherhithe, in a south-west direction across the centre of the county of Surrey, by Leatherhead and Dorking to Alford, on the border of Sussex; and thence, by Pulborough and Chichester, to Portsmouth; a distance, altogether, of seventy-four miles. Its width was to be one hundred and fifty feet; and its depth of water was always to be twenty-eight feet: there were to be four locks, each three hundred long and sixty-four broad. It was alleged by Mr. Cundy, that the canal would be completed within four years, at an expense not exceeding 4,000,000*l.*; and that it would produce a revenue of about 700,000*l.* a year. The attempt, however, to form a Company to carry this design into execution, was not successful.

⁴⁷ 41 George III. cap. 31. Other acts relative to this canal passed 47 George III., 48 George III., and 51 George III.

if requisite. By its connexion with the river Wey in one direction, and with the Arun in another, this canal affords an inland line of navigation from the Thames to the sea at Arundel harbour.⁴⁸

The *Croydon Canal*, which formerly united with the Grand Surrey canal, about three-quarters of a mile from the dock-yard at Deptford, was closed in August, 1836; the property having been purchased by the Croydon Railway Company for the sum of 40,259*l.*, which had been awarded by a jury of compensation. Some parts of its course are now overrun by the line of the Croydon railway.

PONDS.—Among the most extensive Ponds in Surrey, are Shire pond, between Chobham and Byfleet, and one near Frensham, which occupies about one hundred and fifty acres. In the western parts of the county, particularly on the wild and desolate heaths, says Mr. Stevenson, “there are several very large Ponds, which appear to have been used for nearly two centuries for keeping and breeding carp and other fish for the London market. In the south-eastern parts of the county, also, especially near Godstone, there are Ponds, though not so large as those on the heaths, which are employed for the same purpose.”⁴⁹ There was formerly a Pond at Ewood, which covered upwards of one hundred acres of ground, but this has been drained.

MINERAL SPRINGS are of frequent occurrence in some parts of Surrey: they are, in general, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, and other saline compounds. Some of these springs were formerly in high reputation, but are now comparatively unfrequented and almost forgotten in respect to their medicinal qualities, as the once-famed wells of Epsom;—whilst of those of more recent celebrity, the Beulah Spa at Norwood, affords an example.

The spring of Mineral water at Epsom is said to have been first noticed in Queen Elizabeth’s reign; but Mr. Bray states, that it was discovered by a “one Henry Wicker,” in the year 1618. Its property as a purgative was ascertained, according to Aubrey, about 1639.⁵⁰ Its virtue depends on the presence of sulphate of magnesia, which was obtained from this water by chemical processes, and sold under the name of Epsom Salt. The water is colourless and pellucid, and has no odour, and but a slight saline taste. The quantity of saline matter held in solution in this water is variable. Dr. Lister obtained from a

⁴⁸ Priestley’s *NAVIGABLE RIVERS, CANALS, &c.* p. 715.

⁴⁹ *AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*, p. 70.

⁵⁰ The medicated spring at Epsom “was first discovered about an. 1639 or 1640, by some labourers accidentally drinking there.”—Aubrey, *SURREY*, vol. ii. p. 191. Dr. Allen says—“Epsom water was the first of the purgative kind discovered in England, viz. 1630, or soon after.”—*NATURAL HISTORY OF CHALYBEATE AND PURGING WATERS OF ENGLAND*: by Benj. Allen, B.M. 1699; 12mo. p. 122.

gallon of the Epsom water, taken up during a dry season, one ounce and a half of solid substance; while Dr. Lucas, on evaporating a similar quantity of the water, procured but five drachms, and one scruple of residuum. According to Dr. Rutty, the saline contents of this water consist of one part marine salt [chloride of sodium], and nineteen parts of calcareous glauber [sulphate of magnesia].⁵¹

The well at *Beulah Spa*, Norwood, was opened for public use in August, 1831. The water is a saline purgative, much resembling the Cheltenham water, and, like that and the Epsom water, it owes its medical qualities principally to the sulphate of magnesia which is dissolved in it; but some other saline substances, as glauber salt [sulphate of soda], and common or marine salt [chloride of sodium], are likewise contained in this water in small proportions.

At the *Dog and Duck*, a place of public entertainment which formerly existed on the site of the present new Bethlehem, in St. George's Fields, Southwark, was a well of mineral water, possessing purgative properties. Dr. Fothergill says, this water had acquired reputation for the cure of most cutaneous disorders, and in scrophulous cases; and that it was found useful for keeping the body cool, and preventing the return of cancerous diseases. The water was clear, and had but little taste. According to Dr. Rutty, its saline contents were sulphate of magnesia, and marine salt, the latter of which predominated.⁵²

There are mineral springs at *Streatham*, which, Aubrey informs us, were discovered about fourteen years before he wrote (1659); and that they were first noticed in consequence of the ground giving way when some horses were ploughing in the field in which they were situated. Persons afterwards employed in weeding the crop, in dry weather, finding water collected in the hole which had been thus made, they drank of it, and it proved purgative. The owner of the field at first prohibited people from taking the water; but about 1670 it came into common use. There are three wells, which differ in their mode of operation when drank medicinally; the water of one acting as an emetic, and that of another being regarded as a cure for intestinal worms. Mr. Lysons says, the Streatham water is still resorted to, and is sent in considerable quantities to some of the hospitals in London.⁵³ Dr. Rutty found that a gallon of this water, by evaporation yielded about two hundred grains of solid matter, one

⁵¹ Treatise on MINERAL WATERS, by Dr. Donald Monro; 1770; vol. i. p. 147.

⁵² Monro, on MINERAL WATERS, vol. i. pp. 136-7. See, also, Philos. Trans. No. 495, for an account of this Mineral water, by Dr. Stephen Hales.

⁵³ ENVIRONS OF LONDON, vol. i. p. 491.

fifth of which was calcareous earth, and the remainder partly sulphate of magnesia, and partly sea salt.⁵⁴

A well of mineral water is said by Mr. Bray to have been opened at *Dulwich*, near the middle of the last century. "In the autumn of 1739, Mr. Cox, master of the Green Man, about a mile south of the village of Dulwich, having occasion to sink a well for the use of his family, dug about sixty feet without finding water. Discouraged at this, he covered it up, and so left it. In the succeeding spring, however, he opened it again; when, Mr. Marty, Botanical Professor in the University of Cambridge, being present, it was found to contain about twenty-five feet of water, of a sulphureous taste and smell, which went off by degrees, after the well had been open some days." It was found by experiment to be possessed of purgative qualities; and was for some time used medicinally, but afterwards neglected.⁵⁵ The laxative effect of this water, doubtless, depended upon its holding in solution sulphate of magnesia, or sulphate of soda, or probably both those salts. The sulphureous flavour which was dissipated by exposure to the air indicated the presence of hepatic gas [sulphuret of hydrogen].

On Stoke Common, in the parish of Stoke d' Abernon, about three miles south of Claremont, is a mineral spring called *Jessop's Well*, the water of which possesses strong purgative properties. Dr. Stephen Hales, in 1749, made some experiments on this water; by which it appeared, that one pound weight of it, taken up in dry weather, afforded by evaporation eighty-two grains of sediment, consisting principally of sulphate of magnesia. It also contains a minute portion of oxide of iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. Its virtues are similar to those of the Cheltenham water. From the quantity of saline matter with which it is impregnated, it must be possessed of considerable efficacy as a purgative medicine. From circumstances stated by Dr. Hales it may be concluded, that this water will act on the intestines when taken into the system by absorption, as well as when drank in the usual way. "On cleaning the well, October 16th, 1729, after taking out about six inches depth of black muddy filth, the water oozed up through the natural, fat, sandy-coloured bed of clay at the bottom, at the rate of one hundred and sixty gallons in twenty-four hours. It was observable, also, that the man who stood about three hours bare-legged in the well to clean it, was severely purged for a week; which accident happened, likewise, to another man who cleaned it about twelve years before."⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Monro, on MINERAL WATERS, vol. i. p. 135.

⁵⁵ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 431-2.

⁵⁶ Id. vol. ii. p. 720. See, also, Philosophical Transactions, No. 495.

Aubrey mentions a medicinal spring at *Holt Common*, in the parish of Frensham, "of the nature of that at Ebbisham;" which, he says, had been recently discovered when he wrote, and began to be in vogue.⁵⁷ At *Worplesdon*, also, according to the same writer, a similar spring existed;⁵⁸ and another in the eastern part of the parish of *Newdigate*.⁵⁹ There is, also, a saline spring at *Richmond*, probably of the same kind as the above.⁶⁰ At *Cobham* there is a chalybeate spring, said by Dr. Monro, to be rather stronger than the spring at Tunbridge Wells. The water yields by evaporation seven grains of solid matter from a gallon, chiefly oxide of iron, with a small quantity of sea-salt.⁶¹ Another chalybeate spring has been found on *Lingfield Common*, which is reputed to possess the same virtues as the Tunbridge water, and is used in disorders for which that is recommended.⁶²

There are several other springs in this county, supposed to possess medicinal properties, but of which no very distinct accounts have been made public.

Aubrey mentions a well in a field called *Bonfield*, in the parish of Witley, the water of which, he says, "cures sore eyes and ulcers."⁶³ That antiquary likewise says, that in the parish of Dorking, in a valley called Mereden, is a well called *Magwell*, the water of which is purgative and emetic, and was reckoned a cure for cutaneous disorders.⁶⁴ This is now called *Meg's Well*; but in Manning and Bray, it is stated, that its water is "neither cathartic nor emetic," but has been found serviceable in cutaneous diseases, and also in cases of scrophula.⁶⁵

In the parish of Godstone, about three miles from the village, at the foot of Tilburstow-hill, is a small ale-house, called the Iron Pear Tree. A person residing there sunk a well in the garden, the water of which was found to be unfit for common use; but is said to have cured a man who drank of it, of the gout. Great quantities of this water were sent to London, where it was sold at the rate of sixpence a quart. Richard Troward, esq. then purchased the well, or a lease of it, and fitted up a neat house near the spring; "but," says Manning, "it is now little used."⁶⁶ Dr. Hales, in his Statical Essays, notices a spring at *Combe-hill*, Kingston, which seems to be more remarkable for its purity than for any mineral impregnation. From

⁵⁷ Aubrey's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 367.

⁵⁸ Id. p. 326.

⁵⁹ Id. vol. iv. p. 268.

⁶⁰ Allen, NAT. HIST. OF THE CHALYBEATE AND PURGING WATERS OF ENGLAND.

⁶¹ Monro, ON MINERAL WATERS, vol. i. p. 355.

⁶² Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 340.

⁶³ ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iv. p. 39.

⁶⁴ Id. 163.

⁶⁵ HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. i. p. 578.

⁶⁶ Id. vol. ii. pp. 322-3.

this spring there is a conduit, from which Hampton-court Palace is supplied with water, by means of leaden pipes carried under the river Thames. This was the work of Cardinal Wolsey, the founder of that palace. Dr. Hales says, that the water of this spring left no incrustation on a boiler in a coffee-house, which had been in constant use for fourteen years; and that it is softer, and will wash linen with a less quantity of soap than either the Thames water, or that of the river which crosses Hounslow heath to Hampton Court.⁶⁷

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE FOREST AND BAILIWICK OF SURREY.—EVILS OF PURVEYANCE.—NOTICES OF THE HEATHS, WOODLANDS, PLANTATIONS, AND ORCHARDS OF THIS COUNTY.

It does not appear that there were any Royal Forests in Surrey, or that any such forests extended into it, until the time of King Henry the Second, who gradually reduced the whole of the county to the state of a forest. In the beginning of his reign, that monarch converted the royal manor of Guildford into a deer-park; and he afterwards inclosed other manors in succession, till he had completely afforested this county. These proceedings occasioned so much dissatisfaction among the people of Surrey, that Richard the First found himself obliged to throw open all the inclosed or forest districts eastward of the river Wey, except the royal park of Guildford; leaving the remainder of the county, afterwards termed "the Bailiwick of Surrey," to be regarded as a portion of the adjoining forest of Windsor. This arrangement seems to have continued until towards the conclusion of the reign of King John. The encroachments of that prince on the liberties and franchises of his subjects were frequent and highly offensive. At length, the barons, or great landowners in general, armed their dependants; being resolved to obtain by force from the King, a full recognition of their rights, and proper security for their future preservation. In consequence of the measures of the barons, the Great Charter of public liberties (*Magna Charta*), and the Forest Charter, were signed by the reluctant monarch, in 1215, at Runnymede. By the latter of those charters it was enacted, that all tracts of lands afforested by the King's immediate predecessors, should be restored to the state in which they existed before the time of Henry the Second. King John was by no means disposed to keep faith with

⁶⁷ STATICAL ESSAYS, vol. ii. p. 240.

his subjects; and his treachery and falsehood occasioned the renewal of hostilities between the confederated barons and the royalists, which were not terminated till after the death of the tyrannical monarch. His successor, Henry the Third, was a minor; and the government of the realm was for several years vested in regents or protectors. In the ninth year of the young King's reign, (before he assumed the management of public affairs,) a recognition or renewal of the charters took place; in consequence of which, all the territory of Surrey, except the royal demesne of Guildford, was declared to be without the boundaries of the forest. The provisions of these charters, however, were not always observed; the privileges dependent on them were violated, and repeated attempts were made virtually to set them aside; as happened, especially, with regard to the regulations relating to the disafforestation of Surrey. In the first year of the reign of Edward the First, a new charter was granted under the sanction of the Parliament. In compliance with the injunctions of this charter, perambulations of the bounds of the forest were performed by the constituted authorities, and Surrey was freed from the jurisdiction of the forest laws, with the burthens they imposed.

The arrangements of that period, respecting the exemption of this county from the rigour of the forest laws, continued generally to be observed during two or three centuries, notwithstanding repeated efforts of the King's officers to subject the inhabitants of the bailiwick of Surrey to that oppression from which they had been delivered. In the reign of James the First, certain parts of this county were considered as pertaining to the King's forest. This may be concluded from "A Description of the Honour of Windsor, viz. the Castle, Forest, Parks, Towns, Parishes, Woods, Rivers, Hills, &c. extending into Berks, *Surrey*, and Bucks: by John Norden," 1607.¹

A few years after the accession of Charles the First, attempts were made to fix the limits of Windsor forest, so as to include within it the western part of Surrey. Noy, the King's attorney-general, (the reviver of the tax called *ship-money*,) endeavoured to justify the royal claims, by referring to certain records which he professed to have discovered; and in 1632, the Earl of Holland, chief-justice in Eyre, south of the Trent, held a Justice-seat at Bagshot, where those claims were advocated by Noy with so much art as to secure a decision in the King's favour. This, and other arbitrary proceedings contributed greatly to alienate the affections of the people from the reigning mon-

¹ Harleian Lib. No. 3749: Le Neve's MSS. In that Manuscript there is a Map of Windsor Forest, divided into *Walks*: those in Surrey were Egham, Windlesham, Frimley, Ash and Linchford, Purbright, Brookwood, and Chertsey Walks.

arch, whose imprudence at length proved the cause of his own destruction, and that of many of his evil counsellors. Lord Clarendon notices the ill tendency of the measures adopted by the Justice in Eyre, and the consequent vexations to which the people were exposed.² These, however, ere long were terminated by the interference of Parliament; for by an Act passed in August, 1641, for ascertaining the bounds of all the forests in England, it was provided, that thenceforth "they should be adjudged to extend no further than they were reputed and known to extend in the 20th of James I." In compliance with the further provisions of this statute, a writ was issued September 17th, 1641, for an inquiry into the bounds of the forest of Windsor within the bailiwick of Surrey,³ as they stood at the above period; which terminated in a recognition of the freedom of the whole county from the forest laws, with the exception of the royal park at Guildford, which the King himself, in a previous grant to the Earl of Annandale, had exempted from all dependence on any royal forest or chase whatsoever.

After the restoration of Charles the Second, efforts were again made to extend the forest into Surrey; but they were defeated by the opposition of the landowners. Since that time, the bailiwick of Surrey has been considered as purlieu of the forest only; and when any of the King's deer stray thither, they may be legally destroyed by the owners of woods or fields on which they are found trespassing, but by no other persons. In order to secure the preservation of such deer as may escape from the forest into the purlieu, an officer called a *ranger* is appointed by letters patent, whose duty it is "to rechase and drive back again the wild beasts of the Forest, as often as they shall range out of the same into the Purlieu."

In former times, when the subject was exposed to all the evils resulting from the right of *Purveyance*, or *Pre-emption*, as it was called, which was then enjoyed by the crown, the *bailiwick* of Surrey was occasionally exempted, and particularly in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, from the obnoxious tributes levied by the King's officers.⁴ This was the case in the fifth of King James's reign, when all the parishes in the hundreds of Godley and Woking, which

² See HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, vol. i. b. 3, p. 286; 8vo. edit.

³ See BRIT. TOPOGRAPHER, vol. ii. p. 276: and HARL. MSS. No. 546, for the proceedings under the Inquisition, and Statement of the Forest Bounds.

⁴ The right of Purveyance was a prerogative held by the Crown, for buying up provisions and other necessities for the consumption of the royal household, in preference to all other customers, and that at an appraised valuation, and in despite of the consent of the owner. It also included the power of forcibly impressing the carriages and horses of the subject, for the removal of the court and household from one place to another, or for

were within the bailiwick, were declared exempt; and this privilege is reputed to have been granted in consideration of preserving the deer within the purlieu of the forest. Notwithstanding this grant, the inhabitants of the district were still harrassed by the purveyors, in respect to the impressment of carriages for the removals of the Court, until, by the interest of the Lord High Admiral, (Howard, earl of Nottingham,) an order was issued by the Board of Green Cloth, (January the 9th, 1608-9,) that “the Inhabitants of the Surrey Bailiwick be charged to serve hereafter but with eight carts, and with them but only from the Castle of Windsor to his Majesties other houses of access within the Bailiwick; and from Easthampstead, in Co. Berks, unto Hampton Court, Otelands, Richmond, and Farnham.”⁵

the conveyance of timber, baggage, &c. for the King’s service on the public roads, however inconvenient to the proprietor, upon paying him a settled price. Under this prerogative, the most grievous exactions were exercised on the subject, both with, and without, the Sovereign’s acquiescence, until, at length, the burthen became unendurable; and the right of purveyance was abolished by an Act of Parliament, in the twelfth of Charles the Second, chap. 24; and the future exertion of it prohibited, under pain of incurring the penalties of Præmunire.—See Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. lxiv.

⁵ As a specimen of this kind of service, as it was performed, in respect to Surrey, in the beginning of King James’s reign, anno 1604, the following Table, compiled from the Records of the Board of Green Cloth, (quoted by Mr. Bray,) will suffice. On the removal of the Court from either of the royal residences, at Richmond, Windsor, Hampton Court, Nonsuch, or Otelands, it was required that two hundred and twenty carriages should be provided, on each occasion, by some or all of the several counties of Berks, Bucks, Essex, Hants, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Surrey. Those of Surrey were levied on the different Hundreds in the following proportions.

On the removal from *Richmond*,—*Windsor*,—*Hampton Court*,—*Nonsuch*,—*Otelands*.

Hundred of BLACKHEATH....	5	.....	5	.....	7	.....	5
BRIXTON	12	.....	9	.....	10	.....	10
COPTHORNE	9	.....	8	.....	8	.....	9
EFFINGHAM.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
EMLEY BRIDGE ..	6	..... 6	6	.....	8	.....	6
FARNHAM .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6
GODALMING.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	9
GODLEY.....	8	..... 8	8	.....	8	.....	8
KINGSTON	6	.....	6	.....	5	.....	5
REYGATE.....	6	.....	5	.....	7	.....	5
TANRIGE	6	.....	4	.....	8	.....	6
WALLINGTON	6	.....	6	.....	10	.....	8
WOKING	7	..... 10	10	.....	12	.....	13
WOTTON	5	.....	5	.....	8	.....	5
Liberty of CROYDON.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3
	80	24	76	110	100		

On the Parish of Weybridge making complaint in the year 1607, of the continual burthen sustained, when the King, or Prince [Henry] was at Otlands, in carrying goods thither from the water-side, there being but *one cart* therein,—the parish was exempted from service on any removal of the Court, except from that house alone.

The following particulars relating to various miscellanies of *Purveyance*, exacted by special writs on solemn and state occasions, may "not be unacceptable to the curious in ancient customs." They are all recorded on the Close Rolls of Henry the Third's reign; the writ, in every instance, being addressed to the Sheriff of *Surrey*.

On the 1st of December, 1247, (32nd Henry III.) the Sheriff was commanded by the King to have on Sunday, or, at latest, on Monday, before the nativity of our Lord, "at our Castle at Windsor, eight *Brawns* with their heads entire, well-boiled, and sufficiently fat; fifty *Hares*; fifty *Conies*; 300 *Fowls*; an hundred *Partridges*; and 500 *Eggs*: his costs to be certified and allowed."

By a writ dated April 14th, 1253, (37th Henry III.) the Sheriff was commanded to provide within his bailiwick, "four *Brawns*; 300 *Fowls*; and 200 *Pullets*, to be at Westminster previously to the approaching Feast of Easter."

On the 9th of November, 1253, (38th Henry III.) a mandate was addressed to the Sheriff, greeting, to this effect—"whereas our beloved Consort and Queen, on the approaching Festival of St. Edward, which will be on the eve of the Epiphany of our Lord, [namely, Jan. 5th, being the day on which St. Edward the Confessor died, anno 1066] will perform the rite of Purification, touching the birth of a beautiful Daughter, which she hath lately borne to us, [the Princess Katharine, the King's 3rd daughter]: at which time, also, the said Festival is by our special order, intended to be solemnly observed, with many of our Prelates and other Nobles of our realm;—we therefore command you that, for the use of the said Queen, you do purchase within your Bailiwick, two *Brawns*; four *Swans*; twenty *Conies*; fifty *Partridges*; 300 *Fowls*; and 1500 *Eggs*: the costs whereof are to be allowed you."—A like precept, dated at Merton, was issued to the Sheriff on September 26th, 1254, (38th Henry III.) requiring him to provide "200 *Conies*; 300 *Fowls*; 100 *Partridges*; 2 *Brawns*; 4000 *Dishes*; 500 *Cups*; 200 *Platters*; and 100 *Benches*," for the celebration of the Feast of St. Edward, on the quindene of St. Michael, [October 13th, called the day of his Translation,] "at which will be present, by our special command, *Richard* Earl of Cornwall [the King's brother], and *Edmund* our son."—Every article furnished by purveyance, was exclusive of those specific renders of corn, and other victuals, which were provided in due course of service by the tenants of the crown demesnes.⁶

⁶ As a specimen of the ordinary method of supply, says Mr. Manning—"This County, as late as the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, furnished the Royal Household with fifteen *Veals* out of 155, to be delivered in the month of April; ten *Bacon* flitches out of

HEATHS AND WASTE LANDS.—The county of Surrey presents a very large proportion of uncultivated surface, under the names of heaths, greens, commons, &c. ; amounting at a recent period, to about one-sixth part of the whole surface.⁷ The total number of such tracts, having names, is two hundred and eighty: and to this may be added, about thirty parks. All of these tracts are not equally unproductive; the parks, and some of the commons afford constant pasture; with respect to the latter, the cottagers do not derive the advantages they might, nor, indeed, to the extent they formerly appear to have done; but they afford them opportunity for healthy recreation, denied to the population of counties wholly inclosed.

The primary cause of these numerous wastes, was the inability of the soil, in former times, to make a proper return for its cultivation: this unproductive character is of several kinds. There are the upland heaths, consisting of loose sand and pebbles, through which water percolates rapidly, leaving an upper surface too dry to support vegetation; such are Bagshot and Woking heaths, &c.: wherever vallies cut through these upper beds, to the more retentive ones below them, we constantly find highly-productive spots, as along the Bourn-brook, in the vale of Chobham. A constant and sufficient supply of moisture appears to be the principal requisite towards fertility; the very same land which, in one place, is wholly unproductive, may be seen close by, in rather lower situations, under profitable cultivation. Many of the greens and commons, on the other hand, have resulted from excess of moisture, and seem to have been formerly in the condition of marshes: by judicious draining, some of these have been converted into wholesome pasture;—owing to which, also, the agues, fevers, and other maladies resulting from low position, and from which the cottagers in the neighbourhood of those tracts used to suffer, have greatly diminished. There is no doubt, but that many of the lowland wastes might be made much more valuable, as regards the general produce of the county, than they are at present, by being given over to the agriculturist; but, however much the science and practice of cultivation has improved, particularly in the treatment of light soils, much of the higher wastes must still be considered as unreclaimable. The great quantity of *iron* which the soil contains, is another element of

150—on Good Friday; twenty-five *Veals* out of 217, in the month of May; and thirty *Veals* out of eighty, in September. Also five dozen *Geese*, sixteen dozen *Capons*, ten dozen *Hens*; thirty dozen *Pullets*, one hundred dozen *Chickens*, and fifty *Lambs*. Blethingley and Horne furnished *Wood* and *Coals*.”—HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. i. p. lxiii.

⁷ Stevenson's AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, p. 426; 1813. Since that time, however, the extent of the waste lands has been considerably reduced, many extensive inclosures having taken place.

sterility over some tracts, such as the sandy heaths of Frensham, Thursley, Witley, &c. in the southern parts of the county.

The heaths of Surrey are chiefly to be found in the west and south-western districts, extending from Haslemere to Farnham, and thence to Bagshot and Egham; forming the western border of the county. Nearly the whole of this tract is heath, with a few spots only on which any culture has been bestowed. This extensive waste is not confined within the limits of the county, being continued, on the southern and western sides, into Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire. "It reaches," says Mr. Marshall, "from Ascot Heath in Berkshire, to Bexley Heath in Sussex, a distance of about thirty miles, without any interruption, except a few inconsiderable slips of cultivated land that run up into its area, accompanying the brooks and rivulets that have their rise in it." He adds—"I will set down the width of heath, (exclusive of the slips of cultivated land,) at five miles, and thus estimate the whole at one hundred and fifty square miles, or a hundred thousand acres."⁸

Besides the extensive heaths on the western side of the county, some tracts of a similar character occur towards the east, on the north side of the downs or chalk hills, between Epsom and Ewell; and on the south of the downs, extending from the neighbourhood of Betchworth and Reigate, to the foot of the Black down in Sussex. These last tracts, however, are not so entire, nor altogether so barren and unprofitable, as the western heaths of Surrey.

The herbage of the heaths is but of little value; but they produce furze, heath [*Erica*], and fern, all which may be applied to some profitable purpose. Turf, in much abundance, is cut for fuel: and peat is obtained in the low swampy spots about Bagshot, Windlesham, Frimley, and Chobham; though of the latter the supply is but scanty, and it is found only in a few places. The long heath is occasionally cut to make besoms.

These heaths maintain but an inconsiderable quantity of live stock. "Those which are most conspicuous, on the barren, flat heaths of Surrey, are small mean-looking Cattle. Yet," adds the writer, "they must be of a quality intrinsically good, or they could not exist on so base a pasture."⁹—"The breed of sheep resembles that of the weald lands of the west of England, and they are probably a branch of the same ancient stock. They are, in general, small and ill-formed animals. Their mutton, however, is in high repute: and they are probably well-fleshed, having been *starved* into their present state."¹⁰

There is another description of live stock, by no means confined to

⁸ RURAL ECONOMY OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES, vol. ii. p. 82.

⁹ Id. p. 85.

¹⁰ Id. p. 86.

the heath district, or even to the county of Surrey, but which is kept here with more advantage than in most other situations; namely, *Fish*. "The Fish-ponds," says Mr. Marshall, "that are seen in the dips and hollows of the flatter parts of this barren tract appear to be of long standing. The heads or dams by which they have been formed bear the marks of age. Some of them are of stones and earth: one I observed of chalk. The only particular that struck me in the economy of these ponds is the forming of dams, one below another, across the waste water channel: doubtless, as a means to prevent the small fish from escaping."¹¹ Mr. Stevenson remarks that "Fish-ponds are common in the western heaths, and certainly pay better than any other mode of employing the land."¹²

Unproductive as the heaths of Surrey have generally proved, it is peculiarly desirable that some plan should be adopted for rendering them more profitable; and Mr. Marshall has strongly recommended the planting of *larch* on these lands, as a means of furnishing under-wood for various purposes, and ultimately, excellent timber. The soil varies greatly in different parts of these extensive wastes; yet, if judiciously appropriated, either to arable, pasture, or wood-lands, as the circumstances might require, there cannot be a doubt, but that the improvements would command a rental far more than commensurate to any necessary outlay.

The broom and heath which these comparatively desolate and barren tracts afford, might be greatly improved by attention, and rendered extensively useful for making brooms; as, indeed, the heath is, occasionally, at present. The furze, or gorse, also, which is chiefly used as fuel by the cottagers, might doubtless, under proper management, be so cultivated as to cover the ground on those parts of the heaths where, apparently, scarce any thing else will grow;—and thus an additional supply of food might be obtained for horses, kine, and sheep, as those animals will readily feed on the young and tender shoots of this kind of herbage. There is, also, another product of the heath districts, not without its value, namely, the *shrub*, the fruit of which is called the Bleaberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*); which flourishes on Leith-hill, and on the heaths in the parishes of Shere, Albury, Ewhurst, and Cranley; and which is sometimes gathered for domestic purposes. Although many inclosures have taken place within the last forty years, the included heaths have by no means derived that advantage from cultivation, of which they are fully susceptible under more efficient processes.

¹¹ RURAL ECONOMY OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES, vol. ii. p. 87.

¹² AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, p. 460.

WOODLANDS, COPPICES, AND PLANTATIONS.—The principal woodland district of this county, is the tract called the *Weald of Surrey*, which extends from the long line of sand that bounds the southern side of the chalk hills, to the northern borders of Sussex. In remote ages, the entire country lying betwixt the Surrey hills on the north, and the South downs on the south, formed an extensive forest; and in many places, woods and groves of ancient growth still remain, especially of the oak and ash. Many circumstances indicate that the portion of the weald which lies in Surrey, was not cleared and cultivated until a much later period than the other parts of the county. The Oak, which has been emphatically called ‘the weed of Surrey,’ flourishes most luxuriantly in the stiff clays of this district; and in some parishes of the wealden, no other kind of tree is to be found, except the ash. The oak, in fact, is the staple produce of this soil; but it is not, by any means, confined to the weald; and it attains a noble growth in most other situations, unless it be in the heathy tracts on the western and south-western borders.¹³

In many parts of Surrey, to the north of the chalk hills, are tracts of woodland; but neither in extent nor importance equal to those of the weald district. Less timber in proportion, also, is grown in the northern parts of the county; the woods consisting of coppice, rather than of trees of a large size. On the northern clays, however, there are many large and healthy trees; but on the higher and more exposed parts of the chalk hills, the oak generally becomes stunted and mossy.

Different methods of propagating forest trees are practised in the

¹³ That the wealden district was formerly almost one entire wood, “is evident,” says Mr. Malcolm, “from many concomitant circumstances; first, that it was very thinly inhabited, (although the much greater part of it is inclosed,) and it is even so to this day, notwithstanding the farms are in general very small: secondly, that little more corn was grown than was equal to the consumption of the respective parishes or neighbourhoods, and in wet seasons, the people were obliged to buy from other quarters: thirdly, that many stumps or roots of very large trees have been occasionally found dispersed about fields that are now under the plough: fourthly, the prevalence everywhere of shaws entirely round some fields, in others on one or two sides, but corresponding with, and, as it were, being a continuation of the same shaw, and as if it had been left when the ground was cleared: and lastly, that many woods have been actually stocked up, cleared, and converted into tillage, within the memory of man.”—*AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 193. See, also, Stevenson’s *AGRI. OF SURREY*, pp. 424-5. “The great objects in the Weald,” says Mr. Stevenson, “are the timber and the underwood. From the many purposes to which the latter is applied, and the consequent high price which it bears, the proprietors in the Weald are not so anxious to have their timber open and unencumbered as they are in other wood districts. Hence their timber, enclosed on all sides by the underwood, grows up tall and straight, unfit for any purpose in which *knees*, or crooked timber is wanted.” *Id.* p. 426.

woodland districts of Surrey. In the weald, the woodmen are said to look entirely to seedling plants for the supply of timber; and to the sapling shoots, or offsets from the stools or stumps of trees that have been cut down, as the principal source of coppice-wood. In some places, however, more attention is paid to this important department of rural economy. The seeds of timber trees, as acorns, ashen-keys, pine-kernels, &c. are carefully committed to the ground; and the seedling trees, at a proper age, are transplanted, and secured from the depredations of cattle. But it does not appear, that there is anything peculiar in the management of such plantations, as practised in this county. A method of raising trees from layers, described by Mr. Malcolm, seems to be more deserving of notice.

This operation, which is styled *Plashing*, and which may be performed on shoots from old stumps "as thick as one's wrist," bears a considerable resemblance to making layers from the offsets of Carnations, as practised by florists; and also to a mode of obtaining rooted offsets from ornamental trees and shrubs, said to be frequently adopted in China. The operator cuts, with a sharp bill, the shoot intended to be laid, close to the ground, and about half through; he then bends the shoot, which is called the *plasher*, to the ground, and secures it there with strong pegs or hooked sticks: at every joint he makes a longitudinal gash or cut, with a sharp knife, and then lays a little fine mould upon it; and lastly, upon that some turf. From each joint will spring up from five to ten shoots, or more, according to the nature of the soil; and these shoots will sometimes grow to the length of six feet in the first season. At each joint the plasher will take root. These rooted shoots are suffered to grow attached to the parent stool for two or three years; and as the plasher, in the course of that time, will be firmly established and rooted, it is then separated from the stool, and divided at every joint, so as to form a number of distinct trees; and thus a coppice may be speedily repaired in a very effectual way, at an easy and certain rate. Ash, alder, sallow, willow, maple, and chestnut, are the sorts of wood which take root the quickest, particularly the first four; the two last mentioned, and also the oak, requiring a much longer time to establish themselves.¹⁴

The most approved method of raising oaks, is to sow the acorns in the autumn, instead of the spring; as, by that means, the young plants gain nearly a year's advance in growth. The following mode of operation is that which is pursued by experienced woodmen:—"The field in which it is intended to sow the acorns is completely summer-fallowed, and entirely cleansed of all root-weeds, and has a

¹⁴ Malcolm's AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 204-5.

good dressing of manure, and sometimes of lime given it. At the last ploughing it is ridged up so as to keep it as dry as possible during the winter. Wheat is then sown in it, at the usual season, and after the wheat is well harrowed in, acorns are put in with a dibble, at about one foot distant from each other. When the wheat is reaped the ensuing autumn, the seedling oaks are not sufficiently high to be cut by the sickle; the stubble serves as a kind of protection to them during the winter; and in two or three years after the acorns are put in, the seedling plants are fit to be transplanted;¹⁵—an operation which is considered to be of great advantage to the future growth and healthfulness of the tree.

The usual time allowed for the growth of coppice-wood in the weald before cutting, is about nine or ten years; and although this is admitted to be much too early, it has, from local and other circumstances, become too much the general practice. "Taking the different kinds of soil, or rather the only varieties that exist in this part of Surrey, the paler and moister, and the darker and drier clays; and the different kinds of wood which usually form the coppice,—fourteen years are considered necessary to bring the trees to a proper size; and this period is allowed for the growth where no temptation leads to a premature cutting."¹⁶ There are many extensive coppice-woods in other parts of this county, as well as in the weald. There are, also, in most parts of the chalk hills, small plantations called *shaws*, in which the coppice-wood is unmixed with timber of a large growth.

Coppice-wood is used for a variety of purposes; as for making hoops, hurdles, hop-poles, &c.; for conversion into charcoal,¹⁷ and for

¹⁵ Stevenson's AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, p. 438. It has been remarked, that the oak grown in some parts of this county, and particularly in the Hundreds of Tanridge and Reigate, has the character among sawyers, of being much more difficult to work than the oak of the adjoining counties; and this they attribute to the grain of the wood running transversely to the bark, and not parallel with it; so that when it is sawn into plank, the workmen cut against the grain. Mr. Malcolm considers that the cause of these anomalies will be found in the nature of the sub-strata, which characterize the Hundreds mentioned. In it, he remarks, are large and frequent beds of sandstone, and also, in many parts, iron-stone charged with sulphureous matter; the tap-root, therefore, in descending, is forced into a circuitous or zig-zag passage, in order to find out its proper nutriment; and hence the sap, flowing upwards in a curvilinear and irregular manner, has a corresponding effect on the growth of the tree.

¹⁶ Id. p. 428. Mr. Stevenson states the usual rents of coppice-woods in the weald of Surrey to be from twelve to sixteen shillings an acre; and in other parts of the county, not in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, such rents vary from fifteen to twenty shillings an acre.

¹⁷ The best sort of charcoal is that employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, which is prepared by the distillation of wood in close iron cylinders, exposed to a great heat. "There seems some difference of opinion respecting the kinds of wood most proper for

faggots, serving to heat lime-kilns, or as common fuel. The willow or withey, the birch, the hazel, and the ash, are the kinds of wood of which hoops are generally made. Common hurdles are most usually constructed of ash, oak, maple, willow, or hazel: but for making a superior kind of hurdles, adapted for fences in pleasure grounds, or similar purposes, the Lombardy poplar is preferred. Hop-poles are valued according to their dimensions; the best and highest priced being twenty feet in length. The hop-planters of Farnham are said to have given the preference to poles of the ash, and the willow; but the alder, larch, and fir, are also sometimes used. The greater part of the hoops used in London are made in the copses of Surrey.

The timber of Surrey which is in the greatest abundance, besides the oak, is beech, elm, ash, walnut, box, yew, maple, fir, Scotch fir, or pine; willow, hazel, birch, and alder. Lime and chestnut also occur; but seldom otherwise than in parks or plantations.—Whilst the oak, as already stated, grows luxuriantly in the stiff clays of the wealden district, the calcareous soil of the chalk hills is best adapted to the growth of the Beech (*Fagus Sylvatica*), which flourishes, in great vigour, on almost every part of the chalk-ridge. On some of the sandy loams, also, it attains to great size and beauty; of which the splendid woods at Wotton may be cited as an example. There is, also, some fine timber of this species in Norbury, Ashted, Richmond, and Gatton parks, as well as in many others. The beech is much used by wheelwrights; and, of late years, it has been employed in ship-building, in place of the oak.

The Elm (*Ulmus Campestris*) and Ash (*Fraxinus Excelsior*) flourish in most parts of the county, excepting the wealden, in regard to the former tree. Both species are found in hedge rows, and particularly the former, to the north of the chalk hills, and in many of the parishes within twelve or fifteen miles of London. We find these trees, but especially the ash, on almost every variety of the lighter soils: the latter, also, flourishes greatly on the moist loams in low and sheltered

making Gunpowder Charcoal. By some the harder woods, especially the oak, and the larger parts of them, are deemed the fittest; while, by others, the smaller woods, the alder, dogwood, and willow are esteemed the best.”—AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, p 430-31.

Common charcoal is obtained by the slow and imperfect combustion of various sorts of woods; faggots, or cords of wood being put together in a low pile with a nucleus or central mass of straw, and an external covering of turf, dung, or moist earth; the pile being completed, the straw is kindled, through an opening below left for the purpose; and by this rude process part of the wood is necessarily consumed by a smouldering fire, while the remainder is carbonized.—(See Malcolm's AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 195, &c. for some useful hints for the improvement of the common process of charcoal burning.) Great quantities of beech, when it has not attained a large size, are burnt into charcoal.

situations near the Thames. The Walnut (*Juglans Regia*) is found in many parts of Surrey; it grows to a large size, and is very productive; from twenty to thirty bushels of walnuts having been frequently gathered from a single tree.¹⁸ It thrives best in a chalky subsoil; but requires a greater depth of upper soil than the beech. The wood is used by artizans for various purposes, and especially for the construction of valuable articles of furniture.

Another tree, held in much request by many artizans, is the Box (*Buxus Sempervirens*), which grows more luxuriantly in this county, and in greater quantities, than in any other part of the kingdom. In other parts, it is chiefly known as a dwarf, or garden shrub; but here, on the far-famed Box-hill, and in the demesne of Norbury, it becomes a tree of considerable size; the stems of some which were recently measured, were nearly nine inches in diameter. It is generally cut long before it attains its full growth; which is supposed to require a period of seventy years. "The succession of the crop is kept up, partly by the seeds which are annually scattered, and partly by the shoots from the stools, after the timber is cut."¹⁹ The box is much used by mathematical instrument-makers, for scales and rules; by cabinet-makers, for veneers; and by the turners of London and Tunbridge, for many purposes.

The Yew (*Taxus Baccata*), which, like the oak, is indigenous to Britain, is scattered over almost the whole extent of the chalk hills; and that in many places where, it is evident, that it was not planted by the hand of man. But in those situations, neither its size, nor the luxuriance of its branches, are so great as when cultivated in more sheltered spots, and in a richer soil. Evelyn says, that the natural presence of the yew is an indication of a cold soil; yet, however that may be, it is certainly to be found in a flourishing state in most parts of this county. The yew trees in Norbury park, and on Merrow downs, are of great antiquity; and several of them, from their vast size and venerable but decayed aspect, may almost be regarded as having been patriarchs of the forest in the Druid age. Those of

¹⁸ Croydon Fair, which is held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of October, is the great Surrey mart for this fruit; and it has been calculated, that 4,000,000 walnuts, or 2,000*l.* worth at one shilling per hundred, are often sold during the three days. Large quantities, probably to the amount of six or eight millions more, are also disposed of to the London dealers in this fruit.—Malcolm's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 226.

¹⁹ Stevenson's SURREY, p. 446. The English Box is considerably more dense than that of either France or Holland, and consequently, it is far more valuable for many purposes. "Its specific gravity is 1.5460,6 drms. 32 grs. The specific gravity of French box is 0.9120,3 drms. 50 grs.; and that of Dutch box, 1.3280,5 drms. 35 grs."—Vide Malcolm's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 224.

more modern growth, in the church-yards of Crowhurst and Little Bookham, have frequently engaged the attention of the naturalist. The wood of the yew is much used in the manufacture of Tunbridge ware; and Evelyn remarks, that "for the cogs of mills, posts to be set in moist grounds, and everlasting axle-trees, there is none to be compared with it."²⁰ It is, also, employed for many purposes of turnery; and lutes, theorboes, and curious articles of cabinet-ware, are frequently veneered with this wood; whip-handles and walking-sticks are made from the younger shoots.

The Maple (*Acer Campestre*) is found in great abundance in the coppices, shaws, and hedge-rows of Surrey; but from the inattention paid to its growth, it is much less flourishing in the wealden district than formerly. In the moist clays, and on the banks of rivers, its shoots are strong, and it grows fast; but its wood is neither so close-grained nor so durable, as that produced on the dry loams, and more gravelly soils. When the wood is straight and free from knots, it is used by musical instrument-makers; and the joiner and cabinet-maker employ its knotted branches for inlayings. Its inferior and softer kinds are wrought by the turner into bowls, trenchers, ladles, and many other articles for culinary uses.

The Scotch Fir,²¹ or Pine (*Pinus Silvestris Rubra*), and the Larch (*Pinus Larix*), have, within the last thirty years, been very extensively planted in many parts of this county; not only on the heaths, but also, inconsiderately, in other soils, where the growth of trees of a different species would have been far more advantageous. The Scotch fir, says Mr. Marshall, "forms a very considerable feature in every extensive plantation throughout the county; in some instances, as deep belts to mollify the atmosphere in the interior of the grounds; in others, to nurse up other valuable trees, which, either from the shallowness and badness of the soil, or from the violence of the exposure, would scarcely vegetate; and, in some instances, as in the neighbourhood of Farnham, they form entire plantations, without any views as to shelter, &c., but simply as to profit from them alone:"²² and it is certain, that great pecuniary benefit may be derived from this kind of plantation under judicious management.

From its straight and upright growth, the fir will admit of being

²⁰ SYLVA, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, vol. i. p. 258: edit. 1776.

²¹ The Pinus (Silvestris), says Dr. Hunter, "is called the Scotch Fir because it grows naturally on the Highlands of Scotland, where the seeds, falling from their cones, come up and propagate themselves without any care: but it is not in Scotland only, that these trees thrive naturally; for they grow spontaneously in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden."—Evelyn's SYLVA, vol. i. p. 274: note.

²² AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 248.

planted much closer together than any trees of a deciduous species; and it will, also, flourish and come to great perfection where oak and beech will not grow, and where larch has failed uniformly.²³ In most places, indeed, the Scotch fir will grow both thicker and faster than any other tree.

The Larch is found, as an ornamental tree, in the grounds of many old seats in Surrey; yet its cultivation to any extent, in plantations in this county, is rather of modern introduction,—those of Pain's hill, and on Weybridge common, being among the earliest. It is a handsome tree, and the most rapid in its growth of any of the fir tribe. When suffered to attain its full size, its height has been known to exceed a hundred and twenty feet; and its wood is very substantial and durable. Several valuable drugs and resins are obtained from the larch; and its timber is applicable to many useful purposes. "Posts and piles," says Mr. Malcolm, "made of larch, and driven into the ground (as at Venice, where it is said the whole city is built on them,) become almost as hard as iron, and infinitely more so than oak or any other wood with which we are acquainted; it will last a great deal longer, and will bear the most incredible weights."²⁴ It bears a most beautiful polish; and among its uses, is that of being wrought into palettes for artists to blend their colours on.

Ordinary observation of a district which presents any variety of soil, will indicate what trees are suited to each: thus, the Scotch fir alone seems to succeed on the heaths of Frimley, Bagshot, Pirbright, &c.; but the natural habits of trees have been little consulted, either in the economical or ornamental plantations of the county; with the latter particularly, owing to the wish, perhaps, to introduce variety—this is not of so much importance. In the weald district, where the soil, from its peculiar aptitude, has long borne the local name of the oak-tree clay, we constantly meet with plantations of Scotch fir and

²³ AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 254. In order to have "the full benefit of these valuable trees," says Mr. Marshall, "as to closeness of grain and durability, they must be cut down when the sap is in the greatest vigour, in June or July. The trees should be immediately immersed in water, and there kept until the spring following, when they may be taken out, and piled up for use. By this process not only is the tree kept full of resin at that season of the year, but by being thrown into water, it concretes, if I may be allowed to say so, the resinous matter with the wood, condensing the parts, and making the tree one solid body. This is the practice in all the northern countries with every species of fir."—Id. p. 256. The same writer has given an interesting account of the progress and increased value of a plantation of Scotch fir on Crooksbury heath, near Farnham; where fifteen acres of ground "so entirely silicious as not to be, annually, worth half a crown per acre," were, in the course of thirty years, by being thus planted, raised to the value of 81*l.* 4*s.* per acre.

²⁴ Id. p. 260.

larch; and these, with birch and elm, may be seen associated together in many other parts of the county, in places better suited for alder beds. The plantations on the high and light soils of West Surrey, have been principally of the Scotch fir and larch; but in many places deciduous trees, such as oak and Spanish chestnut, will be found mixed with them—trees presenting strong contrasts with *coniferae* in all their requirements. If planted together, and the soil be capable of supporting a strong growth of the better timber, the inferior should be cut away: both kinds cannot grow into timber at the same time. Again, everywhere the firs are allowed to stand too thick upon the ground; so that it may be stated as a general fact, that these plantations (the most numerous in the county) have not hitherto been conducted on principles to render them ever very valuable.

The southern face of Brockham-hill, in Betchworth, was planted with Scotch fir about the year 1826, by the late Duke of Norfolk; who, also, had a large tract of land, called the Old Warren, containing upwards of two hundred acres, on the south-western boundary of Dorking parish, planted with larch, Scotch fir, and Spanish chestnut, twenty years ago. The extensive fir plantations on the Netley estate, in Shere, were made under the direction of Mrs. Lomax, who was presented with the Gold Medal of the Society of Arts, for her useful labours; and is now living at a very advanced age. On the Bagshot heaths, there are numerous and very thriving young plantations of Scotch fir, which quite luxuriates in that soil.²⁵

The Sallow (*Salix Cinerea*), with many other of the *salix*, or willow tribe, are grown in many parts of this county, but chiefly on the banks of rivers and small streams, and in low marshy situations. In the western and north-western parts of Surrey, and particularly about Byfleet and Chertsey, and on the aits or islands of the river Thames, as well as on the moist plats adjacent to that river, the ozier and other willows are much cultivated for the use of the basket-makers, and for all sorts of wicker-work.²⁶ There are three species, including several varieties, which are grown as preferable to the other kinds, as being the most generally useful, and profitable to cultivate: these are, 1. *Salix*

²⁵ Bagshot *mutton* was formerly celebrated for its fine flavour, imparted to it by the heaths, of which there were several species, growing naturally, on which the sheep fed. Large flocks used to wander over the extensive commons here; but so much of the land has, of late years, been inclosed, and appropriated, and cultivated, that Bagshot sheep are now scarcely to be found.

²⁶ Aubrey, writing more than one hundred and sixty years ago, says—"In the *eights* of the river of Thames and in other rivers which run into it, in this county and in Middlesex, are plantations of *Osiers*, which yield four and five pounds per acre to the Basket-makers, and formerly was a good trade to Holland."—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 167.

Vitellina, the Yellow Willow; chiefly used by nurserymen for binding packages of trees or shrubs, and other similar purposes, the twigs being tough and elastic. 2. *Salix Amygdalina*, the Almond-leaved Willow, of which there are several varieties: one, called by planters the small red willow, or binding rod, is principally used to bind bunches of vegetables for the table, or other garden produce. Another variety, known as the "new kind" of willow, affords large flexible twigs, used by basket and corn-sieve makers. 3. *Salix Viminalis*, the Ozier Willow, of which, also, there are many varieties, much in request among basket-makers.²⁷

The Hazel (*Corylus Avellana*), Birch (*Betula Alba*), and Alder (*Betula Alnus*), are found in most of the coppices and underwoods throughout the county; and are applicable to many useful purposes, as well of an agricultural as of a domestic nature. The hazel and alder also flourish in hedges and moist grounds; and the latter, which, Evelyn says, "is of all other the most faithful lover of watery and boggy places," attains a very vigorous growth when planted on the banks of a stream. In the vale of Mickleham, and in many other spots along the course of the Mole, it greatly contributes to the picturesque scenery which fringes the meadows irrigated by that devious river. Its wood is almost imperishable, when used in works which are continually under water. It is, also, much employed for articles of turnery, and by the patten-maker. The bark is used both by dyers and tanners.

The Hazel, if suffered to attain its full growth, would become a large tree; of which some splendid examples may be seen on Mr. Drummond's estate at Albury, one of which is full fifteen feet in girth. There is, also, a wild Cherry tree (*Prunus Avium*) in Albury park, which measures eight feet in circumference, at the height of four feet from the ground.

²⁷ The following particulars respecting the management of the willow beds are derived from Middleton's AGRICULTURE OF MIDDLESEX, pp. 349-50. The ground having been properly prepared in the winter, plantations are made in March. Sets for planting should be strong woody shoots of the preceding year's growth, cut off obliquely, about fifteen inches in length. The ground having been marked out in rows two feet distant from each other, the sets are to be stuck in the ground to rather more than half their length, and eighteen inches apart. The plantations require no further attention, except hoeing occasionally, to prevent the growth of weeds; and channels or drains should be made in the first instance, to carry off the tide-water. The shoots are cut annually, and bound up in bundles, or, as they are termed, "boulds," which must be forty-two inches in circumference at the distance of sixteen inches from their butt-ends. After the first season, a certain portion of the shoots are left standing for two years, to furnish rods, or ribs, of a larger size, which are required for particular purposes. The original expense of making a willow-bed is considerable; but if properly managed, it must be highly profitable; though Mr. Middleton states, that on this subject every willow-planter observes "profound secrecy."

The Birch grows spontaneously on all the heathy tracts of the western division of Surrey, in great abundance; its seeds, from their lightness, being scattered by the winds to a considerable distance. "Its principal use," says Mr. Malcolm, "is for brooms, the manufacture of which is carried on in this county to a very great extent, and perhaps the depôt for this article in the borough of Southwark exceeds that of any other part of the globe."²⁸ Hop-poles, and, occasionally, hoops are made from the birch; and likewise, divers articles for light farming purposes, as well as bowls, dishes, ladles, trenchers, &c. When properly fermented, a light and not unpalatable wine may be made from the sap.

The Lime (*Tilia Europæa*), or Linden tree, is chiefly confined to the parks and grounds of the nobility and gentry of Surrey, of which it becomes a goodly ornament. Its cone-like form, the fragrance of its blossoms, the rapidity of its growth, and its depth of shade, will readily account for its introduction into pleasure grounds. In Betchworth park, which is now annexed to the extensive demesne of Mr. Hope of the Deepdene, is a noble avenue of limes, full two hundred and fifty yards in length, standing in four rows, and appearing like the nave and aisles of a cathedral. It has been calculated that these trees would, on the average, yield two loads of rough timber per tree.

The celebrated artist, Grinling Gibbons, of whom Walpole ("Natural History of Painting," &c.) says, that "before him, there was no instance of a man who gave to *wood* the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species," chiefly used the lime for those extraordinary productions in carving, which are yet preserved in the old mansions of our nobility. This wood is much used for veneers by cabinet and musical instrument makers; and, also, by carvers and turners, for divers purposes connected with their respective trades.

The Chestnut (*Fagus Castanea*) is a very valuable tree, and will grow on almost every variety of soil: yet it is less cultivated in Surrey than its uses deserve. It is chiefly planted as coppice wood; but is also found in most of the home parks and grounds of manorial seats. In Albury and Fellbridge parks, and on Copthorn common, there are many fine chestnut trees; and other spots might be particularized in which it has attained to great size and beauty. This species is probably indigenous to Britain; but the Horse-chestnut (*Hippo-Castanum*), which is not unfrequently found, either in rows or avenues, in Surrey, is a native of the east. Anciently, the chestnut was much

²⁸ AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 217.

used for building purposes; and the belfry of Sutton church, in this county, is framed of this timber.

ORCHARDS.—Surrey, says Mr. Malcolm, “has never been considered a cider country, and yet there is scarcely any farm but has its orchard, and from which is made more or less cider.” In general, they are sufficiently large to afford, in favourable years, from four to twelve hogsheads of that beverage; but the production of fruit, and the making of cider for sale, are, in most cases, regarded as very subordinate objects by the farmers of this county. Hence, apparently, the little attention that is paid to the management of orchards, or to the improvement of their soil by draining, tillage, digging, or manuring: being used, also, for the pasturage of cattle, swine, &c. the trees, often without any protection, are exposed to injuries and consequent decay.

In noticing the large orchards on the south-east side of the county, especially in the parishes of Lingfield, Crowhurst, Tandridge, Godstone, &c. Mr. Malcolm says, that, judging from the taste, the process of cider-making in Surrey is inferior both to the Devon and Hereford methods; and he remarks, also, that the quantity of fruit grown per acre, falls very short of the produce of those counties.²⁹ This latter evil has been ascribed, in part, to the natural decay of the oldest and best kind of apple trees; which, in recent times, has rendered their bearing more precarious than before; so that a good crop of apples is seldom obtained, except in very favourable seasons. If this be generally the fact, the renewal of the orchards by other varieties from approved seedlings would, possibly, be the most efficacious means of procuring a more valuable and ample produce.³⁰

²⁹ AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 270. This, certainly, is no more than might have been expected; for both Devonshire and Herefordshire have long been famed for their cider; and in both counties, but especially in the latter, more skill and attention are displayed in the cultivation of the trees, the collection of their produce, and the preparation of the vinous beverage, than in any other part of England; whilst, on the contrary, the Surrey farmers have, in general, been too neglectful of those objects. Mr. Malcolm has entered into much detail on the formation, planting, and management of orchards; and his advice may be referred to with great advantage by the fruit-growers of this county.—Vide vol. iii. pp. 270—286.

³⁰ The late Thos. And. Knight, esq. of Downton Castle in Herefordshire, who was greatly distinguished for his researches in Vegetable Physiology, was led to conclude, that as trees (when raised from seed) become infirm and decayed by age, so their parts, even when detached and engrafted on a seedling stock, partake of the infirmities of the parent tree; and thus he accounts for the falling off and decay of early known varieties of the apple and other fruits. He, therefore, advises that attention should be paid to the raising of new varieties of fruit-trees from seed, as better calculated to produce advantageous results, than attempting to recover and preserve worn-out and diseased trees, not likely to yield remuneration for the labour bestowed on them.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURE OF SURREY.—ARABLE, MEADOW, AND PASTURE LANDS.—HOPS. NOTICES OF THE HISTORY AND PRACTICE OF HORTICULTURE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.



THE GUILDFORD IMPROVED PLOUGH.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Surrey, on account of its variety of soil, and proximity to the metropolis, teems with agricultural productions of an extremely diversified kind; and, independently of the different kinds of grain which are cultivated here in common with the home counties, artificial grasses, esculents, both for the table and for cattle, medicinal plants, hops, garden seeds, &c. are abundantly found among the products of this county. The culture of wheat and barley receives more attention than that of oats or rye, which are regarded as less profitable; and of the artificial grasses, clover, sainfoin, and trefoil,¹ are most grown; lucerne but rarely.

In the vicinity of London, and especially in the sandy loams about Mortlake, garden peas and beans are raised in abundance; and varieties of both sorts of pulse adapted for field culture are, also, grown in many parts where the soil is calcareous. Carrots, parsnips, turnips, potatoes, and cabbages, are cultivated chiefly in the northern districts.

¹ Aubrey speaks of this grass under the name of *Nonesuch*, which, he says, “has been cultivated in these parts [Worplesdon] not above 30 years.”—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 326. The cultivation of the trefoil and the turnip are said to have been introduced into Surrey by Sir Richard Weston, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Asparagus is extensively raised in the parishes of Battersea, Mortlake, and East Shene. The hop plantations lie chiefly around Farnham, and extend into Hampshire. Medicinal herbs, roots, and seeds, as mint, lavender, pennyroyal, camomile, poppies, anise, liquorice, &c. are more generally cultivated in Surrey than elsewhere; and there are large plantations of those vegetables around Mitcham, for the supply of the herb-sellers and druggists of the metropolis.² Woad, or dyer's weed, has been found to flourish on the chalk hills near Banstead. The nursery grounds, and those occupied by florists in the neighbourhood of London, also contribute to the productions of this county; and garden seeds, as onion, radish, lettuce, &c. are raised in great quantities.

Generally speaking, the soil of this county is unquestionably poor; yet it is rendered productive by high farming; and, fortunately, the proximity of the capital affords a great supply of manure of almost every description. By such artificial means, good crops of corn are grown in many places; and as Surrey enjoys a great advantage in its climate, the grain matures early, and the bulk of the harvest is commonly secured in August: the risk of injury from the weather is, consequently, much less than in more northern, or colder districts. The climate appears, also, to be drier than in most other English counties; and this circumstance especially contributes to the good qualities of the wheat and other grain. The grass and green crops suffer often from drought and heat; and neither the pasturage of Surrey, nor its leguminous products, will compare with those of other counties. There are, however, rich spots, particularly on the borders of rivers, which must be exempted from the above observations.

The wheat of Surrey is, perhaps, the best in quality of any produced in England; and its prices in the Guildford wheat-market are almost always higher than in any other market in the kingdom. There is no other reason for this, than the superiority of the grain: another proof of its excellence is, that in two successive years the Royal Agricultural Society has selected a variety of the white wheat, chiefly grown in Surrey, called the *Chudham*, or *Hedge wheat*,³ as the prime samples exhibited at its annual meetings, viz. at Oxford, in 1839; and at Cambridge, in 1840. Under the best modes of cultivation,

² Among the medicinal plants chiefly cultivated in the parish of Mitcham, besides the above, are, elicampane, rhubarb, soapwort, coltsfoot, vervain, angelica, rosemary, hyssop, marsh-mallow, and damask and red roses.

³ This variety was first brought into notice by Mr. Drewett, of Catherine-hill, near Guildford; an agriculturist of deservedly high reputation. The *Hedge* wheat is said to have taken its name from having been found, growing wild, in a hedge in Sussex. It bears some affinity to the old, or Hertfordshire whites.

the produce of the corn lands may be calculated at from eight to ten sacks of wheat,—from twelve to fourteen sacks of barley,—from fourteen to twenty sacks of oats,—ten sacks of beans,—and ten sacks of peas, per acre: but these quantities are far from being indicative of the general produce, which may, perhaps, be more correctly stated at about six sacks of wheat, ten sacks of barley, and twelve or fourteen sacks of oats, per acre.

The farmers and landowners of Surrey have been rather slow in adopting the improvements of modern times; but of late, a considerable stimulus has been given to the agriculture of this county by the establishment of Societies for that purpose. There are now five of these Associations, viz. the Surrey, or Epsom; the Chertsey; the Croydon; the Weald of Surrey and Sussex; and the South-western. There are, likewise, several Institutions for the improvement of Horticulture.⁴

Until within a short time, *under-draining* has been very little practised, notwithstanding the great benefit which would necessarily be conferred on the cold and wet clay-lands by such an operation. Within the last five or six years, however, under-draining with tiles has been adopted on a few farms, as on Mr. Hope's estate, at the Deepdene; Mr. Barclay's, at Bury-hill; and extensively on that of Mr. David Barclay of Eastwick park, who has under-drained about three hundred acres with very successful results.⁵

With respect to modes of cultivation, the great diversity of soil which this county presents, implies forms of very different descriptions, and a variety of systems as to cropping, dressing, general management, &c.: these will be briefly alluded to hereafter.

Almost every description of soil is to be found in Surrey; but the great divisions, as already noticed in the geological remarks, are clay and chalk. The chalk formation traverses the county from west to east; and the clay formation spreads itself, principally, on the south of the chalk, occupying the greater part of the space between the chalk hills of Surrey and the South downs of Sussex. There is, also, an extensive district of clay on the north, intermixed with good loamy soils; as well as large tracts of peaty and sandy soils. On the sandy loams of Godalming hundred, good crops of corn and carrots are grown.

⁴ Further particulars of the above Associations will be given hereafter, in connexion with their respective places of assembly at the annual meetings.

⁵ The drain-tiles of the last-named gentleman are made on his own estate; and in the course of the present year (1840) Mr. Weller has established a large manufactory of drain-tiles at Capel, in this county. The price of this kind of tile has, in consequence, been much lowered.

ARABLE LAND.—The quantity of land under tillage in Surrey is considerably more, in proportion, than in Middlesex; a circumstance for which Mr. Stevenson has thus endeavoured to account. “If we might be allowed to conjecture the original causes of the different application of the land in two counties situated so much alike as Surrey and Middlesex with respect to market, (which generally decides the application of land, even against soil and climate,) the two following might be assigned as not improbable: In the first place, the great extent of Downs in Surrey would, at the first setting out of the land appear to render unnecessary any great portion of pasture, except in situations and soils which naturally seemed to require such a mode of culture: but in Surrey, the surface, with the exception of the Downs, is in general very flat; and we know that in former times flat land was usually set apart for the plough. In the second place, the influence of the London market on the productions of Surrey would not begin to operate nearly so soon as it would do on the productions of Middlesex, from the greater vicinity, and the more easy communication of the latter county: of course Middlesex would get the start of Surrey in the supply of the London market, and before the latter could enter into competition [with the former], a total change in the system of agriculture would be necessary. This is at all times very difficult to bring about: and as the Farmers, by the culture of Sainfoin, could share the advantages of the London market without interfering with the products of Middlesex, or altering their own system, this of course would be adopted, and the plough permitted to occupy as much [ground] as before.”⁶

The situation of this county with respect to the metropolis must, doubtless, have had a considerable influence on the manner in which the soil has been appropriated to the purposes of raising food for man or for cattle, &c. Thus, the north-eastern part of Surrey, as already intimated, is to a great extent occupied by market-gardeners, and others, who find a ready sale for esculent vegetables among the numerous population of the capital, and obtain such profits in their trade as will more than counterbalance the difference in expense between horticulture and agriculture. Arable or ploughed land will be found in that portion of the county which lies between what may be termed, the horticultural district and the declivities of the central range of hills, and also in the tract extending from those hills to the woodlands of the weald. The land on the higher parts of the chalk hills, or downs, and the heaths, are chiefly used for the pasturage of sheep.

⁶ AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, pp. 146-7.

As to peculiarities in the method of ploughing, Mr. Stevenson says—"In every part of Surrey, I believe, except in the weald, or on the thin chalk soils, deep ploughing is invariably practised, and indeed looked upon as indispensably necessary, for even a tolerable crop."⁷ To this practice the writer states some objections; but his observations are, of course, intended for professional men, and can hardly be interesting to the general reader. He also censures the dilatory manner in which the Surrey ploughmen perform their work; but so much improvement, in this respect, has taken place of late years, in consequence of the rewards given by the different Agricultural Societies, that his remarks can no longer apply to modern practice, except in a much more restricted sense than he has used them.

The slow pace at which the ploughing is generally carried on, is attributed by Mr. Stevenson, "more to the size and fatness, and consequent sluggishness of the horses," than to the heaviness of the land; "an acre a day, and even three-fourths or two-thirds of an acre, being esteemed very good work." The common practice is not to divide the time, but to keep the horses yoked to the plough, for about eight hours in summer, and seven in winter. In general, three horses are employed; and these are yoked at length, or one before the other, which the Surrey farmers consider a more eligible method, than yoking them abreast, as in other counties.

The breadth of the ridges is varied in different parts of the county; the governing principle being, that the breadth should diminish in proportion to the wetness of the soil: thus, the common width on most of the northern clays, and in the weald, is from nine to ten feet; and on the drier soils, from twelve to twenty-four feet. The narrow ridges are seldom raised sufficiently to throw off the wet; and the land is, in consequence, rendered very poachy, by the water soaking through the upper soil instead of draining off over an inclined surface.⁸

In respect to harrowing, the general practice is to yoke the harrows in pairs, with a man to every pair, and usually a boy behind to clear the harrows of the weeds, &c. and lift them when they get entangled with each other. Sometimes, three harrows are yoked together; and

⁷ AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, p. 148.

⁸ The inter-furrows in Surrey, in the clay soils, Mr. Stevenson remarks, "are uncommonly wide and deep; and of course the proportion of land, where the grain grows not so well, nor ripens so early, is greater than where they are not so:—to this it may be added, that it requires much more time to *take up* the inter-furrows, than to plough an equal number of bouts on the ridge; of course, the more inter-furrows there are in an acre, the longer time it will require to plough, besides the difficulty of turning the horses *short* at the end of the narrow ridges."—Id. p. 154.

a boy drives the horses, whilst a man walks behind: the pace is uniformly slow. "In harrowing the clay lands after they have been sown with wheat, if they happen to be wet, a very simple and effectual mode of yoking is used, in order to prevent the poaching of the ridges by the horses walking on them. The harrows are fastened to a pole, the length of which is equal to the breadth of the ridge, by which means the horses can walk in the inter-furrows, and draw the harrows as well as if they trod on the land."⁹

The Drill-husbandry, which is said to have been introduced into Surrey by the late Mr. Mark Duckett, of Esher, and first practised by the farmers on the sandy loams in the western division of the county, is now in extensive operation, in every part of the agricultural districts; and must be regarded as one of the greatest improvements of modern times. Wheat, barley, and peas, are the crops most usually drilled; oats are thus sown occasionally; beans, where not sown broad-cast, are generally dibbled, or put in by the hand: the practice of dibbling wheat is, also, gaining ground yearly. In the drilled crops, the intervals, or distances between the rows, seldom exceed eight or nine inches. The operations of hand-hoeing and weeding are, in general, sedulously attended to by the Surrey farmers. Summer fallows are frequent throughout the county; but they are more especially advantageous, perhaps, in the weald, than in the northern districts, on account of the tenacity and wetness of the soil there.

The *rotation* of crops is extremely variable; and must, of necessity, be governed by the nature of the soil. The contiguity, also, of the London markets has much influence over both the rotations and the cultivation of many farms. The leading and directing principle among the best farmers with respect to rotation is, that, unless under particular circumstances, 'no two corn, or white-crops ought to follow each other in immediate succession.' Another principle which is said to regulate the practice of many farmers is, 'that barley cannot be advantageously, or profitably sown on land that requires to be summer-fallowed.' It is considered, also, that a clover-ley, especially upon light lands, is the best preparation for wheat crops.

⁹ Stevenson's *SURREY*, p. 153. Occasionally, the Sliding yoke is also used,—which is thus described by Mr. Marshall, in his *Southern Counties*, vol. ii. p. 139.—"By means of a long yoke, oxen abreast draw in the interfurrows; and to accommodate the yoke to the varying widths of the ridges, it is formed with two pieces of wood, connected by two large staples, moving in long *sliding mortices*, which pass along the middle of each piece. The crowns of the staples reaching the mortices, they are secured in such a manner as to give free play to the sliders, by means of keys, or strong wooden pins; each slider, or distinct part of the yoke, having a draft-iron a few inches from the inner bow-hole, with a chain, or trace, passing from that to the harrow, or pair of harrows, and bending over the ridge of the narrow land between the oxen."

On the soils incumbent upon chalk the following are considered as some of the best rotations. On the strong land, and near the chalk, very full of flints, as between Croydon and Godstone, 1. Fallow, folded with sheep, ploughed four or five times; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans; 4. Oats, twice ploughed for:—or, 1. Turnips, land ploughed four or five times, and manured; 2. Barley, land ploughed twice; 3. Clover, both cut and fed off; 4. Oats, or Wheat, if for the latter, the land folded, or manured:—or, 1. Fallow, folded, or manured; 2. Wheat; 3. Peas, land ploughed several times; 4. Tares, generally fed off; 5. Oats, if the tares are left for seed,—or Wheat, if they are folded off. On the thin clay soils, on flinty chalk, as between Sutton and Reigate, 1. Fallow, dunged; 2. Wheat; 3. Peas; 4. Tares, cut green, or folded off; 5. Rape, or turnips, folded off; 6. Barley; 7. Clover, mowed, or fed off, or in favourable years, left for seed; 8. Clover, folded off; 9. Wheat.—Where the soil is clay and loam, of various staple, as between Leatherhead and Guildford, 1. Turnips, or Rape, folded off; 2. Barley; 3. Clover, dunged, or folded for, 4. Wheat, or Oats.

On the sandy loams, and all other turnip soils which are not incumbent on chalk, the general rotations are as follow. At Godalming, 1. Turnips, dunged, hoed twice, and folded off; 2. Barley, with one or two ploughings; 3. Clover, dunged, or dressed with peat ashes, or both, for, 4. Wheat:—or, 1. Turnips, managed as before; 2. Barley, the stubble twice ploughed for, 3. Peas, dunged for, 4. Wheat:—or, 1. Turnips, dunged for, 2. Barley; 3. Clover, dunged for, 4. Wheat; 5. Peas. Similar rotations are followed on all the loams about Dorking, Reigate, Godstone, Ockham, Send, Woking, Chobham, &c.; but occasionally varied thus, 1. Turnips; 2. Oats; 3. Clover; 4. Wheat; on some farms. Occasionally, also, when the turnips are fed off early in November, wheat is sown after them instead of barley. Most of the above rotations prevail, likewise, on the clayey loams in different parishes, provided they are sufficiently dry and friable for turnips. Between Godalming and Haslemere, the rotation is frequently lengthened out in the following manner: 1. Fallow, dunged for, 2. Wheat; 3. Turnips, folded off; 4. Barley; 5. Clover, mowed and folded off; 6. Wheat; 7. Peas, or Beans; 8. Oats; 9. Tares, folded off; 10. Wheat.

The rotations which prevail on the deeper and richer clays to the north of the chalky districts, where the farms are removed from the direct influence of the London markets, are chiefly as follow, viz. 1. Turnips, drawn or fed off; 2. Oats; 3. Clover, dunged or folded off, for, 4. Wheat:—or, 1. Turnips, drawn; 2. Oats; 3. Clover;

4. Peas, stubble dunged, for, 5. Wheat. On the strong land below Guildford, 1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans; 4. Oats. About Cobham and Send, upon their best strong land, some farmers endeavour to raise wheat every second year; the alternate crops being Tares, folded off; Beans, and Clover: others pursue this rotation:—1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans. The principle, however, of not taking two white crops in succession is not always observed; and where that is violated, the common rotations are these, namely; 1. Turnips; 2. Barley; 3. Clover; 4. Wheat; 5. Oats:—or, 1. Turnips; 2. Barley; 3. Clover; 4. Wheat; 5. Barley; 6. Tares, folded off; 7. Turnips; 8. Barley, with Sainfoin:—or, 1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Clover; 4. Oats, stubble dunged for, 5. Wheat.

In the wealden districts, where the farmers have many difficulties to struggle with, on account of the heaviness of the soil, badness and want of roads, &c. the rotations are too frequently dictated more by the prospect of an immediate advantage, than a permanent good. In the heavy parts, about Horne, Burstow, and Horley, the frequent rotation is, 1. Fallow, dressed with lime, and slightly manured; 2. Wheat; 3. Clover; 4. Oats:—or, 1. Fallow for wheat, as before; 2. Beans; 3. Oats. On the darker-coloured and better-yielding soils, 1. Beans; 2. Wheat; 3. Clover; 4. Oats: Tares, or Peas, are occasionally substituted for the Beans. In other parts, the following rotations prevail: 1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Clover, for two or three years, either mown or pastured, and then rag-fallowed for, 4. Wheat:—or, on the drier spots, 1. Turnips; 2. Barley; 3. Clover; 4. Wheat. On what are denominated the Black-lands, (a considerable proportion of which, compared with their extent, is in permanent grass,) the common rotations are, 1. Fallow, occasionally dunged, or dressed with lime; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans:—or, 1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans, or Clover, dunged for, 4. Wheat. On these lands the crops of wheat are sometimes very great; but the deep and rich sandy loams, as well as the calcareous soils, are reputed, not only to produce greater quantities of wheat per acre than the best clay soils, but also grain of a superior quality.

In respect to the lands under aration, which are situated within the influence of the London markets, and are chiefly occupied by an industrious class of farming gardeners, the rotations are varied according to circumstances; but those commonly practised are as follow,—1. Fallow, (dunged for wheat); 2. Oats; 3. Grey peas, or Horse-beans; 4. Rye, folded off; 5. Turnips, folded off; 6. Barley and seeds; 7. Clover, mowed sometimes twice, or left for seed; 8. Wheat:—or, 1. Fallow, (dunged for wheat); 2. Oats; 3. Beans;

4. Fallow in spring, for turnips, dunged and folded off; 5. Wheat, with seeds. Tares, which are cut and bunched for the London market, are sometimes sown after oats; and Peas, gathered green, after wheat.

Of the various kinds of Wheat which are commonly sown in this county, the following are the principal, viz.; Whites: Old, or Hertfordshire white; Hedge, or Chudham wheat; White Dantzic; Taunton Dean; Great velvet; Red-strawed white wheat. Browns: Brown Dantzic; Thickset; and Old Lammas brown. The Cone, or bearded wheat, (of which there are two kinds, white and brown,) is also occasionally sown.¹⁰

According to Mr. Malcolm, the number of acres cultivated annually with Wheat in this county, is about fifty thousand; but as many inclosures have taken place since the time of his inquiry, there can be little doubt of that extent being much exceeded of late years. The quantity of seed sown per acre varies on different soils: on the sandy loams, about ten pecks are sown; but on the heavier soils, from twelve to fourteen pecks are used. On the shallow, cold, and exposed lands, the farmers commonly sow very early; and eight or nine pecks per acre are then considered sufficient; but as the season advances, they increase that quantity to nearly three bushels. The usual seed-time is during the last three months of the year; but the greatest quantity is sown between the middle of October and the middle of November. Spring wheat, however, is occasionally sown; and when on a good soil, and strongly manured, the crops are large. When the young crops are very thin, either turnips, tares, or rape, are sometimes intersown with the wheat during the summer.

Barley is chiefly sown on the lighter and drier turnip soils, and but seldom in the weald, or on the heavy and stronger land in other parts of the county. The calcareous and sandy districts are those in which this grain is most cultivated. The quantity sown per acre varies according to the time of sowing; if early, from three bushels to three and a half are used; but if later, as in May, a sack per acre is generally allowed. The produce is almost solely appropriated to

¹⁰ The process of *steeping* Wheat, prior to its being sown, is generally practised in Surrey. "The usual method is to make a pretty strong brine, in which the grain is suffered to stand over the night, or longer; and upon the grain, after being thus steeped, is sifted some quicklime, or else quicklime mixed up with water is put on it. The light grains that swim on the top of the water, are skimmed off. Other farmers make use simply of pure water; in which the wheat is repeatedly and carefully washed,—so that all the grains may be exposed to the water, and thus cleared of any impurity which adheres to them. The Surrey farmers frequently change their seed wheat, and are very particular in dressing it well."—Stevenson's SURREY, p. 213. In the process of steeping, which is considered of much importance, some farmers use a little arsenic.

malting; for which process, the barley grown between Kingston and Guildford is regarded as peculiarly good. Winter barley is mostly sown in October.

Great quantities of Oats are grown in Surrey; the hardy nature of the grain admitting of its cultivation in almost every kind of soil. It is frequently sown after wheat, rye, beans, or peas, without any additional manure to what had been laid on for the former crop. From three and a half to four bushels of seed are sown per acre; and that, chiefly in February and March; but occasionally, the sowing is continued to the third week in April. The Poland or Essex oat, the Scotch oat, and the Black oat, are the varieties principally cultivated.

Rye is generally sown in August; and seldom later than the beginning of September; from two and a half to three bushels per acre, being the quantity usually regarded as sufficient for a full crop. It is grown as early spring feed for sheep, more commonly than for seed. Scarcely any other species than the winter rye is sown in this county; and the produce is favourable in almost any kind of soil, except the strong and cold clays. Rye-straw is held in much request by brick-makers, and also for thatching.

ARTIFICIAL GRASSES.—Trefoil is commonly sown among the crop that immediately precedes the turnip or summer fallow, for the purpose of insuring some good sheep-feed for the beginning of winter; a practice which has very long existed in this county. The driest situations and soils appear to be those best adapted for this plant; the profitable culture of which would be improved, were it to be sown by itself for a crop, without intermixture with other grasses.

The Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*) is very extensively grown in Surrey; it being sown in regular order with the corn crops, almost everywhere. It succeeds best, however, when cultivated by itself, as a regular crop; and where the ground has been well cleaned and pulverized. On the calcareous soils and sandy loams, about twelve or fourteen pounds of seed per acre are sown; and on the strong loams and clays, from fourteen to sixteen pounds per acre. Near London much of the produce is cut green and sold in bunches for milch-cows and horses; the remaining part being reserved for home use. The second crop is commonly fed off,—or, if very luxurious and the weather favourable, made into hay.

Sainfoin, (*Hedysarum Onobrychis*) or *Saint-foin*, (Holy hay) as it is called by the French, to whom we are indebted for its introduction, is very extensively cultivated in this country; and especially so, along the whole extent of the chalk hills from the borders of Kent on the east, to those of Hampshire near Farnham on the west. This very

valuable grass grows with much luxuriance wherever the subsoil is calcareous, although the upper soil may be of a different kind ; but it appears to flourish most in a calcareous rubble, through which the roots can readily penetrate.¹¹ It is a perennial plant, and under proper management, will produce a good crop for eight or ten years in succession. When sown broad-cast, about four bushels of seed per acre are used ; but when drilled, about half that quantity is sufficient. The proper time for sowing is considered, by the most intelligent farmers of Surrey, to be in March, or early in April. This very nutritive grass is much used as rack-meat for hunters, racers, and other horses of the superior kind.

Lucerne (*Medicago Sativa*), though a food very nourishing for farm stock, is more cultivated in Surrey as a garden produce, than for general use. Probably, the great care which is requisite to keep the land clean and free from weeds, is the main cause of the restricted cultivation of this grass. It flourishes best when grown on the deep, rich loams ; but its cultivation is, also, considered greatly to improve the poorer soils.

MEADOWS.—By far the greater and most valuable part of the meadow-land of Surrey lies along the borders of the Thames, in the north-western division of the county ;—in the parishes of Oxted, Tandridge, Lingfield, and Crowhurst, in the south-eastern division ;—on the banks of the river Mole, near Cobham ; and on the banks of the Wey, near Godalming. There is, also, some land of this description in the neighbourhoods of Dulwich and Camberwell ; and portions occur near Petersham, Wandsworth, and Streatham. A few acres may be found in many other parts of the county ; the smallest quantity, relatively, both of meadow and pasture land being in the weald district, where, from the nature of the soil, and the difficulty and consequent expense of tillage, a greater proportion of grass land might have been anticipated.

Surrey has its water-meadows ; and in some situations, the rivers afford peculiar advantages for the mode of fertilization, by periodically flooding the land. There appears, however, to be much difference as to the benefit afforded by some streams as compared with others. The waters of the river Mole seem to possess a peculiar fertilizing quality, in consequence of their passage through the chalk and limestone strata, whence they bring down particles of finely-divided calcareous and silicious earths, adapted to promote the growth of plants,

¹¹ Where the sainfoin is sown on a soil with a chalky base, says Mr. Stevenson, “ the roots will reach that base, at however great a depth it lies ; at least, the roots of it were found several yards below the surface, in forming the road between Croydon and Godstone.”—AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, p. 313.

especially the grasses, grain, and pulse. The waters of the Wey, on the contrary, are supposed to injure in some degree the produce of meadows overflowed by them, owing to the quantity of sand brought down by the streams, and deposited on the land, whence the herbage, whether converted into hay or used as pasture for cattle, becomes deteriorated. The streams about Bagshot and Coltham are, also, considered as somewhat injurious to the vegetation, from their being strongly impregnated with iron.*

The meadow-lands near Egham, including the famous Runnymede, are said to be susceptible of much improvement from the application of the water of the Thames, so as to convert them into water-meadows. When Mr. Stevenson wrote, (in 1813,) these lands were watered variously and irregularly. He observes that—"the advantages which Surrey derives from the Thames might be greatly increased and extended, provided the valuable meadows on its banks were regularly and intentionally watered by it. This, however, cannot be effected while they continue in commonality; and though there can be no doubt that the overflowing of the Thames, even as it takes place at present, at various and uncertain seasons, and for an uncertain period of time, is of considerable utility to the adjoining meadow-land, yet this utility is not nearly so great, nor is it so unmixed with partial or accidental mischief as it would be, provided the watering of the meadows were at the command of the Farmers."[†]

Though the quantity of land in Surrey subjected to irrigation is comparatively inconsiderable, yet this mode of agricultural improvement has been practised in the county ever since the latter part of the seventeenth century. Aubrey informs us that—"Sir Richard Weston conveyed the water from Stoke river, juxta Guildford, to his manour of Sutton, whereby he floated six score acres of ground which

* Stevenson's *AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*, pp. 61, 390, and 617. "About Coltham and Bagshot the meadow hay has a very fine owner, and in all appearance is very excellent hay; but it has been proved by the experience of almost every regiment of cavalry that has been quartered at Guildford and Walton, from the appearance of the hay, has been refused to purchase it, that it possesses very little merit; and that in fact it is much inferior to the hay that is grown on the meadows near Coltham, though the latter does not look nearly so good. This curious fact is attributed, and probably with justice, to the different nature of the waters at Bagshot and Coltham; near the former place the water is evidently very strongly impregnated with iron; this must injure the hay; whereas, about Coltham, the water from the Mole is at evidently calcareous; and this probably is beneficial to the hay."—*Id.* p. 390.

† *Id.* pp. 54, 60. "Previous to the inclosure of the parishes of Walton and Weybridge in 1700 (1704-5), Gen. H., the meadows bordering the Thames at the neighbourhood of Runnymede amounted to nearly seven hundred acres. Some very useful directions for the formation and improvement of meadows will be found in the third volume of MASON'S *AGRICULTURE OF SURREY*.

was before most of it dry.”¹⁴ Elsewhere he says—“The Lord of this manour [Send] hath a large number of acres of heathy, barren, fearney ground, which lies above the river Wye [Wey] seven or eight feet: whereas the land on the other side of the river, which is overflowed by it, is as rich meadow as any in the country.”¹⁵ The quantity of hay produced from the meadows in Surrey, is estimated at from two tons and a half, an acre, at most, on the richest land, to one ton per acre on the less-fertile upland meads; supposing the season to be favourable.

PASTURES.—The pasture-lands in this county are relatively inconsiderable; the principal tracts, as we have seen, being devoted to aration; and with regard to dairy grounds, there are not, at present, any deserving of the name. Yet, from the information of Aubrey, it appears that London was partly supplied with butter from the dairies of Surrey, at the time he wrote, that is about 1673.

In reference to Worplesdon that writer says—“The Cheese of this parish, as well as some other parts of this county, is very bad and poor. They rob their cheese, *by taking out their butter for London*; and they are miserably ignorant as to dairy, except for butter. A Gentlewoman of Cheshire married into these parts, near Albury; and misliking the cheese here, sent for a Dairy-maid out of her own country; but she could not, with all her Cheshire skill, make any good cheese here. But Joseph Shakespeare’s wife (Mr. Blanchard’s housekeeper, and an excellent housewife, whom he brought with him from North Wiltshire,) makes as good cheese here as ever she did in her own country, viz. that sort of cheese which is called in London Marlborough cheese, about one inch thick; and tells me, it is only want of art.”¹⁶ The greatest extent of pasture land, according to Mr. Stevenson, “lying altogether,” is to be found on the Duke of Norfolk’s estate, in the parishes of Newdigate and Charlwood, in the weald of Surrey.

Since the commencement of the present century the culture of Turnips in Surrey has been greatly extended; and much attention is paid to the tillage and management requisite to ensure good crops. The general time for sowing is July; but where large flocks of sheep are kept, and when grown for continuous feed, they are sown, also, in the months of June and August. The turnips raised within eight or ten miles of London, or in the parishes in the vicinity of the Thames, where water-carriage is attainable, are commonly sent to Covent Garden and other markets of the metropolis. When grown

¹⁴ Aubrey’s NATURAL HISTORY OF SURREY; [1673;] vol. iii. p. 229.

¹⁵ Id. p. 231.

¹⁶ Id. p. 326-7.

at a greater distance, they are either sold to the cow-keepers, or reserved for home feed;—and it may be here noticed, that some ingenious machines for slicing turnips for cattle have been invented, and brought into use of late years. Of late, also, a much greater breadth of acres has been planted with the Swedish turnip, than in former times. The Siberian turnip has been, likewise, introduced; but is not grown in any large quantity. It is the white round turnip that is generally cultivated; and, in favourable years, the produce is very abundant.

Carrots are grown to a great extent in this county; particularly on the sandy loams in the north-western district, and in the sandy tracts near Godalming. The general cultivation of this valuable root was first introduced into Kent, by the Flemings, who settled at Sandwich in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it was thence carried into the adjoining counties. In field-husbandry, the long orange kind is the most grown; and about four pounds of seed are usually appropriated to each acre of ground: the times for sowing are during the months of March and April. The average produce per acre is estimated at about six hundred bushels of forty pounds weight each. They are generally purchased for the London markets by dealers called Carrot-merchants, who buy them on the ground where they grow.

In many of the parishes adjacent to the metropolis Potatoes are cultivated in great quantities for the London markets, both in the field, and by the market-gardeners. The produce varies according to the kinds which are raised. About six hundred bushels, at sixty pounds each, is regarded as a good crop of the kidney potatoe; whilst the ox-noble, cluster, and champions, are thought to produce about one-fourth more. Great quantities have, of late years, been grown in the sandy loams around Godalming.

Rape or Cole is a plant nearly allied to the turnip; but while the latter is cultivated, in general, on account of its tuberous roots, the rape is grown for the sake of its stalks, as food for sheep and cattle; or it is suffered to stand for seed, from which is obtained a valuable kind of oil. This vegetable is said to have been brought to England by the Dutch and Flemings who settled in Lincolnshire, for the purpose of draining the Fens. It is still raised in large quantities in that and other counties, for the sake of the oil; but in Surrey its growth is confined to the feeding of sheep, with the view of improving the ground by folding it off, or by ploughing it in green. Fields of rape prove very attractive to game; and partridges, pheasants, and hares, are found to resort to them often in great numbers. It is seldom sown here for autumn feed, but principally for the spring,

when it serves as a preparative for barley, having been fed off by ewes and lambs.

Hops.—The district around Farnham, partly situated in this county and partly in Hampshire, has long been famous for the excellence or high estimation of the hops which it produces. Some writers have stated, that the hop-plant is indigenous to Britain; but however¹⁷ that may be, it does not appear that it was cultivated for general use in this country until about the middle of the sixteenth century; and even then, the produce was so inconsiderable, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, hops were imported from the Netherlands.¹⁷ In Kent, perhaps, the earliest plantations were made; and there they still occur in the greatest abundance. It appears, also, that there were hop gardens or grounds in Suffolk before they were known in Surrey; for Aubrey says, that a Mr. Bignell was the first person who planted hops about Farnham, “which Husbandry he brought out of Suffolk seventy six years since;” namely, about 1597. He adds—“ever since they have planted larger quantities; so that now about this town are no less than three hundred acres of Hop-yards.”¹⁸ Aubrey wrote about 1673, and subsequently to that period the cultivation of the hop-plant in Surrey seems to have been continually extended. “Within these last hundred years the number of acres, [appropriated to that purpose,] is nearly trebled: at the beginning of the last century, there were not more than three hundred acres in the *parish* of Farnham; now there are between eight and nine hundred acres.”¹⁹

Hops are grown in several parts of Surrey besides the vicinity of Farnham, but only to a small extent.²⁰ Mr. Marshall, (writing in 1790,) thus describes the hop country around Farnham.—“The Hop-grounds are confined, principally, to the parishes of Farnham, Wracklesham,²¹ and Bentley; but spread into those of Trayl, Holyburn, Alton, &c. In descending the Valley of Tistead, from Petersfield to Farnham, Hop-grounds are first seen a few miles above Alton. About that town there are many plantations; also about Bentley; and there are likewise many plots scattered on both sides of the valley, down to Farnham, which is situated at its lower extremity. But the Farnham

¹⁷ Gough, BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, vol. i. p. 135.

¹⁸ Aubrey's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 347.

¹⁹ Stevenson, AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, p. 327.

²⁰ Mr. Stevenson states that hops have been cultivated (chiefly by farmers, and as a subsidiary, and not as a principal crop,) in the parishes of Chobham, Bagshot, Effingham, Oxted, Tandridge, Godstone, Lingfield, Horne, Horley, &c.—AGRIC. OF SURREY, p. 328. See also Malcolm, AGRIC. OF SURREY, vol. ii. p. 536.

²¹ Wracklesham, or Wrecklesham, is not a parish, but a tithing of the parish of Farnham.

plantations lie more particularly on the north-west side of the valley, on the chalky lands."²²

From the observations of the very intelligent agriculturist just quoted, and those of other writers, it appears that the hop is cultivated with the greatest advantage on land where the subsoil is decidedly calcareous, consisting of chalk or limestone. "The prevailing top soil," says Mr. Marshall, "on both sides of the Valley of Farnham is the same; a rich strong loam, resembling the *coomb* of West Kent." "But Hops, here, as in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, are grown on soils of different qualities: in the upper parts of the Valley, the ordinary top soil is a much lighter loam than prevails about Farnham; and at the lower extremity, they are extended over the margin of the sandy wastes, on lands not worth, for any purposes of husbandry, five shillings an acre."²³

Though hops may be raised on different kinds of soils, yet plantations do not continue to be productive for any considerable number of years, except where the subsoil is calcareous. "There are Hop-plantations about Farnham, on such soil, which have existed beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant; on the other hand, such plantations as occupy a shallower or less kindly soil, have been planted and grubbed up within the memory of many of the inhabitants."²⁴ It has been found that the roots of the hop-plant will, in some situations, penetrate to great depths in search of congenial nourishment. The root has been traced in open calcareous undersoils, in the district of Maidstone, to the depth of fourteen feet;²⁵ and on very rich, deep loam, in the neighbourhood of Farnham, to the extent of twenty feet beneath the surface.²⁶

The Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*, Linn.) is a dioecious plant; the male and female organs being produced on bines from different roots. It is the female hop alone that is cultivated; the bitter and aromatic flavour which renders the plant valuable residing in the *involucra* and blossoms; and though the perfect developement of the seeds cannot take place without the access of the fecundating pollen from the male plant, the cultivators are so far from thinking its presence necessary or desirable, that they take the utmost care to extirpate it from their hop-grounds wherever it occurs.²⁷

²² RURAL ECONOMY OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES, vol. ii. p. 47-8.

²³ Id. p. 50.

²⁴ STEVENSON, SURREY, p. 330.

²⁵ Marshall, u. a. p. 179.

²⁶ Stevenson, p. 330.

²⁷ The practice of eradicating the male hop-plants, is condemned in a recent publication called the "*Golden Farmer*," by Mr. Lance, Lond. 1831. "Though the pollen, from its extreme lightness, can be wafted to a considerable distance, and some seeds in each cone may

Several varieties of the hop are cultivated in different parts of England, and even in the Farnham district; but that which is there esteemed the best, and is planted to the greatest extent, is the "White-bine Grape Hop," which was originally propagated from a single cutting, more than eighty years ago, by Peckham Williams, esq. of Badshot-place, near Farnham.²⁸ The "Red-bined Orchard Hop," and another sort of red-bine called the "Never-black," are also planted around Farnham.

The root of the hop-plant is large and perennial, but the stem is annual, new shoots proceeding from the roots every year. It is naturally a climbing or trailing plant, requiring, in the cultivated state, artificial support, from poles, &c.; and in favourable situations, the stems will grow to the length of from twenty to thirty feet, or even more. From the stem, as it rises, lateral shoots branch off, whence spring leaves and tufts of hops. When new plantations or hop-grounds are made, the season for planting is the month of March. The plants or, as they are called, *sets*, are cuttings taken off the preceding year from the stocks or stems of the hop-plants in an old plantation, as they are trimmed or dressed; and these cuttings are planted in nursery beds, where they throw out roots, and remain till the next spring, when the most promising rooted plants are taken up and transferred to the new hop-ground. It will not be necessary here to notice particularly the methods of planting or subsequent treatment of the cultivated hop, which are fully described in the works already quoted. Rods or poles are fixed in the earth, as supports for the

be so fertilized, yet it would be well to rear a number of the male plants among the others, or along the hedges of the hop-gardens, to ensure the fertilization of all the seeds. But as the Farmers observe that the flowers of the male (termed in Kent, the seedling, blind, or wild hop; and in Sussex, buck or cock hop,) wither away, they generally extirpate them, at the digging season, as unfruitful cumberers of the ground. That this is an error may be proved in various ways; but an appeal to the result of an opposite practice is the most convincing. A bushel of hops collected from plants of the fourth year, raised from seed, weighed 36 pounds, there being male plants near; a second instance, where the plants were raised from cuttings, weighed 35 pounds; while a bushel grown in a garden where the male plants were always eradicated, weighed only 22 pounds. Besides the greater quantity of hops thus obtained, the *aroma* is much greater, and the strength of the bitter is also much greater. The *lupulin*, on which the *aroma* depends, is considered by Planché to be the unappropriated pollen dust which has alighted on the scales of the females. After the period when the males have elaborated the pollen, and the *strobili* or cones of the females begun to enlarge, the males may be cut down; and the stalks employed to make cordage for hop-bags against the following harvest."—It is known that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in 1760, gave premiums for Cloth made of the hop-bine; but we learn from Manning, (*History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 166,) that "when the hops are gathered, the bines are usually given to the labourers to burn; and that experiments were made to apply them to a manufacture of coarse bagging; but it did not answer."

²⁸ Stevenson, *SURREY*, p. 342.

vines or bines, to prevent their trailing on the ground. New plantations are not expected to be productive, to any considerable extent, till the third year. Sometimes, indeed, vigorous shoots from well-rooted plants will bear small tufts of hops in the first year; in the second season, when they are furnished with poles from eight to twelve feet long, a further product may be expected; and in the third year, (the length of the poles then employed being from sixteen to twenty feet,) the plants will in general yield an excellent crop.

The kinds of wood usually chosen for hop-poles are the ash, alder, sallow, fir, and willow; the oak, chestnut, hornbeam, beech, maple, and birch, are also used by some planters. Hop-grounds require to be manured every year. The sorts of manures applied are stable-dung, lime, rape cakes, woollen rags, clippings of wool, refuse hair, &c. After the poles have been fixed in a hop-plantation, the next process is that of tying the bines to the poles, which is done by females, with rushes dried and kept for the purpose. This work usually commences about the beginning of May; and the grounds may then be said to swarm with women and girls, at this work; who, with the men employed in sharpening poles, poling, and hoeing the intervals, form a busy, interesting scene.²⁹ Superfluous branches of the hop-bines and runners are pruned or cut off, in the spring, harvested as hay, and put up in stacks for the winter-fodder of cows; and with this provender, which they readily feed on, it is said they thrive, and give very good milk.³⁰

The beginning of September is the usual season for gathering hops; and when circumstances are favourable, the principal part of the picking is finished, in the Farnham district, in the course of ten or twelve days. The work-people employed here are much more numerous in proportion to the work to be done, than in the Maidstone quarter. This is because the picking is more carefully performed, and the time allowed for it is shorter, the Farnham planters being anxious to have the hops gathered before they are fully ripe; the delicacy of the colour and flavour of "Farnham hops," as compared with those of Kent, appearing to depend, more or less, on their being plucked in an immature state.³¹ Where they are particular as to the equal quality of the hops, they are separated into three sorts, viz. 1. the green, which are not fully ripened; 2. the light yellow-brown, which are the most perfect; and 3. the very dark-coloured, which are ripened beyond their prime.

Hop-picking in Surrey, as elsewhere, is a season of rude mirth and

²⁹ Marshall, *SOUTHERN COUNTIES*, vol. ii. p. 38.

³⁰ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 166.

³¹ Tusser, with his usual good sense and customary quaintness of phraseology, has (in

jollity; the frolics of which have been repeatedly described: according to Mr. Marshall, in this county they exceed even those of Kent.

After hops have been gathered, it is requisite for their preservation, that they should be artificially dried. The operation of drying is performed by exposing the hops to a proper degree of heat, in kilns or drying-houses constructed for the purpose. They are afterwards packed in envelopes, called bags and pockets: the coarser or less costly hops being put up in bags; whilst those of a prime, finer quality, are packed in pockets.³²

his "500 Pointes of Good Husbandrie," Chap. xi. Sept. fol. 17 :—edit. 4to. 1574,) given the following directions in regard to hop-picking,—

"If hops do looke brownish, then are ye to slowe,
if longer ye suffer those hops for to grow.
Now sooner ye gather more profite is found,
if weather be faire, and deaw of y^e ground.

Not break of, but cut of, from hop the hop string,
leave growing a little, againe for to spring.
Who's hil about pared, and therewith new clad,
shall nurrish more sets, against March to be had.

Hop hillock discharged of every let,
see then without breaking etche pole ye out get,
which being untangled above in the tops:
go carry to such as are plucking of hops.

Take soutage or hayer (that covers the kel)
set like to a manger, and fastoned well.
With pole upon crotchis, as high as thy brest:
for saving of riddance is husbandry best.

Hops had, the hop poles that are likely prezerve,
from rotting and breaking, againe for to serve.
And plant ye with Alders or Willows some plot,
where yerely as needeth, mo poles may be got.

Some skilfully dryeth their hops on a kell,
and some on a soller, oft turning them well.
Kell-dride will abide foule wheather or faire,
where drying and lying in loft do dispaire.

Some close them up drye in a hogshed or fatt,
yet canvas or soutage is better then that.
By drying and lying they quicklye be spilt, [spoilt?]
thus much have I shewed; do now as thou wilt."

³² The bags in which hops are packed at Farnham are made of a coarse linen cloth, but in general, of a better quality and more white than is used at other places: it is known by the name of Canterbury pocketting. These bags are commonly eleven feet long, and nearly two yards and a half in circumference; they contain about two hundred weight and a half of hops. The smaller bags, called pockets, are much used by the Farnham planters, into which their prime hops are put, and which contain from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty pounds weight.—Malcolm's SURREY, vol. ii. p. 516.

There is scarcely any vegetable cultivated for the use of man which is so subject to injury during its growth as the hop-plant. Whole plantations are sometimes suddenly rendered unproductive by blasts or blights; and the fair prospect of a plenteous ingathering destroyed by causes with which we are but imperfectly acquainted. Much speculation has been hazarded on the various diseases of the hop-plant; but though the immediate causes of some of them have been ascertained, little progress has been made towards the discovery of effectual means of prevention or cure. In some cases, insects, especially *aphides*, prey on the leaves of the plant, and rob it of its nutritious juices, reducing it to a state of barrenness and decay; and at other times, parasitic vegetables, *fungi*, in the form of mould, disfigure its leaves and parts of fructification, and produce an equally injurious effect. Hence, though the profits of the hop-grower are great under favourable circumstances, the chance of disappointment is always to be apprehended.

HORTICULTURE.—The application of land to the raising of esculent vegetables for the table is much more general in the north-eastern part of Surrey than elsewhere, in consequence of the vicinity of the metropolis, where a ready sale for garden produce is obtained; and hence, ground that would in other situations be appropriated for the growth of grain, or the pasturage of cattle, is frequently occupied by market-gardeners, nursery-men, or florists.

How long this peculiar appropriation of the land situated immediately to the south of London has taken place cannot be ascertained. In the middle ages, probably, horticulture was but rarely practised, except in the neighbourhood of the monasteries;³³ and the inmates of those establishments appear to have paid much more attention to the culture of fruits than to that of any other esculents. We are told that in the reign of Henry the Eighth, salad was imported from the Netherlands; and most of the vegetables now used for the table were

³³ From an Agreement relating to tithes, made in 1403, between the Abbot of Chertsey and the Vicar of Chertsey and Egham, it appears that some attention was paid to gardening at that period, in Surrey. The Abbot granted to the Vicar, not only "the tithe of Milk, Cream, Cheese, and Butter, Eggs, and Dove-houses"; but also "a moiety of the tithes of Geese, Honey, Wax, Flax, Apples, Pears, Olex, separu' alleor', and other titheable matters, in Gardens."—Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 231: from Exchequer Chertsey Leiger, fol. 39.

In the above extracts from the Latin record, the names of the garden vegetables are left untranslated: they are also erroneously copied, and doubtless should have been given thus—olerum, ceparum, alliorum; probably denoting *cabbages*, *onions*, and *garlic*, then the chief culinary products of English gardens; although, that they were not the only vegetables raised may be inferred from the mention of "other titheable matters." It may be observed, that the occupiers of the gardens in question were the tenants of the Abbot of Chertsey.

then, probably, only known as foreign luxuries, obtained occasionally by persons of rank and fortune. Mr. Gough says—"We may date the æra of Gardening in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, though many table greens were even then fetched from Holland."³⁴ Some garden vegetables, however, were certainly cultivated in this country about the middle of the reign of Henry the Eighth, though probably to a very trifling extent. The writer just quoted says—"Sallads, carrots, turnips, and cabbages were brought to England from Holland; and Pippins, by Leonard Mascall of Plumsted, Sussex, in 1524." The introduction of artichokes into this country is referred to the same date; and among the Harleian Manuscripts is a treatise on their cultivation, written in the time of Queen Mary.³⁵

The preceding notices serve in some degree to corroborate the information given by Fuller, in his "*Worthies*," relative to the gardens of Surrey. This author, who wrote near the time of the restoration of Charles the Second, says—"Gardening was first brought into England for profit about seventy years ago; before which we fetched most of our cherries from Flanders, apples from France, and had hardly a mess of rath-ripe pease but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies; they came so far, and cost so dear. Since, Gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich, Kent, and thence into this county, where, though they have given six pounds an aker and upward, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people on work. Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground!—for though it be confessed that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed, (almost as much as the press beats the pen,) yet what the spade wants in the quantity of the ground it manureth, it recompenseth with the plenty of the fruit it yieldeth, that which is *set* multiplying a hundred fold more than that which is *sown*. 'Tis incredible how many poor people in London live thereon, so that, in some seasons, the gardens feed more people than the field."³⁶

From the period when the above observations were made, the practice of horticulture must, for a long period, have gradually increased in Surrey, from the continued operation of those causes whence it originated. The quantity of land occupied by market-gardeners,

³⁴ BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, vol. i. p. 135.

³⁵ Id. p. 133. It is said that the general cultivation of carrots originated with certain Flemings, who fled hither in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to avoid persecution; and settling at Sandwich in Kent, (where the soil was peculiarly favourable,) raised this esculent in great abundance. In this county, carrots were first cultivated for the London markets at Chertsey; where, and in the neighbouring parishes, they still continue to be grown in large quantities.

³⁶ Fuller's WORTHIES, vol. ii. p. 353: edit. 1811.

nursery-men, florists, &c. in this county, appears to have been greater towards the close of the last century than at any other time. Mr. Lysons, (who collected his information about 1795,) mentions the following parishes in the neighbourhood of the metropolis as those in which gardening was chiefly attended to as a source of trading profit, specifying the number of acres in each parish then appropriated to horticulture :—Barnes, Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Fulham, Lambeth, Mitcham, Mortlake, Newington-Butts, Putney, Rotherhithe, and Wandsworth. The whole quantity of garden ground thus occupied in those parishes amounted to about two thousand and seventy acres. Since the commencement of the present century, the extent of land thus exclusively appropriated has been somewhat lessened, owing to the rapid increase of buildings in the suburbs and vicinity of London, and the consequent unwillingness of proprietors to grant such leases as would justify the requisite expenditure of labour and capital on this branch of industrial employment. But although some diminution has taken place in the quantity of ground permanently applied to horticultural purposes since the period above mentioned, yet the cultivation of the cheaper kinds of esculent vegetables has increased with the increase of population. Hence the practice of introducing garden crops, in rotation in arable fields, has been extensively adopted in places around London, but more frequently in Essex than in Surrey.³⁷

As to the methods of cultivation practised by the market-gardeners of this county, they are so greatly varied, that it would require an independent volume to detail them fully and profitably; and such precise information cannot be expected here. It may be generally stated, however, that manures of almost every variety of stimulant are largely used, in order to enable the land to yield crops in constant succession. The alluvial soil of the southern bank of the Thames in this county is abundantly impregnated with the *debris* of organized substances, especially in some situations; and hence, even without the assistance of manure it would supply much food for plants, and under proper management manifest a degree of fertility rarely, if ever, surpassed in other parts of England. The culture of both garden and nursery grounds is principally limited to those parishes which lie within a moderate distance of the river Thames, on account of the convenience it affords of water-carriage for the manures from the London stables.

³⁷ See Lysons's *ENVIRONS OF LONDON*, vol. vi. or Suppl. (1811.) p. 446. This gentleman (Id. vol. iv. p. 756) objects to the statement of Fuller, (previously cited,) as to the rent of garden ground in the neighbourhood of London about the year 1660,

MANURES.—In consequence of the facility of communication between the northern and middle districts of Surrey and the metropolis, a great variety of manures are used in those parts of the county; but where the carriage is less convenient and more expensive, as in the wealden district, but few kinds are employed; and of these, marl and chalk appear to be the chief.

The articles used as manures are either mineral, vegetable, or animal substances; or else, combinations of different kinds. Of the former class, Marl is unquestionably one of the most useful substances that can be employed, and when made into a compost with stable-dung, is extremely beneficial to the light sands. There are several varieties of Marl in this county; but it chiefly consists of calcareous and argillaceous earths in different proportions; and accordingly as the former or the latter predominates, so it is best appropriated, either to clayey or to sandy soils.³⁸ The peculiar advantages of marl arise, in a great measure, from its readily crumbling to powder by the action of air and moisture.

Chalk and Lime (limestone) being found in great abundance in Surrey, their application to agricultural purposes has been very extensive; and they have partly superseded the employment of marl. In the weald, a preference is given to lime, as being best adapted to ameliorate the cold, stiff clays of that district; and Mr. Stevenson says, that it is so much in request there, that “on almost every large farm, is a kiln for burning chalk or limestone; and furze or brushwood is cultivated for that purpose.” Gypsum has been occasionally used as a top-dressing for clover and sainfoin, and sometimes for wheat; but its employment is not general.

In the neighbourhood of London, coal-ashes, in large quantities, are

being six pounds per acre; alleging that, considering the difference in the value of money, “one cannot help suspecting some error:”—but as it may be inferred from the historian’s account, that the prices obtained by the gardeners for the productions of the land were high in proportion, the improbability is removed; although it is not to be supposed that such high rent of land, or corresponding price of produce, could have long continued. These circumstances must have induced numbers of persons to engage in so profitable an occupation; and competition hence arising, would have the necessary effect of reducing prices and rents to their proper level.

³⁸ Pliny, in his “*Natural History*,” (b. xvii.) has noticed the use of marl in Britain; and Mr. Malcolm, with reference to its remote use in Surrey, has the following remarks. “From the number of large pits and larger ponds that are to be found in many parts of the county, particularly to the eastward of that division of it which extends from the Reigate road to the borders of Kent, it would seem as if our forefathers had been well acquainted with the properties, and the application of this very valuable manure; and it is only to be lamented that no traces are to be found among any of their successors (that I could learn) that would lead us to an idea of the manner in which it was applied, and the rotation of crops which generally succeeded that application.”—SURREY, vol. ii. p. 70.

employed as manure; in the wealden district, they use wood-ashes, or those of furze; and in the western parts of Surrey, turf or peat ashes. All these are applied as top-dressings for clover or sainfoin. Soot is also used as a top-dressing, chiefly for wheat and clover. Malt-dust, tanners' bark, and the spent-hops and other refuse of the breweries, are vegetable manures more or less employed in this county; and in a few places, green crops, as tares, rape, buck-wheat, &c. are occasionally ploughed in as manures. Such crops, however, are more usually fed off on the ground; by which practice, the succeeding crops receive greater benefit. Linseed-cake, rape-cake, and nitrate of soda, are also used with more or less success, according to the nature of the soil and other circumstances.

Animal substances used as manures have, in general, more stimulating qualities than those of other kinds; and among those occasionally used by the farmers and hop-growers of Surrey, are woollen rags, furriers' clippings, fellmongers' cuttings, refuse fish, horn-shavings, and ground bones. Machines for bone-crushing have been recently introduced into this county.

Stable and yard dung, mixed, as it always is, with straw and other refuse, constitutes a manure partly vegetable and partly animal; and may be described as a fertilizing compound of universal application. For the numerous methods of employing it, however, whether as a compost or otherwise, we must refer to writers who treat exclusively of agriculture; but of this, as of all other manures, it may be stated here, that of late years, far more attention has been paid to its judicious employment and distribution, than at any prior time. Of late, also, the great utility of night-soil and liquid manures, have engaged the consideration of the most intelligent agriculturists of Surrey; and they are now more used than at any former period.

LIVE STOCK.—The live stock kept by the farmers in Surrey consists chiefly of horses, cows, sheep, and swine; but there are no particular breeds of domestic animals for which this county has acquired celebrity. Horses are almost universally used here for all the purposes of agricultural labour; and the employment of oxen as beasts of draught, though formerly practised on many farms, has been gradually discontinued. The horses usually kept are of the large black kind; which are brought from the north of England by the horse-dealers to the different fairs, particularly those of Croydon, Ewell, and Kingston. "The general practice of the farmers," says Mr. Malcolm, "is to buy at these fairs two years' old colts, to work them occasionally, and to sell them off in high condition at five or six years old."³⁹

³⁹ AGRICULTURE OF SURREY, vol. i. p. 563.

The Cows are kept almost wholly for the dairy, and have little to recommend them besides their milking properties. They are of almost every kind of breed, or cross; but that which is most prevalent near the metropolis is the short-horned, or Holderness breed. In the parishes of Lambeth, South Lambeth, Kennington, Peckham, Camberwell, Brixton,⁴⁰ Wandsworth, Newington, &c. many hundred cows are kept for the supply of milk to the crowded population of the adjacent districts. Besides this breed, the Jersey and Alderney, the Suffolk polled kine, the Galloways, the Welsh, the Devonshire, and the Sussex cows, are dispersed over the county;⁴¹ and great quantities of butter are made on the different farms for the supply of the Surrey markets.

Among the farmers in certain parts of this county, as at Esher, Cobham, Send, Ripley, &c. it was formerly a favourite pursuit, to rear calves for the London market; but this employment has much declined, except in the more retired districts about Chobham and Bagshot, and in some parts of the weald. It furnished occupation for a class of chapmen, called Calf-merchants, whose business it was to attend the different fairs, and buy calves for the Surrey farms.⁴² The larger cattle fattened for the butcher are, principally, fed by the great distillers in the vicinity of the Thames, as at Vauxhall, &c.; but many oxen are now fattened by the gentlemen and farmers of Surrey, in stalls erected for the purpose.

Great numbers of Sheep are kept in different parts of this county; though, perhaps, not so extensively as before the great destruction of these animals by the rot, about the years 1827 and 1828, when many parishes were deprived of them altogether. They abound on the chalk-hills, on the sandy loams situated between those hills and the weald district,—on those that occupy the western and south-western quarters of the county, between Godalming and Farnham,—on the heaths between Farnham and Bagshot,—on the mixed loams that unite the sandy ridge which runs from Godstone to Dorking with the clay of the Vale,—and on the sandy loams intermixed with clay, which lie to the north of the chalk-hills. But in the immediate vicinity of

⁴⁰ It should have been added to note 5, page 214, that a manufactory of drain-tiles, &c. under the Marquis of Tweeddale's patent, has been very recently established at Brixton-hill, in this county.

⁴¹ Mr. Marshall speaks of the "Chalk Hills of Surrey," as "being a boundary between the long and the short-horned breeds of cattle."—See *RURAL ECONOMY OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES*, vol. ii. p. 412.

⁴² The fair held at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, was especially resorted to by the above dealers, "as the calves bought there are considered as fattening more kindly, and producing more marketable veal than the calves from other places."—Stevenson's *SURREY*, p. 521.

London, and in the weald district, sheep are very seldom kept; for, in the former tract, the land, in general, is much too valuable to be converted into sheep pastures; and in the latter, it is quite unfit for such a purpose, in consequence of its low and damp situation."

There are several breeds of sheep dispersed through the county; but the most prevalent, by far, are the South Downs, of which Lord Lovelace has a very fine flock at Ockham. There is, also, the Merino cross with the South Downs; and the Ryland-Merino South Downs, which, in respect to wool and weight jointly, is probably the superior of the three. Of the other kinds kept in Surrey, the large Wiltshire, the Dorsetshire, the Somerset or Mendip, the Berkshire, and the Romney sheep, are the breeds most favoured. The folding of sheep is very much practised in this county, and found to be one of the best and most efficient modes of dressing land. They are chiefly fed on artificial grasses; especially when fattened for the butchers.

There seems to be nothing peculiarly deserving of notice in the economy or mode of management of flocks of sheep among the farmers of Surrey. Some recruit their flocks from the progeny of their own ewes; but most of the farmers purchase lambs, when from six to nine months old. The rearing of house-lambs for the London markets has, of late years, much declined in this county; although many still continue to be bred for the metropolitan demand about Esher, Ewell, Walton, and a few other places.

Among the *Memorabilia* in respect to Sheep in this county, may be noticed the sale by auction, at Kew Gardens, of the Merino flock belonging to his then Majesty, George the Third, on the 25th of July, 1810. The produce of the sale, for thirty-three rams, and seventy ewes, was 4,646*l.* 5*s.* Ten of the rams were disposed of for the extraordinary sum of 1,035*l.* 6*s.*; one of them alone, denominated in the catalogue, "a Full-mouthed Negrete Ram," was sold for 181*l.* 13*s.* Of the ewes, the ten which produced the highest prices were sold for 619*l.* 10*s.*"

It appears, from the notices of live stock upon estates in the Domesday Book, that considerable numbers of Swine were kept in this county in the eleventh century. The numbers, perhaps, exceeded

"Stevenson's SURREY, p. 526.—A flock of from three to four hundred sheep is generally under the superintendence of one shepherd: sometimes, though rarely, the number in a flock amounts to five hundred. The shepherd's dog employed to guard the sheep-flocks on the hills of Surrey, is reputed to be remarkably sagacious and attentive.

"On the 2nd and 3rd of May in the same year, the Merino flock of Lord Somerville was also sold by auction, at Cobham. This flock, which consisted of twenty rams, and two hundred and seventy-two ewes and lambs, produced the sum of 10,184*l.* 6*s.* One of the rams sold for 145 guineas; and a ewe, for 65 guineas.

those in most other districts of the same extent, in consequence of the multitude of oak and beech trees found here, the seeds of which, (namely, acorns and beech-mast,) served for the feeding and fattening, or, as it was termed, the *pannage* of hogs. Mention, also, is made of swine kept on *herbage*, or lean swine, which appear to have been numerous.

Swine are still kept by most of the Surrey farmers, in greater or smaller numbers, according to the extent of their land and other local circumstances. Hogs of the Berkshire and China breeds are stated to be most in request. Great numbers of these animals were formerly fattened on the refuse of the distilleries at Wandsworth, Battersea, and Vauxhall; and likewise at the starch manufactories. But the distillers, in general, have latterly found it more profitable to fatten oxen instead of hogs.—“Rudgwick, on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, is remarkable for a breed of Swine that fatten to an enormous size. Some that have been killed there have weighed 116 stone; and 80 or 90 stone is no uncommon weight.”⁴⁵

The downs or chalk-hills of Surrey have long been noted for a peculiar breed, or variety, of Fowls; which is distinguished from the common barn-door kind by having five claws on each foot, the hinder claw being double. They are of a large size, and mostly white; and are called ‘Dorking Fowls.’ They are said to degenerate in other counties; but, at the present time, they are not uncommon in gentlemen’s poultry-yards in different parts of the kingdom. Geese are kept by the farmers on their own premises; and also by the cottagers on small patches of waste ground, or on the outskirts of commons. The number reared annually is estimated at between eight and nine thousand. They are not kept on account of the value of their feathers, as in Lincolnshire, but are fatted for sale at the markets in various parts of the county.

BEES.—Bees are kept by the farmers’ wives in different parts of Surrey; but especially by the cottagers who dwell on the borders of the commons, and heaths, where the purple-blossomed heath and other odoriferous plants abound. The finest honey is said to be produced in the neighbourhood of Wandsworth-hill, where there are large plantations of lavender; and this herb communicates to the honey a peculiar aromatic flavour, and slightly-acrid taste, probably owing to its containing a small quantity of the essential oil of lavender. This honey, as it runs from the comb without any pressure, is fragrant,

⁴⁵ Stevenson’s SURREY, p. 538. At the Wheatsheaf Inn, Dorking, is the stuffed skin of a hog which was bred in that town, and killed in 1777: it weighed 104 stone, at 8lbs. per stone.

with something of a yellow tinge; and seems to answer the character of the finest Narbonne honey. That which is collected about Mitcham and Mortlake is neither so pure and fine, nor so fragrant, probably in consequence of its being obtained from a diversity of odoriferous flowers which bloom in those districts. On those heaths and downs where wild thyme and wild marjoram grow in abundance, the flavour of the honey is peculiarly grateful: and the stocks of bees kept in the vicinities of Banstead, Epsom, and Leatherhead downs, furnish honey which has more or less of this exquisite sweetness.⁴⁶ In general, only one, or, at most two gatherings of honey, are made annually; but occasionally, three gatherings are made; namely, in May, in July, and in October: that taken in the autumnal season is commonly of the least value.

Within the last thirty years, numerous ingenious Machines and other contrivances to abbreviate labour and augment the productions of agriculture, have been invented, and introduced into practice among the farmers and husbandmen of this and other counties.⁴⁷ Several of these have been, already, incidentally mentioned; and of the many others which have been brought into use, although not generally employed, may be noticed, the improved Coulter Drilling machines; the Frame drills; the Harrowing machines; the Portable machines for thrashing, dressing, and winnowing corn; the Chaff-cutting engines; the Bean, Pea, Malt, Rape, and Linseed-cake Crushers; the Iron Field-rollers; the Manure Drill machines; the Carts for distributing liquid manure; the Horse Hay-making machines and Rakes; and the Mangel-wurzel and Carrot cutters:—but to notice these more in detail, would occupy a greater space than the nature and limits of this work will permit. We must, however, appropriate a few lines to the *Plough*, which has ever been considered as the most

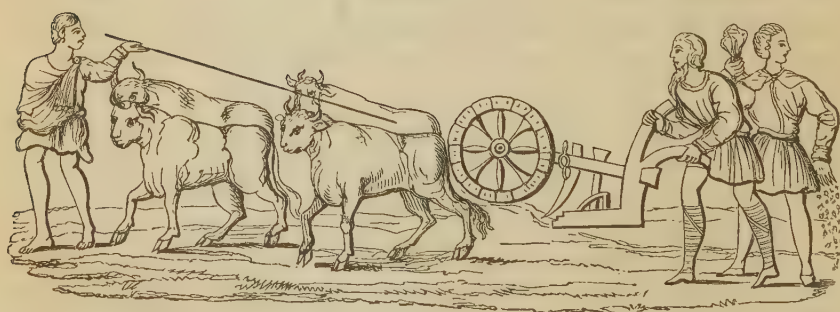
⁴⁶ That the Hyblæan honey of the ancients was “the essence of the flowers of the above plants, namely thyme and marjoram,” is a conjecture hazarded by Mr. Malcolm, in the first volume of his useful work.—Virgil, indeed, expressly mentions thyme as yielding fragrant honey (“Redolentque thymæ fragrantia mella,” *Georgic. Lib. iv. ver. 169*): he mentions, also, other plants and trees from which the bee procures its luscious food; among which is the hoary willow and the unctuous lime,—trees common in many parts of Surrey.

⁴⁷ It has been noticed as a curious fact, by Dr. Royle, (in his recent “*Essay on the Productive Resources of India*,” [1840] page 32,) that “many of those to whom Improvements in Agriculture are traced were not professional farmers, but men engaged in other pursuits, who, with cultivated minds turned their attention also to this subject.”—And in his retrospect of persons who have thus brought both education and intelligence to bear on this important subject, he mentions with deserved commendation the names of Weston (Sir Richard), and Evelyn (Sir John), whom we have already quoted in this brief view of the husbandry of Surrey. Great credit is unquestionably due to those gentlemen; and the utility of their pursuits, in regard to this county, will be adverted to hereafter, when describing their respective seats, viz. Sutton Place, and Wotton.

important instrument employed in husbandry; and has, in consequence, been adopted as the emblem of Agriculture.

The diversity of soil occurring in the several districts of this county has rendered it necessary to use different sorts of ploughs, according to the nature of the land under tillage. In the vicinity of the metropolis, in most parts of the weald, and, in general, on the northern clays, the common Swing plough, although an unwieldy instrument, is mostly employed. The beams, of those of the older construction, are from seven to ten feet in length, with a corresponding thickness; but those of recent manufacture are of a lighter and more portable description. In the neighbourhoods of Guildford, Ripley, Cobham, &c. where the soil is comparatively light and open, the shorter Swing plough, with a cast-iron mould-board, is much used. The improved Guildford plough, (of which a representation is given in the vignette prefixed to the present section,) the Cat's-head plough, the Wheel plough, and the Sub-soil plough have been, also, much employed in Surrey of late years. In the strong lands lying on the chalk, and especially on the southern side of the chalk-hills, the Kentish Turnwrest plough is extensively used.

It is a curious fact, that the Wheel plough, drawn by oxen, was employed in the tillage of land by our Saxon ancestors; as evinced by the annexed wood-cut, which is derived from a delineation in the British Museum.—Vide Saxon Calendar: Cotton MS. Tiberius, B. v.



HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE ORIGIN OF COUNTIES, AND OTHER TERRITORIAL SUB-DIVISIONS.—HUNDREDS AND MANORS OF SURREY, FROM THE DOMESDAY BOOK.—PARISHES OF SURREY.



what period Surrey was constituted a distinct COUNTY is uncertain; and it is equally unknown at what time, or by whom, the county was subdivided into *Hundreds*. Ingulphus, indeed, a monk of Croyland, whose authority

has obtained much credence, says that King Alfred, (usually and deservedly styled Alfred the Great,) ‘first divided England into Counties, because the natives committed outrages like the Danes, and under pretence of acting against them. He subdivided the counties into Hundreds and Tythings, ordaining that every man in the kingdom should live within some hundred and tything. He also divided the governors (præfects) of the provinces, before called lieutenants, (viscounts) into two departments, judges, now called justices, and sheriffs (viscounts) who still retain their name; and by their care and diligence, the kingdom enjoyed such perfect peace in a short time, that if a traveller left any sum of money in the fields or high roads at night, he would find it whole and untouched next morning, or even a month after.’¹ William of Malmesbury has given a similar account of the territorial and judicial arrangements of Alfred; and says—‘by these means he restored peace to the kingdom, so that he caused golden bracelets to be hung up in the crossings of the public roads, which mocked the rapacity of passengers, none daring to take them away.’² Camden seems to adopt the statement of Ingulphus, as to the institution of counties and their subdivisions by Alfred; and Mr. Sharon Turner says this sovereign is represented

¹ Ingulph. Hist. inter Script. post Bedam.

² G. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Ang. L. 1. Vide etiam J. Bromton. Chron. inter Script. col. 818.

as having changed "the ancient provincial divisions of England into counties;" and distributed "these into hundreds, which were again subdivided into tenths or tithings."³ The claims of Alfred to be regarded as the founder of these institutions has, however, been questioned by Dr. Lingard, and utterly repudiated by Sir Francis Palgrave. The former observes, that "there is reason to doubt much, if not the whole of Ingulph's statement. Alfred might improve, but he certainly could not invent a system which existed some centuries before his reign."⁴ And the latter historian asserts, that "Alfred did not make any alteration whatever in the laws and usages of his realms;" and he represents the ascription to Alfred of the division of England into shires and hundreds, trial by jury, and frank-pledge, or the mutual responsibility of the inhabitants of each tithing, as so many popular errors, wholly destitute of foundation.⁵

That Alfred divided the whole kingdom into counties is quite improbable, notwithstanding the assertions of Ingulphus and William of Malmesbury, whose testimony, indeed, is invalidated by the extravagant accounts they give of the effects of Alfred's alleged institutions. The silence of Asser, the contemporary biographer of Alfred, as to his making any new territorial divisions of the kingdom, affords a presumptive proof, also, that the distribution of the country into shires, hundreds, and tithings, did not take place under his administration. Several of the counties were known by Saxon names, corresponding with those they now bear, during the continuance of what is termed, the Saxon heptarchy,—as Kent (Cantwara), Essex (East-seaxna), Sussex (Suth-seaxna), and Surrey (Suth-regiona, or Sudergiona). The division of shires, as Lingard observes, was common to all the northern nations. The vast inequality of extent of the different counties, and the inattention to the natural boundaries between those that are adjoining, as between Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, between Surrey and Kent, and between Surrey and Sussex, indicate that many of these districts must have been formed, not in the course of any regular distribution and demarcation of the land throughout England at one time, but must have originated at different periods, and under different circumstances. Most of the English counties, apparently, were derived from territorial divisions among the early Saxon, Anglian, and other conquerors and colonists, whose chiefs founded kingdoms and principalities, the larger of which were afterwards divided into

³ HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, p. 327. The same theory, also, has been adopted by Manning, (SURREY, vol. i. p. xlv.) and many other writers.

⁴ HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Chap. vii. 12mo. edit. vol. i. p. 334.

⁵ HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, p. 189.

provinces, and the smaller sometimes united; and after this manner, it may be reasonably concluded that most, if not nearly all, the English counties had been constituted previously to the accession of Alfred to the throne.

As the kingdom was certainly not parcelled out into counties according to any comprehensive scheme of arrangement, so neither were the counties first divided and subdivided into hundreds and tithings, apparently, according to any general plan. From the information furnished by Tacitus, we learn that the ancient Germans divided the country they inhabited into *pagi*; that each *pagus* furnished a band of one hundred combatants for battle, and that each band was termed "the hundred of the *pagus*" by which it was furnished.⁶ "Whether," says Lingard, "in the establishment of hundreds the Saxons followed this or any other particular rule is uncertain." It would be useless to propose conjectures as to the origin of the territorial divisions called hundreds among the Anglo-Saxons; but that such divisions had been made partially, if not generally in the lands they held in this country before the time of Alfred is, at least, highly probable. The institution of tithings, and the regulation by which all persons were obliged to become members of these tithings respectively, and each to be, to a certain extent, responsible for the good behaviour of others, were introduced among the Saxons, according to Ingulphus, by King Alfred; but tithings, together with the system of frank-pledge, were no more invented by that prince than the distribution of the country into counties and hundreds.⁷

There must have been always an extreme irregularity as to the number of hundreds in each shire respectively, but that the number of tithings in each hundred was the same originally seems highly probable. The chronicler Bromton says, that the hundred contained ten vills, or townships; and these, apparently, corresponded with so many tithings. Whitaker maintains, that ten of these townships formed a tithing or manor, and ten manors a hundred.⁸ This opinion seems inconsistent with the statement of Bromton, unless it be supposed

⁶ GERMAN. c. vi. See Valpy's edit. of TACITUS, vol. vii. p. 3258.

⁷ See Millar, HIST. VIEW OF THE ENG. GOV., vol. i. Hallam, MIDDLE AGES, vol. ii. Sir F. Palgrave, ENG. COMMONWEALTH, vol. i. part 1.

⁸ HISTORY OF MANCHESTER, vol. ii. pp. 113—120. The tithing, hundred, and county, says Whitaker, "constituted a part of that original policy which the Saxons brought with them from Germany, and two of them appear existing in Britain, and all three in France, even some ages before the reign of Alfred. The tything and shire are both mentioned in the laws of the West-Saxons, before the close of the seventh century, and during the reign of Ina;—and the tything, the shire, and the hundred are noticed in the capitularies of the Franks, before the year 630 and the reign of Dagobert."—Id. p. 113.

that the vill [*villa*] was equivalent to a manor instead of a township. In the Domesday Book, the number of the manors in several hundreds respectively is as variable as the number of hundreds in different counties. It is possible, however, that in the time of Alfred, or earlier, the tithings and manors were equivalent; ten Saxon manors, or tithings, constituting a hundred. Thus, though every hundred would contain the same number of manors, there would be the same diversity of extent in different hundreds as there is at present. It must be admitted, however, that in process of time, and from various causes, so many of the Saxon manors had been divided, and thus multiplied, previously to the compilation of the Domesday Book, that in general the number of manors stated to be contained in a hundred is greater than the supposed original number; and on the other hand, there are some hundreds described in that record as consisting of less than ten manors, in consequence of the union of two or more Saxon manors.

Although the division and distribution of the country into hundreds and tithings had generally taken place in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and provinces previously to his own reign, it is still very possible, that Alfred may have extended or modified those local arrangements, and enforced the system of frank-pledge, throughout those parts of England over which his authority and influence extended, and especially in his hereditary dominions, namely, Wessex, Kent, and Sussex; and hence Ingulphus may have been led to ascribe to him the origin of political usages which he only revived and established where they had fallen into partial neglect, in consequence of that disorganization of society which had followed the invasions and ravages of the piratical Danes.

The topographical distribution of the kingdom into counties or shires, hundreds, and tithings, whether instituted or only revived by King Alfred, served as the foundation for a national system of judicature; by means of which, order in civil society was maintained. Over each of the counties, and their subdivisions, the respective magistrates presided. Under the Saxon kings, the shires were governed by Ealdormen; the hundreds, by Hundredors [*centenarii*]; and the tithings, by Tithingmen [*decani*]. Under the Norman kings, and in more recent times, the functions and jurisdiction of these officers have, to a certain extent, belonged to earls, sheriffs, and lord-lieutenants; to lords of hundreds; and to lords of manors, with their stewards and bailiffs.

The lowest species of jurisdiction among the Anglo-Saxons was that of Sac and Soc, words, which frequently occur in monastic and mu-

nicipal charters. They imply the right to hold pleas, and impose fines for offences, within a certain district termed a soke [*soca*]: and this authority, after the Norman Conquest, devolved on the lords of manors; but the privilege was modified by the terms of the grants under which manors were held, and likewise by immemorial usage. Some lords could take cognizance of all crimes committed within their soke or liberty; while others were restricted to jurisdiction in particular cases only. From the place where these courts were commonly held, the manorial hall, they obtained the appellation of Hall-motes.

Still higher in authority, and of more extensive jurisdiction, were the Hundred courts. These were held before the Hundredor, called by Ranulph of Chester and other writers, the Lord of the Hundred, who was assisted by a jury, or bench of assessors, consisting of "twelve good men and true"; before whom were brought for trial all causes, civil or criminal, which were too important to be tried in the court of the tithing, but not of so much magnitude as to render an appeal to the County court requisite. By the juries, or "men of the hundred," as they are styled, those inquisitions into the state of landed property were made, the results of which are recorded in the Domesday Book. This court was held once a month, or oftener, if circumstances required; seven days' previous notice being given. Henry the Third is said to have commanded that Hundred courts should be held every three weeks.

Before the Norman Conquest, ecclesiastical as well as civil causes were tried in the Hundred courts, the bishop or his archdeacon sitting with the Lord of the hundred, but William the First abolished that practice,—which, however, was sometimes revived under his successors, till the separation between the civil and ecclesiastical courts was finally established by a charter of Richard the Second, in the second year of his reign. The dismissal of the clergy from attendance at the Hundred courts, by King William, lessened their authority and importance; and in the fourteenth of Edward the Third, when the hundreds which had been severed from the counties in which they were situated (by being "let to ferm") were reunited to them, the separate jurisdiction of the Hundred courts was abolished; and the civil affairs relating to hundreds were thenceforward transacted in the county courts; as the criminal were at the Sheriff's tourn.⁹

As the tithings and hundreds had their respective presiding officers, so likewise had the shires or counties; for the government of which

⁹ Hence, Blackstone has denominated the Sheriff's *Tourn* as the Great Court *Lect* of the County, as the *County Court* is the Court *Baron*. Vide COMMENTARIES, b. iv. c. 19.

were appointed Sheriffs, anciently elected by the freeholders of the several counties, and in after-times nominated by the king.

The Sheriffs hold two courts, for the administration of justice, in the counties over which they respectively preside; namely, the County court, which takes cognizance of civil offences; and the Sheriff's tourn, for criminal causes. Pleas of debt or damage below the sum of forty shillings may be prosecuted in the County court; and likewise, many real actions; and all personal actions, to any amount, may be brought within the jurisdiction of this court, by means of a Writ of Justices directed to the sheriff. It is held from month to month, before the assembled freeholders of the county, who are the proper judges, the office of the sheriff being ministerial. Acts of Parliament were formerly published in the County court, at the end of each session; outlawries are proclaimed in it; and elections, by the freeholders, of coroners, and other county officers, take place here. Elections of knights of the shire are, also, made in this court; but since the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, the votes are taken at convenient polling places in each district. Since actions in the County courts have become transferrable to the Queen's superior courts, the business of the former, like that of the hundred courts, has declined. The place where the sessions of this court are held is termed the County Town, in some counties, as Surrey, designated for the purpose, by a royal charter; and in others, as Sussex, by an Act of Parliament.

The Sheriff's Tourn, or criminal court, corresponds as to the nature of its jurisdiction with courts-leet. It was named the Tourn because it was held *in turn*, or rotation, in one hundred of the county after another. Mr. Hallam supposes that civil and criminal causes were anciently tried in the same court. He says—"In this assembly, held monthly, or at least more than once in the year, (for there seems some ambiguity, or perhaps fluctuation as to this point,) by the Bishop and the Earl, or in his absence, the Sheriff, the oath of allegiance was administered to all freemen, breaches of the peace were inquired into, crimes were investigated, and claims were determined. I assign all these functions to the county court, upon the supposition that no other subsisted during the Saxon times, and that the separation of the Sheriff's Tourn, for criminal jurisdiction, had not yet taken place, which, however, I cannot pretend to determine."¹⁰

By the statute of Marlborough, (52 Henry III. chap. 10,) all peers, prelates, and religious persons, were discharged from attendance on

¹⁰ HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES; 4to.; vol. ii. p. 140.

the County courts; and their absence necessarily impaired the authority, and ultimately occasioned, to a great extent, the disuse of both the criminal and civil courts. The granting of courts-leet to the lords of hundreds, and lords of manors, by royal charter, with other causes, also contributed to the desertion of the Sheriff's tourn, till at length such courts were held chiefly for the purpose of choosing constables, and other petty officers."

From an early period to the reign of Charles the First, the counties of Surrey and Sussex were sometimes under the jurisdiction of the same sheriffs, during several consecutive years; and at other times, had separate sheriffs; but since 1638, (12 Charles I.) sheriffs have been appointed independently for each county.

Among the officers who have a considerable share in the government of counties are the Lord-lieutenants. The important office of Lord-lieutenant was instituted in the third year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the country was disturbed by insurrections, in several counties, of the partizans of the old religion, who were dissatisfied with the alterations that had been made in the national church establishment. The functions of this officer at first appear to have included civil and judicial, as well as military duties. In the earliest commissions, the Lord-lieutenants are styled the King's Justices, as well as lieutenants; and they were authorized to inquire concerning all treasons, &c. Their commissions were renewed annually.¹² The Lord-lieutenants are now the chief military officers of their respective counties; and are the commanders of the regiments of militia belonging to them.

In each county there is, likewise, an officer called *Custos Rotulorum*, the Keeper of the rolls or records of the sessions of the peace; in whom is vested the chief authority in civil affairs. He must be a Justice of the Quorum; and ought, says Lambarde, to be a man, for the most part, 'especially picked out, either for wisdom, countenance, or credit.'¹³ The nomination of the *Custos Rotulorum* is by the king's sign manual; and to him appertains the nomination of the Clerk of the Peace; whose office he is equally prohibited from 'selling for money.'¹⁴

¹¹ Mr. Manning has cited presentments at the Sheriff's Tourn for the Hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, held in 1704 and 1707; on which occasions, "no business appears to have been done except the choice of officers, and the collection of rents of Assize, which paid the Sheriff for his trouble."—SURREY, vol. i. Introd. p. xxix.

¹² Strype, ECCLES. MEMOR.; quoted by Coleridge, in his Notes on Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 412.

¹³ IRENARCHA. Book 4, ch. 3.

¹⁴ Blackstone, COMMENTARIES, vol. iii. p. 272.

There are in the county of Surrey fourteen Hundreds; the denominations of which, as they appear in the Domesday Book, in the County Book, and in modern Maps, are as follow:—

<i>Domesday Book.</i>	<i>County Book.</i>	<i>Maps.</i>
1. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.....	FERNHAM.....	FARNHAM. ¹⁵
2. GODELMINGE.....	GODELMINGE.....	GODALMING.
3. BLACHEATFELD, BLACHEDFELD.....	BLACKHEATH.....	BLACKHEATH.
4. WOCHINGES.....	WOKING.....	WOKING.
5. GODLEI.....	GODLEY.....	CHERTSEY.
6. AMELEBRIGE.....	EMLEY-BRIDGE ¹⁶ ..	EMLEY-BRIDGE.
7. COPEDORNE.....	COPTHORN.....	COPTHORNE.
8. FINGEHAM.....	EFFINGHAM.....	EFFINGHAM.
9. WODETON.....	WOTTON.....	DORKING.
10. CHIRCHFELDE.....	REYGATE.....	REYGATE.
11. TENRIGE.....	TANRIGE.....	TANDRIDGE.
12. WALETON.....	WALLINGTON.....	CROYDON.
13. CHINGESTUN.....	KINGSTON.....	KINGSTON.
14. BRIXISTAN.....	BRIXTON.....	BRIXTON.

Blackheath hundred was anciently called *Blac-heat-feld*, *Blac-heð-feld*, or *Blachefeld*. Mr. Manning says, “by some unaccountable confusion that hath crept into our surveys, it hath acquired also the name of *Wotton* hundred.” The following manors, or lordships, were reckoned in this hundred at the time of the Domesday survey:—

1. BREMLEI..... Bramley.
2. CELEORDE..... Chilworth.
3. ELDEBERIE..... Albury.
4. ESSIRA..... Shire, or Shere.
5. GOMESELLE..... Gomeshall, or Gumshall.
6. SCALDEFOR..... Shalford.

This hundred is now arranged into two portions.

The first division contains the parishes of (1) *Alford*, anciently included in the manor of *Scaldefor*; (2) *Bramley*; (3) *Dunsfold*, anciently comprehended in *Bramley*; (4) *Hascomb*, anciently part of *Bramley*; (5) *St. Martha*, or *Martyr’s-hill*, called also *Chilworth*, but erroneously,¹⁷ including the manor of *Titing* (*Tetinges*, anciently reckoned in the hundred of *Woking*); (6) *Shalford*; (7) *Wonersh*, anciently part of *Bramley*.

The second division includes the parishes of (1) *Albury*; (2) *Cran-*

¹⁵ *Farnham* Hundred is not mentioned in the Domesday Book; but the *Land* of the Bishop of Winchester, as therein designated, corresponds with the present hundred of *Farnham*.

¹⁵ *Elmbridge*.—So called in the *Population Returns*.

¹⁷ In the return made under the Population Act, in 1831, “*St. Martha*, or *Chilworth*, is stated to be altogether extra-parochial, and extra-judicial.”—See *ABSTRACT*, vol. ii. p. 630, note a.

ley, anciently included in Essira; (3) Ewhurst, included in the ancient manor of Gomeselle, and now including a portion of that manor; (4) Shere, or Shire, comprehending the greater portion of Gomeselle.

Brixton hundred is supposed to have obtained its more ancient appellation of Brixistan from Brixī, an Anglo-Saxon landowner, who erected a stone pillar as one of the boundary marks of a manor in Lambeth, which belonged to the Abbey of Waltham in 1062. In the old maps of Norden, Speed, and Sellers, this is styled Allington hundred; but Senex, Bowen, and later chorographers, give it the name of Brixton. In the Domesday Book the following manors occur in this hundred:—

1. BELGHEAM.....	Balham.
2. BERMUNDESEY.....	Bermondsey.
3. BERNE.....	Barnes.
4. CAMBREWELLE.....	Camberwell.
5. CHENINTUNE.....	Kennington.
6. CLOPEHAM.....	Clapham.
7. ESTREHAM.....	Streatham.
8. HACHEHAM.....	Hatcham.
9. LANCHEL.....	Lambeth.
10. MERETON.....	Merton.
11. MORTELAGE.....	Mortlake.
12. PATRICESY.....	Battersea.
13. PECHEHAM.....	Peckham.
14. SUDWERCHE.....	Southwark.
15. TOTINGES.....	Tooting.
16. WALEORDE.....	Walworth.
17. WENDELESORDE.....	Wandsworth.

The hundred of Brixton now consists of two divisions,—the Eastern, and the Western; the former contains the following parishes: (1) Battersea, chiefly in the Western division, but the hamlet of Penge, belonging to that parish, is in the Eastern division; (2) Bermondsey; (3) Camberwell, including the district church of St. George, the hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham, and a part of Norwood; (4) Christchurch, most of which, however, is within the borough of Southwark; (5) Clapham; (6) Deptford, part of the parish of St. Paul, consisting of the manor of Hatcham; the principal part of this parish, including the town of Deptford, is in the county of Kent; (7) Lambeth, comprehending the districts attached to the new churches of St. John, Waterloo-road,—St. Mark, Kennington,—St. Matthew, Brixton,—St. Luke, Norwood,—St. Mary,—and the Holy Trinity. Lambeth Palace and its precincts are extra-parochial. (8) Newington Butts, or St. Mary Newington, anciently included in the manor of Walworth, and now taking in the hamlet of Walworth.

(9) Rotherhithe, anciently a portion of Bermondsey, including the new district churches of the Holy Trinity, Christchurch, and All-Saints. (10) Streatham, including the manor of Balham.

The following parishes are in the Western division:—(1) Barnes; (2) Battersea, except the hamlet of Penge; (3) Merton; (4) Mortlake, including East Shene; (5) Putney, with the hamlet of Roehampton, anciently included in Mortlake; (6) Tooting-Graveney; (7) Wandsworth; (8) Wimbledon, anciently a portion of the manor of Mortlake.

The Borough of Southwark, anciently reckoned in the hundred of Brixton, is now under a separate jurisdiction: it consists of the parishes of St. Saviour, with the Clink Liberty, and the new district of St. Peter;—St. Olave, a part of which extends into the jurisdiction of the City of London;—St. Thomas;—St. John, Horsley-down;—St. George;—and part of Christchurch, which parish consists of the manor of Paris-Garden, formerly in the parish of St. Saviour.

Copthorne hundred, anciently named *Copede-dorne*, (supposed to have derived its designation from some remarkable thorn growing on the top of an eminence, the old word *Copp* signifying the head or summit of a hill,) comprised the following manors, at the time of the Norman survey:—

1. BERGE.....	Borough.
2. CODINTONE.....	Codington, or Cuddington.
3. ETWELLE.....	Ewell.
4. EVESHAM.....	Epsom.
5. FECEHAM.....	Fetcham.
6. HALLEGA.....	Headley.
7. MICHELHAM.....	Mickleham.
8. PACHESHAM.....	Leatherhead.
9. STEDE.....	Ashtead.
10. TADEORDE.....	North Tadworth.
11. TADORNE.....	South Tadworth.
12. TORNECRAFTA.....	Thorncroft.
13. WALETONE.....	Walton-on-the-Hill.

There are now two divisions of this hundred.

In the first division are these parishes: (1) Banstead, assigned to Waleton (Wallington) hundred; but it includes Borough, and North and South Tadworth in this hundred; (2) Epsom; (3) Ewell, partly in Reigate hundred, including the new district church of St. Andrew; (4) Walton-on-the-Hill.

In the second division are, (1) Ashtead; (2) Chessington; (3) Cuddington; (4) Fetcham; (5) Headley; (6) Leatherhead; (7) Mickleham; (8) Newdigate, partly in Reigate hundred.

Effingham, or, as it is styled in the Domesday Book, *Fingeham*, is mentioned in that record as a distinct hundred; but it seems, at one

period, to have been considered as forming an entire hundred in conjunction with Copthorne, and is so distinguished in modern maps; and hence, perhaps, it has sometimes been called the half-hundred of Effingham. It anciently contained the following manors:—

1. BOCHEHAM..... Great Bookham.
2. BOCHEHAM..... Little Bookham.
3. DRITEHAM.....
4. EPINGEHAM..... Effingham.
5. PECHINGEORDE.....

This hundred is now divided into three parishes, viz.: (1) Great Bookham; (2) Little Bookham; (3) Effingham.

Elmbridge, or more properly *Emley-bridge* hundred, is called in the Domesday Book, Amele-brige; the name being, probably, derived from some bridge over the river Mole, which was anciently termed the Emlyn, or Emley. It comprised the following manors:—

1. AISSELA Esher.
2. COVENHAM..... Cobham.
3. EBSA..... Abs-court, or Apse Court.
4. MOLESHAM..... East and West Moulsey.
5. STOCHE..... Stoke d' Abernon.
6. WALETON..... Walton-upon-Thames.
7. WEBRUGE..... Weybridge.
8. WESTON..... Weston.

The hundred of Elmbridge is now divided into two portions:—

The first division contains these parishes: (1) East Moulsey, or Molesey; (2) West Moulsey, or Molesey; (3) Walton-upon-Thames, which includes the manor of Abs-court; (4) Weybridge.

In the second division are, (1) Cobham; (2) Thames Ditton, partly in the hundred of Kingston; the portion of this parish in the hundred of Elmbridge consists of the hamlets of Ember and Weston; (3) Esher, partly in Kingston hundred; (4) Stoke d' Abernon, including the hamlet of Oakshot.

Farnham hundred is co-extensive with the district described in the Domesday Book as “The Land of the Bishop of Winchester,” constituting the extensive manor of *Ferneham* [Farnham], a part of which is in the adjoining county of Southampton.

This hundred now contains the following parishes: (1) Elstead; (2) Farnham, comprising the several hamlets and tithings of Badshot with Runfold, Runwick, Culverlands and Tilford, Wrecklesham and Bourn, and Farnham town; (3) Frensham, containing the tithings of Frensham, and Chart and Pitfold; (4) Seale, or Sele, with the hamlet of Tongham. The extra-parochial district, or ville, of Waverley is also in this hundred.

Godalming hundred, styled in the Domesday Book, "*Godelminge*," contained the following manors:—

1. CONTONE.....	Compton.
2. FERNCOME.....	Fernecomb.
3. GODELMINGE.....	Godalming.
4. HAMELEDONE.....	Hambledon.
5. HORMERA.....	Hertmere.
6. LITELTONE.....	Littleton.
7. LOSELÉ.....	Loseley.
8. PIPERHERGE.....	Peperharrow.
9. REDESSHOLAM.....	Roddeshall.
10. TIWESLÉ.....	Tewesley.
11. WITLEI.....	Witley.

Parishes in the first division: (1) Compton; (2) Godalming;¹⁸ (3) Hambledon; (4) Peperharow; (5) Puttenham. The tithing of Artington,¹⁹ in the parish of St. Nicholas, Guildford, is also in the first division of this hundred.

Parishes in the second division: (1) Chidingfold; (2) Haslemere; (3) Thursley;²⁰ (4) Witley.

Godley hundred was anciently called *Godlei*, signifying God's ley or land, the greater part of this district having been church-land, belonging to the Abbey of Chertsey: hence it also obtained the appellation of Chertsey Hundred, by which it is still popularly designated. The following are the manors contained in this hundred mentioned in the Domesday Book:—

1. BIFLET.....	Byflete.
2. CEBEHAM.....	Chobham.
3. CERTESYG.....	Chertsey.
4. EGEHAM.....	Egham.
5. PELIFORDE.....	Pirford.
6. TORP.....	Thorpe.

The two divisions of this hundred contain the following parishes.

First division: (1) Ash, the chapelry of Frimley,—the remaining part of this parish is in the hundred of Woking; (2) Bisley, anciently included in the manor of Biflet; (3) Byflete, or Byfleet; (4) Chobham; (5) Horsell, or Horshill, formerly included in the manor of Pirford; (6) Pyrford, Pirford, or Purford.

In the second division: (1) Chertsey; (2) Egham; (3) Thorpe.

¹⁸ The ancient manors of Ferncome, Hormera, and Tiwésle, are now comprehended in Godalming; and Chidingfold was formerly a part of the same manor.

¹⁹ The tithing of Artington, or Ertingdon, which was anciently a portion of the manor of Godalming, now includes Littleton and Loseley, distinct manors at the time of the Domesday survey.

²⁰ At the time of the Domesday survey, Thursley was comprehended in the manor of Witley, and it is still connected with that parish.

Kingswood hundred, originally named *Chryseus*, comprised the following manors at the time of the Domesday survey:—

1. <i>Cantuarus</i>	<i>Kingswood</i>
2. <i>Cantuarus</i>	<i>Chryseus</i> *
3. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Chryseus</i>
4. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
5. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Long Meron</i>
6. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Thomas Meron</i>
7. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Can</i>
8. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i> *
9. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
10. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
11. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>

This hundred comprised two *tythings*—

In the first are (1) *Kingswood*—*Thomas*, including the hamlets of *North* and *North*; *North*, now a separate parish; (2) *Parish*; (3) *Kingswood*.

In the second *tything* are three parishes: (1) *Long Meron*, with the hamlets of *Yelverton*; (2) *Thomas Meron*, of which the manor of *Chryseus* alone is in this hundred, the other parts of the parish being within the manor of *Kingswood*; (3) *Kew*; (4) *Meron*.

Canutus hundred was originally called the hundred of *Chryseus*. The following manors are named in the Domesday Book as having been in this hundred:—

1. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
2. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
3. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
4. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
5. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
6. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
7. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
8. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
9. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
10. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>
11. <i>Canutus</i>	<i>Canutus</i>

Parishes in the first *tything*: (1) *Canutus*; (2) *Canutus*; (3) *Canutus*, formerly comprised in *Canutus*; (4) *Kew*; the hamlets of *Kingswood*—the greater part of the parish of *Kew* is in *Canutus* hundred; (5) *North*; (6) *Long*, formerly included in *Canutus*; (7) *Northgate*, the hamlet of *Northgate* only—the rest of the parish is in *Canutus* hundred; (8) *Kewgate*.

Parishes in the second *tything*: (1) *Canutus*; (2) *Canutus*; (3) *Canutus*; (4) *Canutus*; (5) *Canutus*.

* Now included in *Canutus* hundred.

* Comprised in *Canutus* hundred.

* Formerly comprised in *Canutus* hundred.

* The manor of *Kew* (now in *Canutus*) was formerly a separate parish, and was at one time part of the manor of *Canutus*, which extended over the district in the neighbourhood of *Canutus*.—*Canutus*, *Canutus*, vol. 1, p. 1.

Tandridge hundred, anciently named *Tenrige*, contained the following manors at the time of the Domesday survey:—

1. ACSTEDE..... Oxted.
2. BLACHINGELEI..... Blechingley.
3. BRAMSELLE..... Bramselle.
4. CELESHAM..... Caterham.
5. CHELESHAM..... Chelsham.
6. CIVENTONE..... Chevinton.
7. FERLEGA..... Farley.
8. LIMENESFELD..... Limpsfield.
9. TATELEFELLE..... Tatsfield.
10. TELLINGDONE..... Tillingdon.
11. TENRIGE..... Tandridge.
12. WACHELESTEDE..... Godstone.
13. WALLINGHAM..... Warlingham.

Parishes in the first division: (1) Blechingley, in which is a farm called Chevinton; (2) Crowhurst; (3) Godstone; (4) Horne; (5) Limpsfield; (6) Lingfield; (7) Oxted; (8) Tandridge.

Parishes in the second division: (1) Caterham; (2) Chelsham; (3) Farley; (4) Tatsfield; (5) Titsey; (6) Warlingham; (7) Woldingham.

Wallington hundred, (anciently called *Waleton*, and in modern surveys, *Croydon* hundred,) comprised the following manors at the time of the Domesday survey:—

1. AULTON..... Carshalton.
2. BEDDINGTON..... Beddington.
3. BENESTENE..... Banstead.
4. CALVEDON..... Chaldon.
5. CEIHAM..... Cheam.
6. COLESDONE..... Coulsdon.
7. CROINDENE..... Croydon.
8. EDDINGTON..... Addington.
9. MICHELHAM..... Mitcham.
10. MORDONE..... Morden.
11. ODEMERESTOR..... Woodmansterne.
12. SANDESTEDE..... Sanderstead.
13. SUDTONE..... Sutton.
14. WALETONE..... Wallington,
15. WATENDONE..... Whatendon.
16. WITFORD..... Witford.

Parishes in the first division: (1) Addington; (2) Chaldon; (3) Coulsdon; (4) Croydon; (5) Sanderstead; (6) Woodmanston.

Parishes in the second division: (1) Beddington, with the hamlet of Wallington; (2) Carshalton; (3) Cheam; (4) Mitcham; (5) Morden; (6) Sutton.

Woking hundred was anciently called *Wochinges*. The following are the manors in this hundred mentioned in the Domesday Book:—

1. BOCHEHAM.....	Ockham.
2. BORHAM.....	Burgham.
3. CLANEDUN.....	East Clandon.
4. CLANDUN.....	West Clandon.
5. GILDEFORD.....	Guildford.
6. HENLEI.....	Henley.
7. HORSELEI.....	East Horsley.
8. LODESORDE.....	Loddesworth.
9. ORSELEI.....	West Horsley.
10. SANDE.....	Send.
11. STOCHE.....	Stoke, next Guildford.
12. SUDTONE.....	Sutton.
13. TETINGES.....	Titing. ²⁵
14. WENEERGE.....	Wanborough.
15. WERPESDUNE.....	Worplesdon.
16. WISELEI.....	Wisley.
17. WOCHINGES.....	Woking.
18. WUCHA.....	Wick, in Worplesdon.

Parishes in the first division: (1) Ash, with the tithing of Normandy; this parish also includes the chapelry of Frimley, in Godley hundred; (2) Pirbright, or Purbright; (3) Stoke, next Guildford; (4) Windlesham; (5) Woking; (6) Worplesdon. Wanborough, in this division of the hundred of Woking, is an extra-parochial district.

Parishes in the second division: (1) East Clandon; (2) West Clandon; (3) East Horsley; (4) West Horsley; (5) Merrow; (6) Ockham; (7) Send, with the chapelry of Ripley; (8) Wisley.

The Borough of Guildford, which was anciently reckoned in the hundred of Woking, is now under a separate jurisdiction. It comprises the consolidated parishes of—The Holy Trinity, and St. Mary the Virgin; and St. Nicholas.

*Wotton*²⁶ hundred, anciently called Wodeton, contained, at the time of the Domesday survey, the following manors:—

1. ABINCEBORNE.....	Abinger.
2. ARSESTE.....	Eversheds.
3. BECESWORDE.....	West Betchworth.
4. DORCHINGES.....	Dorking.
5. HANSTEGA.....	Hanstegeh.
6. HOCLEI.....	Ockley.
7. LITELFIELD.....	Littlefield.
8. MILDETONE.....	Milton.
9. ODETONE.....	Wotton.
10. PADENDENE.....	Paddington.
11. SUDTONE.....	Sutton. ²⁷
12. WESCOTE.....	Westcot.

²⁵ Now included in St. Martha's, in Blackheath hundred.

²⁶ In modern Surveys this hundred is styled Dorking, but improperly.

²⁷ The ancient manor of Sutton is partly in the parish of Abinger, and partly in that of Shere, in the hundred of Blackheath.

Parishes in the first division: (1) Abinger, including Padington and part of Sutton; (2) Ockley, comprising Eversheds and Littlefield; (3) Wotton,²⁸ including Low-Hill, and Up-Hill.

Parishes in the second division: (1) Capel, anciently part of Dorking; (2) Dorking, comprehending Hanstegh, Milton, Westcot, and West Betchworth.

NOTICES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT OF SURREY.—ARCH-DEACONRY.—LIST OF ARCHDEACONS.—DEANERIES.—RURAL DEANS.—PARISHES AND BENEFICES.

The inhabitants of the southern part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Sussex are said to have been converted to Christianity by Wilfred, ex-archbishop of York, who founded an Episcopal see at Selsea, (a small island near the shore,) about the year 681; and Mr. Manning seems to refer the introduction of the Christian religion into Surrey to the same period. But if we admit that the people who dwelt on the maritime coast of this province continued to be pagans until the time just mentioned, that certainly could not have been the case with those who lived near the southern bank of the Thames. The introduction of Christianity into Kent took place before the termination of the sixth century; and in the course of a few years it extended into Essex; whence it may be conjectured, that some converts from paganism were to be found among the inhabitants of those districts of Surrey adjacent to Kent and Middlesex, in the early part of the seventh century.

But if the vicinity of Kent did not produce any conformity of religion between the Kentish men and those of Surrey, it must at least be admitted, that as in most of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms the conversion of the people generally followed that of their rulers, the introduction of Christianity into this county was, probably, consequent on the profession of that religion by the kings of Wessex, or those of Mercia, to whom the sovereignty successively appertained. The gospel was preached to the West-Saxons about 635, by Birinus, who

²⁸ Salmon says—"A part of Wotton hundred has been beyond the memory of man called the Hundred of Darking. This is a name without foundation, yet in maps of a hundred years standing it is so called, although the jurisdiction of a hundred was never here. It is possible the Earls of Arundel gave some occasion to this, there being, as I have been informed, a District called the Liberty of Darking, in which the Duke of Norfolk has the fines which are paid to the King in other places."—*ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, p. 99.

baptized their king, Cynegils, and founded the bishopric of Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. Peadar, the first Christian king of Mercia, died in 659; and his brother and successor, Wulfere, who also became a convert to Christianity, wrested the South-Saxon province from the king of Wessex; and in his reign a circumstance occurred, which proves that there must have been Christians in Surrey nearly twenty years before Wilfred commenced his labours as a missionary among the maritime people of Sussex. The circumstance in question was, the foundation of the monastery of Chertsey, by Frithwald, viceroy of Surrey, under Wulfere, king of Mercia, in or before the year 666, which is the date of the charter relative to the endowment of the convent; witnessed by King Wulfere,—by Egbert, king of Kent,—by Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester,—and others.

Although it has been said that this county was, at first, subject to the Bishop of the South-Saxons, yet the circumstances just stated seem to contravert that opinion; and there is reason to believe, that it was subject to the See of Winchester from the very erection of that see into a separate diocese;—and, with the exception of eleven parishes, which heretofore formed the deanery of Croydon, and are now in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it still belongs to Winchester.¹

The Ecclesiastical government of the county, under the Bishop of Winchester, is vested in the Archdeacon of Surrey; his jurisdiction extending over all the parishes, excepting those just referred to as peculiars of the See of Canterbury: namely, Croydon, East Horsley, Merstham, Wimbledon,² Barnes, Burstow, Charlwood, Newington, and Cheam. The Archdeaconry of Surrey, which was founded either in, or before, the year 1120, is endowed with the rectory of Farnham, including the chapelries of Seale, Frensham, and Elstead, in this county; and Bentley, in Hampshire. In the King's books it is valued at 91*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* per annum; and charged with the payment of 9*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* to the king, for tenths; and twenty marks annually to the bishop.

¹ "Peculiars of the archbishops sprung from a privilege they had, to enjoy jurisdiction in such places where their seats and possessions were: and this was a privilege no way unfit or unreasonable, where their palaces were; and they oftentimes repaired to them in person, as appears by the multitude of letters dated from their several seats. In these Peculiars, (which, within the province of Canterbury amount to more than a hundred,) jurisdiction is administered by several Commissioners;—and of these Lindwood observes, that their jurisdiction is *archidiaconal*."—*Vide* Dr. Burn, *ECCLESIASTICAL LAW*, vol. iii.; 7th edit.; *Art. PECULIAR*.

² With Wimbledon are included the parochial chapelries of Mortlake and Putney, as will be more particularly specified in the progress of the work.

ARCHDEACONS OF SURREY.

- 1.—*Stephen*, archdeacon of Surrey, occurs as one of the subscribing witnesses to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Waverley, granted by Walter Giffard, bishop of Winchester, and dated in 1120.
- 2.—*Robert* was a witness to the charter of Bishop Henry de Blois to the same monastery, in 1130; and he was alive in 1171.
- 3.—*Amicius* held the office of archdeacon in the time of Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, who presided over the diocese of Winchester from 1189 to 1205; and he is mentioned in the Chronicle of Bermondsey by his official title in 1228.
- 4.—*Lucas de Rupibus* was presented to this benefice in 1230.
- 5.—*Walter Bronescomb* succeeded Lucas, but the date of his appointment is uncertain. He held the archdeaconry in 1251; when he was constituted the king's proctor at the court of Rome. In 1258 he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, of which city he was a native; and he died there in 1280.
- 6.—*Oliver Tracy*, who was appointed archdeacon by the king, (Henry the Third,) in 1259, was set aside by the pope in the same year; notwithstanding which, he exercised the functions of the office for some time; but was finally deprived by the pope.
- 7.—*Peter de Sancto Mauro*, or *S. Mario*, the next archdeacon, was nominated by the pope, and ejected by the king; yet, at length, he maintained possession of the office, and held it till his death, in 1296.
- 8.—*Thomas de Skerning* obtained a letter from the Bishop of Winchester, then at Rome, dated November 11, 1296, addressed to his commissaries in England, directing them to admit Skerning to the archdeaconry. His death took place in 1300.
- 9.—*Philip de Barthon* was collated to the archdeaconry, with the rectory of Farnham, and its appendages, on the 12th of March, 1300-1. He died in or before 1327.
- 10.—*William Inge*, the next archdeacon was cited, in 1331, to appear before the Bishop of Winchester, to shew cause why the Vicar of Farnham should not be endowed with a permanent annual stipend, from the revenues of the rectory; and not making his appearance, he was suspended, in the month of February following. The suspension was soon removed, and another citation issued; but the business seems to have terminated without the required settlement being made. This archdeacon appears to have been of a litigious disposition; for when, at Easter, 1334, the payment reserved from the proceeds of the rectory of Farnham became

due to the then bishop, Adam de Orleton, who had been raised to the See of Winchester towards the close of the year 1332, Inge refused to comply with the demand, although the stipulated sum had always been paid by his predecessors, and he had, himself, recognized the legality of the claim, by paying the money to the late bishop of Winchester, John Stratford. In consequence of this refusal, various proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts took place; and the cause was at length tried in the court of Common Pleas at Westminster, where, in Trinity term, 1345, the bishop's right was established; and on the sixth of October, next ensuing, sentence was given, that the archdeacon should liquidate the debt due to his diocesan, amounting to two hundred and twenty marks, the arrears of the pension accumulated during eleven years of litigation. This archdeacon had begun to rebuild the chancels of the church at Farnham, which not being completed before his death, he left by will three hundred marks, to carry on the work to its termination. He died, probably, in the year 1348.

- 11.—*Richard Vaughan*, chaplain to King Edward the Third, was confirmed in the office of archdeacon by letters patent, dated July the 27th, 1348.
- 12.—*John de Edington*, who had been appointed master of the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, in 1349, held the archdeaconry in 1367; but the time of his collation to this benefice is uncertain. It is probable, that he was related to William de Edington, bishop of Winchester; and that he owed both his preferments to that prelate, who died in 1366. In June, 1368, the parishioners of Farnham accused the archdeacon before the bishop of Winchester, of having embezzled the materials bought by his predecessor for repairing the church; and in November, 1369, complaint was made against him, for the third time, for not proceeding with the repairs; and he was also charged with having received from Bishop Edington the legacy of Archdeacon Inge, left for that purpose. His death took place in 1397.
- 13.—*John de Campeden* was collated to the archdeaconry on July the 17th, 1397, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester; who, likewise, bestowed on him the mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross; and is said to have entertained a high opinion of his integrity, which he manifested by appointing him one of the executors of his will.
- 14.—*John Cattrik*, or *Catterick*, so called, perhaps, from the place of his birth, in Yorkshire, was archdeacon of Surrey in 1410; and

is supposed to have resigned the benefice in 1414; when he was raised to the bishopric of St. David's. He was translated to the See of Lichfield and Coventry in 1415; and in November, 1419, made bishop of Exeter, by the pope; very shortly after which, he died at Florence.

- 15.—*John Forest* was the next archdeacon of Surrey; but the time of his promotion cannot be exactly ascertained. In 1425, he was made dean of Wells, and probably then resigned the archdeaconry. He died in 1446; and was buried at Wells.
- 16.—*John de la Bere* appears to have succeeded to the office on the promotion of archdeacon Forest. He was raised to the bishopric of St. David's in 1447.
- 17.—*John Waynflete* was collated to this dignity on January the 5th, 1447-8, by his brother, William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester. In March, 1449, he commenced a suit against his predecessor, for alleged dilapidation in divers houses belonging to the archdeaconry. He held this benefice till his death, in 1479.
- 18.—*Lionel Wydevile* succeeded Waynflete. He was a younger son of Richard, Earl Rivers, whose daughter married King Edward the Fourth. In the earlier part of his life he was master of St. Anthony's school, London; and in 1468 he became rector of the Prebendal church of West Thurrock in Essex. In 1472, he obtained the archdeaconry of Oxford; in 1478, the prebend of Thame, in the church of Lincoln; and the next year, the archdeaconry of Surrey. About the same time he was Chancellor of the University of Oxford; where he read the theological lecture founded by Edward the Fourth, when the king was present. Being raised to the See of Salisbury, in 1482, he resigned the archdeaconry. He died in 1484. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and Lord-chancellor, in the reign of Queen Mary, is said, by Bishop Godwin, to have been a natural son of Bishop Wydevile.
- 19.—*Oliver Dynham*, or *Denham*, was made archdeacon on the resignation of Wydevile; and he retained the office till his death, which occurred in 1500.³
- 20.—*Christopher Bainbridge* held the archdeaconry towards the close of the year 1500, as appears from his signature as a witness to the will of Bishop Langton. In September, 1503, he obtained

³ Bishop Godwin, Le Neve, and Browne Willis, have stated that the Archdeaconry was held, about this time, by William Smyth, the founder of Brazen-nose College, Oxford: but Churton, in his *Life of Smyth*, published in 1800, has satisfactorily shewn that those writers were all mistaken.

the prebend of Strensall, in the church of York; and in December, the same year, he was installed dean of York; at which time, it is probable, that he resigned the archdeaconry of Surrey. In November, 1504, he was appointed Master of the Rolls; and in 1505, made dean of Windsor. In November, 1507, he was raised to the See of Durham; and in September, the following year, he was translated by papal provision to the archbishopric of York. In 1510, he was sent by Henry the Eighth to Rome, on an embassy to Pope Julius the Second; who bestowed on him a Cardinal's hat. He resided in that city till his death, which took place on July the 14th, 1514. From subsequent inquiries it appeared, that he was poisoned by an Italian priest in his service, named Rinaldo de Modena, who, as there is some reason to believe, was bribed to perpetrate the murder, by Sylvester de Giglis, bishop of Worcester, the then resident envoy from King Henry, at the papal court.⁴

21.—*Christopher Urswick* is mentioned by Le Neve as the successor of Bainbridge in the archdeaconry of Surrey; but Manning has endeavoured to prove that Le Neve was mistaken.⁵ Urswick, who held several ecclesiastical preferments, died at Hackney, October 24, 1521.

22.—*Matthew Laung*, according to Manning, "was probably collated in the latter end of 1503, or the beginning of 1504, on the promotion of Bainbridge to the Deanry of York." He resigned the archdeaconry in 1516.

23.—*John Fox*, who succeeded Laung, was a near relative of Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. He resigned this archdeaconry for that of Winchester, in March, 1519-20; and died in 1530.

24.—*William Rokeby*, LL.D. who had been made Archbishop of Dublin in 1511, and Chancellor of Ireland in 1515, was collated to the archdeaconry of Surrey in 1520. He died on the 29th of November, 1521.

25.—*John Stokesley* was appointed to the archdeaconry in 1522. He held several other ecclesiastical offices, and at length became bishop of London; and dying in 1539, he was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. Stokesley was one of the agents employed in prosecuting the divorce of Henry the Eighth from Catherine of Arragon; and he is said to have been a man of great wit and learning, but of little discretion or humanity.

⁴ See Ellis, ORIGINAL LETTERS, 2nd series, vol. i. pp. 99—113.

⁵ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. Introd. p. lxxx.

- 26.—*Edward Lee* was appointed to this archdeaconry in 1530; and in the following year he was promoted to the archbishopric of York. He was the author of several polemical works: and died in 1544.
- 27.—*Thomas Baughe*, alias *Williams*, held the archdeaconry from 1531, probably, till his death, in 1557.
- 28.—*Edmund Mervin*, the next archdeacon, was ejected by Queen Elizabeth, in 1559.
- 29.—*John Watson*, the successor of Mervin, resigned the archdeaconry in 1572. He was made bishop of Winchester in 1580; and died the 23rd of January, 1583-4.
- 30.—*Valentine Dale* became archdeacon on the resignation of the preceding dignitary. He resigned the office on being promoted to the deanery of Wells, in 1574. He died in 1589.
- 31.—*William Wickham* was appointed archdeacon in 1574. He resigned in 1580; and after having held successively the sees of Lincoln and Winchester, he died in 1595.
- 32.—*James Cottington*, who was the next archdeacon, died in 1605.
- 33.—*Arthur Lake*, brother of Sir Thomas Lake, (Secretary of State in the reign of James the First,) succeeded Cottington. He was made bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1616; and died in 1626.
- 34.—*George Hakewill* was collated to this dignity on the exaltation of his predecessor to the episcopacy in 1616. He held the living of Heampton in Devonshire; and on the commencement of the civil war between Charles the First and the Parliament, he retired to that place; where he died in 1649.—During the interregnum, from 1649 to 1660, the archdeaconry was vacant.
- 35.—*John Pearson* was appointed archdeacon of Surrey in 1660, after the restoration. In February, 1672-3, he was consecrated bishop of Chester; and he died in 1686. Dr. Pearson was the author of an “Exposition of the Creed,” (1676, fol.); and other learned works.
- 36.—*Richard Oliver* was installed archdeacon of Surrey in July, 1686.
- 37.—*Thomas Sayer* succeeded Oliver in 1689; and he died in 1710.
- 38.—*Edmund Gibson* became archdeacon on the death of the preceding. In January, 1715-16, he was made bishop of Lincoln; and in 1723, translated to the See of London; he died on September the 6th, 1748. Bishop Gibson published a translation of Camden’s *Britannia*, (1695, fol.), republished with many additions, in 1722, (2 vols. fol.); and various other works; including “*Chronicon Saxonicum*,” &c. a Latin translation, together with the Saxon original, 1692, 4to.

- 39.—*Hugh Boulter* was presented to the archdeaconry on the promotion of Dr. Gibson to the bishopric of Lincoln. In 1719 he was made dean of Christchurch, and bishop of Bristol; when he resigned the archdeaconry. He died, archbishop of Armagh, and lord-primate of Ireland, in 1742. His “Letters” on the principal transactions in Ireland between the years 1724 and 1728, (Oxon. 2 vols. 8vo. 1769-70,) contain some curious information relating to that country.
- 40.—*Samuel Billingsley* was the next archdeacon; and he held the benefice till his death, in 1725.
- 41.—*Richard Furney*, A.M. was collated to this dignity in 1725; and his death took place in 1753.
- 42.—*Thomas Thackeray*, D.D. was installed archdeacon of Surrey in March, 1753. He died in October, 1760.
- 43.—*Thomas Ridding*, A.M. held the archdeaconry from 1760 till the time of his death, in March, 1766.
- 44.—*Newton Ogle*, D.D. was collated to the archdeaconry in 1766, by Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester, whose daughter he had married; but in October, 1769, he resigned it on his appointment to the deanery of Winchester. He died in 1804.
- 45.—*John Butler*, LL.D. succeeded to the office on the resignation of Dean Ogle. In 1777 he was raised to the bishopric of Oxford; and in 1788, translated to that of Hereford. He resigned the archdeaconry in 1782; and his death took place on December the 10th, 1802, at the age of eighty-five. He was the writer of several pamphlets; and also of a volume intituled “Select Sermons,” which was published in the year before his decease.
- 46.—*John Carver*, LL.B. obtained the archdeaconry of Stafford in 1769; and on the resignation of Dr. Butler, in 1782, he was collated to that of Surrey, when he relinquished the former honour. His decease occurred on the 1st of August, 1814.
- 47.—*The Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey*, who was next promoted to the Surrey archdeaconry, became 4th Lord Walsingham on the lamentable death of his elder brother, on the 27th of April, 1831;⁶ but his lordship continued to hold this office until his own decease, on the 8th of September, 1839, at the age of sixty-one.
- 48.—The present archdeacon is the *Rev. Samuel Wilberforce*, A.M.

⁶ This nobleman was burnt to death at his house in Upper Harley-street, by an accidental fire, which is supposed to have commenced in his bed-room. His lady, also, who had thrown herself from a window to escape the flames, died within a few hours after, in consequence of the injuries she received; her right arm, and both thighs, having been broken.

a son of the late William Wilberforce, esq., whose ever-memorable exertions in obtaining the Parliamentary Abolition of the African Slave Trade, have conferred an inextinguishable lustre on the family name.

DEANERIES AND PARISHES.—Archdeaconries are divided into Deaneries; and the latter into parishes. Surrey anciently comprised four deaneries, namely; Ewell, Southwark, Guildford, and Croydon; but since the alterations in the church establishment in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the number has been reduced to three; those of Ewell, Southwark, and Stoke. The present deanery of Ewell comprehends the ancient deanery of Croydon, exclusive of the parishes of East Horsley and Newington-Butts; as well as all the old deanery of Ewell, excepting the parishes of Titsey, Beddington, Sutton, and Coulsdon. Leigh and Horley, also, which belonged to the ancient deanery of Guildford, are now included in that of Ewell. Southwark deanery contains all the parishes in the old deanery, together with Titsey, Beddington, Sutton, and Coulsdon, taken from Ewell; and Newington, taken from Croydon. Stoke deanery consists of the parishes formerly in that of Guildford, excepting Leigh and Horley, now annexed to Ewell; and with the addition of East Horsley, which belonged anciently to Croydon deanery.

Although it is uncertain at what periods, or by whom, the division of the country into Deaneries and Parishes took place, it may be confidently affirmed, that the formation of the latter preceded that of the former; and that each deanery, at its original establishment, was composed of ten parishes; and hence the appellation *Decanatus*.

Much has been written on the Origin of parishes; and certain prelates have been designated as being those by whom this particular branch of ecclesiastical economy was first instituted. Camden states, that "Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 636, first began to separate parishes in England, as we read in the History of Canterbury;"⁷ and Bishop Godwin has expressed the same opinion. He says—"it is a most memorable circumstance relative to Honorius, that he first distributed all the districts of his province into Parishes, that he might be able to assign to the respective ministers the flocks of which they severally had the cure."⁸

⁷ Gough's BRITANNIA, vol. i. p. clxxxix.

⁸ DE PRÆSULIBUS ANGLIÆ COMMENTAR: a Richardson. fol. p. 40. Cant. 1743.—Selden, in his '*History of Tythes*,' has noticed it as a commonly-received opinion, that Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, about 630, first divided his province into parishes; and he gives a quotation from Joscelyn's "*History of the Archbishops of Canterbury*," in which that prelate is stated to have first separated his province into parishes, and ordained inferior ministers. But that learned antiquary has clearly shewn, that in the accounts

By other writers, the distribution of the country into parishes has been ascribed to Archbishop Theodore, a successor of Honorius;⁹ yet Bede, the great historian of the Anglo-Saxon church, does not notice this circumstance, in his account of the labours of Theodore. He informs us that this prelate, having been consecrated in 669, ‘presently made journies throughout the whole island, wherever the nations of the Angles [*Anglorum gentes*] dwelt, and he was readily received and heard by all, among whom he disseminated the proper mode of living, and of celebrating the rites of Easter canonically: and he was the first of the Archbishops to whom the whole church of the Angles consented to give their hands.’¹⁰

Notwithstanding the current opinion on this subject, we may fairly conclude with the Rev. William Dansey, (in his recently-published work, intituled ‘*Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*,’) that “the constituting of Parishes and proportioning of churches to them was certainly a slow and gradual work of many generations,—several causes and persons conspiring to it—as Selden, Wharton, Stillingfleet, Wake, and Kennett, have abundantly proved. And, against the authority of such writers, so profoundly learned in ecclesiastical antiquities, few, probably, will be found to subscribe to Mr. Whitaker’s bold and gratuitous assertion, that ‘all parishes were formed immediately on the Saxon conversion, or even established previously for ages among the Britons of the provinces.’”¹¹

At first, continues this writer, “the *Παροικία* was here, as elsewhere, the *whole* of the Episcopal district, in which the bishop and his clergy lived together at the cathedral or mother church, and performed in one spot the public offices of religion to the congregated worshippers of a whole diocese; or supplied the few widely-scattered chapels, field-churches, or oratories, in the more remote parts of the country, with spiritual instruction and consolation; by the instrumentality of itinerant priests; who themselves, here and there, erected such local houses of prayer, out of the means supplied by the liberality

given by Bede, and other ancient historians, of the establishment of *paræchia*, in the province of Canterbury, in the seventh century, must be understood the foundation of new bishoprics, and not the formation of parishes, which could not have taken place till a later period.—Selden’s *WORKS*, vol. iii. Part ii. Col. 1208-9, Chap. ix. Sect. 3.—See also Dr. Burn, *ECCLESIASTICAL LAW*, vol. iii. Art. *Parish*, A; and Blackstone’s *COMMENTARIES*, Introd. § 4.—The term *Paræchia*, *Παροικία*, originally denoted the diocese, *Διοίκησις*, of a bishop. V. Suicer, *Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus*, in *ν. Διοίκησις*.

⁹ See Rapin’s *HISTORY OF ENGLAND*, vol. i. p. 69, note 6 :—“Perhibent Antiq. Eccles. Xti Cant. Theodorum Cant. provinciam per Parochias primum distribuissse.” Spelman, ‘*Concilia*,’ &c. vol. i. p. 152.

¹⁰ *HIST. ECCLES. GENT. ANGLOR.* Lib. ix. cap. 2.

¹¹ *HORÆ DEC. RURALES*, vol. i. p. 76; 4to.; Lond. 1835.

of bishops and contributions of converts.”—“Though the earliest teachers may have congregated their auditory at crosses in the open air, it is inconceivable how Christianity could be long and extensively received among the people, in such a climate as ours, without churches; or, at least, some convenient houses, or other places in the nature of churches, appointed for the exercise of devotion.”¹² We may, therefore, conclude with Selden, that churches were erected in Britain, very soon after the first preaching of the gospel here:¹³ and these, in process of time, became the seats of the officiating ministers who were selected to give spiritual tuition and guidance to the inhabitants of the adjacent districts.

There is no valid evidence of the *general* establishment of Parishes prior to the latter part of the eighth century; but about that time, the institution of parochial cures was extensively commenced by kings and bishops in their respective manors, and also by the Thaness, or landed proprietors among the Anglo-Saxons, who were desirous of the benefit of resident priests, to perform the offices of religion for themselves and their vassals, on their own demesnes, instead of being obliged to have recourse to a distant cathedral, collegiate, or mother-church. At first, these parochial precincts were much more extensive than afterwards; varying however in size, according to circumstances; but whatever may have been their dimensions, there are no remaining records of localized parochial priests attached to any such particular incumbencies, in England, till after the middle of the eighth century.¹⁴ Presbyters, or priests attached to particular churches, are mentioned in the acts of the Council of Celcyth, (Chelsea?) held in 785; and yet more expressly, in the acts of another council, held at the same place, in 816.¹⁵

Long after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, the bishops themselves were accustomed to make visitations, annually, into the different parts of their respective dioceses, in order to instruct and admonish the people. They visited in this manner before the division of sees into parishes; and, subsequently, the annual episcopal visitations continued to be made *parochially*, as appears from the Constitutions of Archbishop Odo, in 943. At length, after parishes had become numerous, the duty of visitation proved too arduous to be properly executed by a single episcopal superior, or visitor; and Archdeacons and Deans were appointed, to assist the bishops in their visitatorial duties.¹⁶ The archdeacon, according to the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Dansey, is an ecclesiastical officer of higher antiquity, in this

¹² HORE DEC. RURALES, vol. i. p. 58, 59.

¹³ Selden, HISTORY OF TYTHES, ch. ix.

¹⁴ Dansey, HORE DEC. RURALES, vol. i. pp. 72—74.

¹⁵ Vide Wilkins, CONCIL.

¹⁶ Dansey, vol. i. pp. 79, 80.

country, than the "archpresbyter rural," or rural dean. He says—"The latter appears not till the eleventh, or at the very earliest, the tenth century:—whereas archdeacons had existence long before; though the sort of jurisdiction they exercised be problematical." The decanal office, in the British isles, is probably not of an earlier date than the eleventh century.¹⁷

Every deanery, as already noticed, appears to have originally contained ten parishes. Over each was constituted an ecclesiastical superintendant called a Rural Dean, in contradistinction from Deans of Chapters, and Deans of Peculiars. He was likewise denominated the Bishop's Dean, (*Decanus Episcopi*), as it belonged to the duty of his office to supervise the lives and manners of the clergy and people within his district, and to make reports thereon to the bishop. And in order that he might obtain the requisite information, he had the power of convening rural chapters, statedly or occasionally, composed of the beneficed clergy within his deanery, or their curates, as their proxies. In these chapters the rural deans regularly presided till the reign of Henry the Third; when Cardinal Otho, the papal legate, required that the archdeacons also should attend such chapters; thus depriving the rural deans of their precedence. In consequence of this, as we learn from John de Athon, the commentator on the Constitutions of Otho, in the reign of Edward the First, "Rural Chapters were holden by the Officials of the Archdeacon, and only occasionally by the Deans themselves." Hence the deans, finding that their authority was superseded by the new arrangement, and their influence and importance in the rural chapters diminished, soon ceased to give their attendance. The business usually transacted in these chapters was gradually transferred to the proper courts and visitations of the archdeacons; and before the middle of the sixteenth century the jurisdiction of the rural deans had dwindled away, and at length become quite obsolete.¹⁸

It is uncertain when deans rural were first appointed in the diocese of Winchester. They are noticed in the Synodal Constitutions of Bishop Henry Woodloke, about 1308; at which period the appointment appears to have been vested conjointly in the bishop and the archdeacon; though at present the latter is no party to it.¹⁹ For the

¹⁷ Dansey, *HORÆ DEC. RURALES*, vol. i. p. 107.

¹⁸ Gibson, *CODEx JURIS ECCLESIASTICI ANGLICANI*; 1713; fol. p. 973. Kennett, *PAROCHIAL ANTIQUITIES*, pp. 639 and 652.

¹⁹ It was ordained by Bishop Woodloke—"quod de cætero, tam DECANI, quam apparitores eorum, per nos, aut officialem nostrum, archidiaconum, vel officialem eorum, communiter eligantur, et amoveantur similiter communiter per eosdem."—Wilkins, *CONCIL*, vol. ii. p. 299.

right of election afterwards devolved on the inferior clergy; with whom a custom has immemorially obtained of choosing a dean rural, for each deanery, at the archdeacon's visitation. This practice, however, seems to be confined to that part of the diocese of Winchester which is in *Surrey*, or at least, it obtains not in Hampshire. In this county "the rural clergy annually elect from among their own body a rural Dean, whose business it is to preach at the two ensuing visitations of the Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary. This officer is understood of old to have had the supervision of churches, and to have exercised the other functions of a parochial visitor. But these useful branches of duty have long since left him. His office is, now-a-days, so complete a nullity, save in respect of preaching, that Bishop Sumner, soon after his succession to the see, [in 1827] thought fit to establish a new and more efficient order of officers, under the same name and title. The latter, it is expressly provided, is in no way to affect the integrity of the elder institution; which remains in the same antiquated condition as before."²⁰

The *Rural Deans* under the new arrangement, which took place in 1829, are appointed solely by the bishop; and their office is held "*durante Episcopi bene placito*." In the commissions addressed to them by Bishop Sumner it is stated, that the object of such appointment is to obtain information "respecting the condition of the church, chancels, and church yards; the preservation of the parish-registers; the state of the glebe-houses, glebe-lands, and all things thereunto belonging." A printed list of questions is transmitted to each dean, to which, after personal visitation and inquiry in the several parishes within his district, he is required to return distinct and separate answers. Such parochial visitations are to be renewed annually; and the returns to be transmitted to the Castle of Farnham, on or before the first of August, every year. The dean is further directed to pay attention to the state of charitable foundations, and of national and other schools connected with the church, and to report concerning the same; and also to give information of the vacancy of any benefice within his district as soon as it comes to his knowledge. He is besides constituted the Bishop's Commissary, for the purpose of administering oaths of supremacy, &c. to stipendiary curates; and to report concerning the exchange of glebe-lands, and other fiscal transactions.

Under these commissions, the three ancient deaneries of the county of Surrey are divided into seven *Rural Deaneries*, namely: 1. North-western division of Stoke deanery; including the parishes

²⁰ Dansey, *HORÆ DEC. RURALES*, vol. ii. App. pp. 358-9. See also Vol. i. pp. 123, 127, 128.

of Ash, Bisley, Byfleet, Chertsey, Chobham, Egham, Frimley, Horsell, Pirbright, Send—with Ripley, Thorpe, Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge, Windlesham—with Bagshot, Wisley—with Pirford, Woking, and Worplesdon:—Rural dean, Rev. Thomas Snell, LL.B. rector of Windlesham. 2. South-western division of Stoke; including the parishes of Chidingfold—with Haslemere, Compton, Elstead, Frensham, Godalming, Hambledon, Peperharow, Puttenham, Seale, and Witley—with Thursley:—Rural dean, Rev. Lawrence William Eliot, A.M. rector of Peperharow. 3. Stoke division of Guildford; including the parishes of Albury, Alfold, Clandon (West), Clandon (East), Cranley, Dunsfold, Ewhurst, Guildford (St. Mary with Holy Trinity, and St. Nicholas), Hascombe, Merrow, Shalford—with Bramley, Stoke, and Wonersh:—Rural dean, Rev. Wm. Hodgson Cole, rector of Wonersh. 4. South-eastern division of Stoke deanery; including the parishes of Abinger, Betchworth, Bookham (Great), Bookham (Little), Buckland, Dorking, Effingham, Fetcham, Headley, Horsley (West), Leatherhead, Leigh, Newdigate, Ockham, Ockley, Oakwood, Shere, Wotton, and Walton-on-the-Hill:—Rural dean, Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, rector of Wotton. 5. South-eastern division of Ewell deanery; including the parishes of Addington, Bletchingley, Caterham, Chaldon, Chipstead, Coulsdon, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Gatton, Godstone, Horne, Horley, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Nutfield, Oxtead, Reigate, Sanderstead, Tandridge, Tattsfield, Titsey, and Warlingham—with Chelsham:—Rural dean, Rev. Charles J. Hoare, A.M. vicar of Godstone. 6. North division of Ewell deanery; including the parishes of Ashted, Banstead, Beddington, Carshalton, Ditton (Long), Ditton (Thames), Epsom, Esher, Ewell, Ham, Kew—with Petersham, Kingston—with Richmond, Maldon—with Chessington, Merton, Mitcham, Morden, Moulsey (East), Moulsey (West), Stoke d'Abernon, Sutton, and Woodmanston:—Rural dean, Rev. Robert Tritton, A.M. rector of Morden. 7. Deanery of Southwark; including the parishes of Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Southwark (viz. Christchurch, St. George, St. John—Horsley-down, St. Olave, and St. Saviour), Tooting, and Wandsworth; together with their respective district churches and chapels of ease:—Rural dean, Rev. George D'Oyley, D.D. rector of Lambeth.

Parishes, in most instances, having originated from the foundation and endowment of churches by the landed proprietors, or lords of manors, on whose demesnes the churches were situated, those lords obtained, in return for their liberality, the right of presenting a pastor or incumbent to the benefice.²¹ Such pastor being subject to the

²¹ Vide Bede, HIST. ECCLES. G. A: a Smith. lib. v. cap. 8, note 6.

approval of the bishop of the diocese, and amenable to his jurisdiction for institution and induction to the same. And our churches are still, in general, presentable by the legal representatives of those by whom they were originally founded and endowed with glebe-lands and tithes from their own estates.

When a landed proprietor had two or more small manors, adjoining each other, one church might suffice for all his tenants; and on the contrary, where the manorial territory was of considerable extent, it would frequently become requisite to erect two or more churches within the same domain. Yet, whenever this was done, it was usually with a provision for securing the rights of the original or mother-church; to which all the tithes of the manor continued to be payable; and by the incumbent of which arrangements were made for the regular performance of sacred offices in the new church, thenceforth regarded as a chapel of ease to the former. "In some cases, indeed, the additional church became to all intents and purposes parochial, having the tithes of a certain part of the manorial territory irrevocably annexed to it: as at Chidingfold, when an additional church was erected in the manor of Godalming; at Cranley, in the manor of Shire, and at Ewhurst, in the manor of Gomsele; all in this county. And these observations naturally point out to us the true and proper idea of a parish; which is, therefore, such a district or extent of country, as is occupied by persons under the care, (as to religious offices,) of one and the same principal incumbent; such a circuit of ground as pays tithes, or originally, at least, did pay tithes to the same parson or rector."²²

In process of time, certain modifications have taken place in the state of parochial benefices; which may now be distributed into four classes, namely; Rectories, Vicarages, Perpetual Curacies, and Donatives. These variations have been chiefly owing to the gift of advowsons, (or the right of presentation to livings,) by lords of manors, to religious communities, or convents of monks, nuns, friars, &c.; and to the changes which afterwards arose and were consequent upon the reformation.

Such benefices as were never attached to any religious foundation, and remain in the disposal of the representatives or assignees of the original patrons, with the revenues entire, to be enjoyed by the incumbents, constitute the class of *Rectories* or *Parsonages*. When benefices, by gift or purchase, became appropriated to religious communities, they incurred the obligation of providing for the service of the cure of souls in such parishes. This duty being often negligently

²² Manning and Bray, SURREY, Introd. p. xc.

attended to, it was enacted, by statute of the 15th of Richard the Second, (chap. 6), and the 4th of Henry the Fourth, (chap. 12), that at every appropriation there should be the establishment of a secular clerk, ordained, instituted, and inducted as Vicar perpetual, with a certain endowment, at the discretion of the Ordinary. Towards the settlement of an appropriation were required the consent of the king, the bishop of the diocese, the patron, the rector of the benefice, and usually the confirmation of the pope. These being obtained, the bishop proceeded to endow the *Vicarage*, or settle what part of the revenues of the living should belong to the vicar. His portion commonly consisted of the smaller tithes and oblations; and where these did not amount to one-third of the whole, some of the greater tithes of corn, hay and wood were added, to supply the deficiency. Hence the distinction between *great* and *small* tithes; the nature of which is variable in different parishes.

On the dissolution of religious houses, the benefices which had been appropriated to them were frequently granted to laymen, under the same conditions and obligations as they were held by their former proprietors; and the grantees have since been styled *Lay-impropriators*. Such of the grantees as became possessed of benefices that had been plenarily appropriated to their former owners, obtained them under the same obligation of providing for the cure of souls, with a right to all the emoluments of the living, with the deduction of a fixed stipend to a Curate, who is not instituted, but only licensed by the bishop; and not being removable at the will of the patron, but only by a revocation of the license, his benefice is termed a *Perpetual Curacy*. In some cases, the patrons of benefices have the right to bestow them on Clerks in orders without any institution, induction, or mandate of a bishop; of which the livings of Capel, and St. Thomas, Southwark, in this county, may be noticed as examples.²³ This depends either on local statutes, or on privileges originally granted to the founders of certain churches, who erected them on that condition; and benefices thus presentable, are denominated *Donatives*.

That the distribution of tracts of country into parishes was regulated by the territorial rights of lords of manors may be inferred from the circumstance that parishes sometimes consist of districts, *detached* from the county to which they belong, and are included locally within

²³ The persons so promoted, however, must first take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. They must also subscribe to the Declaration of Uniformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England; and if it be a benefice with cure, they "ought also to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles in the presence of the Ordinary—of the diocese."—Vide Burn's ECCLESIASTICAL LAW, vol. ii. Art. *Donative*.

another county; of which many instances occur. The limits of parishes also in some cases interfere, a detached portion of one parish being enclosed within another parish at a distance from it. And as parochial boundaries have in general been settled by ancient and immemorial custom, it became necessary to adopt means for preserving the relative rights and jurisdiction of adjoining parishes; and hence the institution of annual processions to perpetuate this knowledge. These processions or perambulations being performed in Rogation week, the rogation days were anciently called *gang-days*, from the Saxon verb *gangan*, to go. Flags or banners were borne by those who perambulated the parochial boundaries; and by a constitution of Archbishop Winchelsey, it was ordained that the parishioners should furnish, at their own charge, *banners for the rogation*.²⁴

In the annexed Table which has been carefully brought down to the middle of *January*, 1841, are included the names of all the Parishes and Livings throughout Surrey, which are connected with the ESTABLISHED CHURCH; together with the names of the Incumbents, and the respective dates of their institution or appointment. The *nett* value of each Living is also subjoined, as it was returned to Parliament, on the average of the three years ending on the 31st of December, 1831;²⁵ and lastly, a complete list is added of the Patrons of every benefice as they exist at the present time, as far as the same could be ascertained.

²⁴ Lyndwode, *PROVINCIALE*, p. 252.—Although once regarded as of unquestionable utility, these processions may be said, *generally*, to have fallen into disuse. They are, however, still continued in many parishes; but the theatric splendour with which they were formerly accompanied, is altogether disregarded. Dr. Burn says—"These perambulations (although of great use to preserve the bounds of parishes) were in the times of popery accompanied with great abuses, namely, with feastings and with superstition; being performed in the nature of processions, with banners, hand-bells, lights, staying at crosses, and the like. And therefore, when processions were forbidden, the useful and innocent part of perambulations was retained, in the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth; wherein it was required, that for the retaining of the perambulation of the circuits of parishes, the people should once in the year, at the time accustomed, with the Curate and the substantial men of the parish, walk about the parishes, as they were accustomed, and at their return to the Church make their common prayers." The Curate was also directed, "at certain convenient places" to stop, and admonish the people to thankfulness; and was required "to inculcate these, or such-like sentences, Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and dolles of his neighbour."—*ECCLES. LAW*, vol. iii. Art. *Parish*.

²⁵ Vide REPORT of the Commissioners on ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES, Table, No. iv. 1835.

In respect to ECCLESIASTICAL jurisdiction, the whole of Surrey, except eleven parishes, (Peculiaris of Canterbury,) as already mentioned, is subject to the SEE OF WINCHESTER.

Bishop of Winchester—THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES SUMNER, D.D. Prelate of the Order of the Garter, and Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury.

He was confirmed on the 12th of December, 1827.

Archdeacon of Surrey—THE VENERABLE SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, A.M. Canon of Winchester, and Rector of Alverstoke in Hampshire. He was instituted on the 20th of November, 1839.

Chancellor of the Diocese—THE REVEREND WILLIAM DEALTRY, D.D. Rector of Clapham, and Canon of Winchester. Commissary for Surrey—JOHN POULTER, ESQ. B.C.L.

[Abbreviations used in "Description of Living"—R. Rector; V. Vicarage; P.C. Perpetual Curacy; D.C. District Church; D. Donative; Ch. Chapel of Ease.]

TABLE OF INCUMBENTS.

<i>Parishes and Dedications.</i>	<i>Description of Living.</i>	<i>Names of Incumbents.</i>	<i>Dates of Institutions.</i>	<i>Present Patronage.</i>	<i>Val. of Living in 1831.</i>
ABINGER, St. James.....	R.	John Massey Dawson, A.M.....	March 26, 1835.....	William John Evelyn, esq.....	£ 453
ADDINGTON, St. Mary.....	V.	John Collinson Bissett.....	January 3, 1821....	Archbishop of Canterbury.....	206
ALBURY, St. Peter and St. Paul.....	R.	John Hooper.....	November 13, 1834	Henry Drummond, esq.....	428
ALFOLD, St. Wilfrid.....	R.	Richard John Sparkes.....	July 26, 1839.....	Richard Sparkes, esq.....	205
ASH, St. Peter.....	R.	Gilbert Wall Heathcote, B.C.L.....	July 27, 1838.....	Winchester College.....	473
ASHTED, St. Giles.....	R.	William Legge.....	September 28, 1826	Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, and Mrs. Howard.....	499
BANSTEAD, All-Saints.....	V.	William Lewis Buckle, A.M.....	June 8, 1832.....	Rev. W. L. Buckle, A.M.....	310
BARNES, St. Mary.....	R.	Reginald Edward Copleston, D.D.....	January 13, 1840..	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.....	375
BATERSEA, St. Mary.....	V.	Hon. Robert John Eden, A.M.....	January 16, 1835..	Earl Spencer.....	982
_____, St. George.....	P.C.	J. G. Weddell, A.M.....	August 5, 1828.....	Vicar of Battersea.....	58
BETCHWORTH (EAST), St. Michael....	V.	George Robert Kensit.....	February 18, 1835.	Dean and Canons of Windsor.....	126
BEDDINGTON, St. Mary.....	R.	J. Bronfield Ferrers, A.M.....	January, 1783.....	Capt. Charles H. Carew.....	1212
BERMONDSEY, St. Mary Magdalen....	R.	John Edgar Gibson, A.M.....	October 12, 1827..	Mrs. Knapp.....	514
_____, St. James.....	P.C.	Henry Mackenzie, A.M.....	July 1, 1840.....	Rector of Bernondsey.....	300
BRISLEY, St. John Baptist.....	R.	John King, A.M.....	October 18, 1810..	Trustees of John Thornton, esq.....	188
BLECHINGLEY, St. Mary.....	R.	Charles Fox Chawner, A.M.....	December 28, 1840.	Heirs of the late — Warde.....	881
BOOKHAM (GREAT), St. Nicholas.....	V.	William Heberden, jun. A.M.....	August 23, 1821....	William Heberden, M.D.....	340
_____, (LITTLE).....	R.	George Pollen Boileau Pollen, A.M....	June 21, 1823.....	Rev. G. P. B. Pollen.....	156

<i>Parishes and Dedications.</i>	<i>Descript. of Liv.</i>	<i>Names of Incumbents.</i>	<i>Dates of Institutions.</i>	<i>Present Patronage.</i>	<i>Value of Living.</i>
BUCKLAND, St. Peter	R.	Thomas Hulse, B.C.L.	April 26, 1836. . .	Warden and Fellows of All-Souls Col- lege, Oxford.	337
BURSTOW, St. Bartholomew.	R.	Arthur Edward Howman	January 6, 1799. ...	The Crown.	383
BYFLEET, St. Mary the Virgin . . .	R.	Charles Vernon Holme Sumner.	March 19, 1834. ...	Lord Chancellor	187
CAMBERWELL, St. Giles	V.	John George Storie, A.M.	October 3, 1823. ...	Sir T. Smyth, bart.	1820
—, St. George.	P. C.	Samuel Smith, A.M.	February 11, 1833. .	Vicar of Camberwell.	500
—, Christchurch	P. C.	Robert Clerke Burton, A.M.	December 8, 1838. .	Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, and others, Trustees of Hyndman's Bounty.	100
—, Peckham, Proprietary Chapel.	P. C.	Edmund Lilley, A.M.	November 30, 1833	Proprietors, with assent of the Vicar.	
—, East Dulwich Chapel.	P. C.	Matthew Anderson, A.M.	March 2, 1827. . .	Trustees of Chapel.	84
—, Camden Chapel.	P. C.	Henry Melville		Proprietor	600
CAPEL, St. John Baptist	D.	Patrick Ballingall Beath.	January 19, 1814. .	Trustees of the late Duke of Norfolk	274
CARSHALTON, All-Saints	V.	W. Hardy Vernon, B.A.	July 15, 1835. . .	Charles Byne, esq.	255
CATERHAM, St. Laurence.	V.	James Legrew, A.M.	July 20, 1831.	Rev. James Legrew	550
CHALDON, St. Peter	R.	James Legrew, A.M.	March 30, 1830. ...	Rev. H. Wise.	559
CHARLWOOD, St. Nicholas	R.	Henry Wise, A.M.	November 13, 1805	St. John's College, Oxford.	307
CHEAM (WEST), St. Dunstan	R.	William Bennett, B.D.	September 6, 1813. .	Haberdashers' Company	522
CHERTSEY, All-Saints	V.	Charles Cotton, A.M.	August 4, 1837. ...	Bishop of Winchester	267
—, Addlestone, St. Paul.	P. C.	W. B. Ibotson, B.A.	December, 1838. . .	Dean of Salisbury.	148
CHIDINGFOLD, St. Mary.	R.	} James Legrew Hesse, A.M.	December 8, 1833. .	Colonel Hylton Jolliffe.	152
—, Haslemere, St. Bartholo- new	C.			Earl of Lovelace.	136
CHIPSTEAD, St. Margaret.	R.	Peter Aubertin, B.A.	April 26, 1808. . .	Earl of Onslow.	1275
CHOBHAM, St. Laurence	V.	James Jerram	April 21, 1834. ...	William Atkins, esq.	500
CLANDON (EAST)	R.	Edward John Ward, A.M.	April 23, 1832. ...	Six Trustees.	200
— (WEST).	R.	William Hodgson Cole, A.M.	August 17, 1822. . .	Rector of Clapham.	162
CLAPHAM, Holy Trinity	R.	William Dealtry, D.D.	July 26, 1813.	F. Weston, esq.	380
—, St. James.	P. C.	Charles Bradley, A.M.	November 17, 1829	J. M. Molyneux, esq.	636
—, St. Paul	P. C.	William Borrowes, A.M.	1816	Archbishop of Canterbury	1195
COBHAM, St. Andrew.	V.	William James	October 13, 1823. .	Francis Sapse, esq.	65
COMPTON, St. Nicholas.	R.	George More Molyneux	September 11, 1823	George Rush, esq.	587
COULSDON, St. John Evangelist	R.	W. Wood, B.D.	November 25, 1830	A rebishop of Canterbury	
CRAWLEY, St. Nicholas.	R.	Robert Barbor Wolfe, A.M.	April 7, 1812.		
CROWHURST, St. George	P. C.	Robert Fitzherbert Fuller, A.M.	November 23, 1819		
CROYDON, St. John Baptist.	P. C.	H. Lindsay, A.M.	November 2, 1830. .		

—, St. James.....	C.	G. Coles.....	Vicar of Croydon.....	185
CUDINGTON, St. Mary, (Ecc. destructa)	V.	Jervis Trigge Giffard, A.M.	New College, Oxford.....	474
DRITON (LONG), St. Mary.....	R.	Wilfrid Speer.....	William Attwick, esq.....	290
— (THAMES), St. Nicholas.....	P. C.			
— Cleygate, Holy Trinity.....	P. C.	T. D. Baker.....	Trustees.....	411
DORKING, St. Martin.....	V.	James Joyce, A.M.....	Duke of Norfolk.....	
— Holmwood.....	P. C.	J. Sutton Utterton, A.M.....	Bishop of Winchester.....	471
DUNSFOLD, St. Mary.....	R.	Erskine William Holland.....	The Crown.....	226
EFFINGHAM, St. Laurence.....	V.	Henry Malthus.....	Lord Chancellor.....	575
EGHAM, St. John Baptist.....	V.	Jacob Wood, A.M.....	George Gostling, esq.....	
— Christchurch, Virginia Water.	P. C.	Thomas Page, A.M.....	Miss Christina Irvine, Rev. Fountain Elwin, and Alex. Gordon, jun. esq. Trustees.....	
ELSTEAD, St. James.....	P. C.	John Hollier Stephenson.....	Rev. J. Colmer, as Lessee of the Archdeacon of Surrey.....	78
EPSOM, St. Martin.....	V.	Benjamin Bradney Bockett, A.M.....	— Speer.....	304
ESHER, St. George.....	R.	Wadham Harbin, A.M.....	Henry John Pye, esq. as Trustee on the nomination of Five Colleges at Oxford.....	448
EWELL, St. Mary.....	V.	Sir George Lewin Glyn, bart. A.M.....	Rev. Sir George Lewin Glyn, bart.....	277
— Kingswood Liberty, St. Andrew	P. C.	Richard Knight.....	Vicar of Ewell.....	
EWHURST, St. Peter and St. Paul.....	R.	Charles Augustus Stuart, A.M.....	Lord Chancellor.....	462
FARLEY (or Farleigh), St. Mary.....	R.	George Edwards Cooper Walker.....	Merton College, Oxford.....	195
FARNHAM, St. Andrew.....	V.	Henry Warren, A.M.*.....	Archdeacon of Surrey.....	430
		[* Assistant Curates—The Rev. R. Sankey, J. H. Butterworth, H. L. Julius, and H. L. Dodds.]		
— Wrecklesham, St. Peter...	P. C.	Robert Durant Buttemer, A.M.....	Bishop of Winchester.....	363
FETCHAM.....	R.	Robert Downes.....	Rev. Robert Downes.....	106
FRESHAM, St. Mary.....	P. C.	Richard Stephens.....	William Stephens, esq.....	70
FRIMLEY.....	P. C.	George Edward Hollest, LL.D.....	Rector of Ash.....	148
GATTON.....	R.	James Cecil Wynter, A.M.....	Lord Monson.....	461
GODALMING, St. Peter and St. Paul.....	V.	John Garwood Bull, A.B.....	Dean of Salisbury.....	334
GODSTONE, St. Nicholas.....	V.	C. J. Hoare, A.M.....	Ven. C. J. Hoare.....	28
GODSTONE, Felbridge, Endowed Chapel	P. C.	G. B. Percy, A.B.....	— Raikes, esq.....	
GUILDFORD, St. Mary.....	R.			
— with				
— Holy Trinity.....	R.	Henry Ayling, A.M.....	Lord Chancellor.....	171

<i>Parishes and Dedications.</i>	<i>Donations of Liv.</i>	<i>Names of Incumbents.</i>	<i>Dates of Institutions.</i>	<i>Prebendal Patronage.</i>	<i>Value of Liv.</i>
CHURCHFORD, St. Nicholas.....	R.	William Henley Pearson, A.M.....	June 18, 1832.....	Dean of Salisbury.....	437
HAMBLEDON, St. Peter.....	R.	Edward Bullock, A.M.....	October 29, 1833... ..	Earl of Radnor.....	207
HASCOMB, St. Peter.....	R.	Thomas Chalmers Storie.....	October 17, 1835... ..	— Mackenzie, esq.....	171
HEADLEY, (or Hedley).....	R.	Ferdinand Faithful, A.B.....	May 5, 1836.....	Hon. Fulke Greville Howard.....	162
HONLEY, St. Bartholomew.....	V.	Edward Rice, D.D.....	August 8, 1827.....	Governors of Christ's Hospital, London	325
HORNE (or Hourn), St. Mary.....	R.	Henry Poynder, A.M.....	December 23, 1818 ..	Thomas Poynder, esq.....	450
HORSLEY (EAST), St. Martin.....	R.	Hon. A. Philip Perceval, A.M.....	June 18, 1824.....	Archbishop of Canterbury.....	257
— (WEST), St. Mary.....	R.	Charles Henry Samuel Weston, A.M.	October 19, 1816... ..	Rev. Chas. H. S. Weston.....	317
HORSWELL (or Horshill), St. Mary.....	P.C.	Albert Mangles, A.M.....	January 16, 1840 ..	Messrs. John and Henry Roake, Wadgate, and — Collyer.....	83
Kew, St. Ann.....	V.	Richard Burgh Byam, B.D., ..	December 24, 1828 ..	King's College, Cambridge.....	401
— with Petersham, St. Peter.....	C.				
KINGSTON UPON THAMES, All-Saints.....	V.	Samuel Whitlock Gandy, A.M.....	January 23, 1817 ..	King's College, Cambridge.....	888
— with Richmond, St. Mary Mag- dalen.....	C.				
— Richmond, St. John.....	P.C.	John Dixon Hales, A.M.....	August 10, 1837... ..	Vicar of Kingston.....	119
— Ham, St. Andrew.....	P.C.	James Hough, A.M.....	1830.....	Vicar of Kingston.....	101
— Hook, St. Paul.....	P.C.	John Mc Cammon Trew.....	March 6, 1839.....	Vicar of Kingston.....	2316
LAMBETH, St. Mary.....	R.	George D'Oyley, D.D.....	October 16, 1820... ..	Archbishop of Canterbury.....	650
— Brixton, St. Matthew.....	D.C.	Edwin Prockers, B.D.....	1824.....	Rector of Lambeth.....	700
— Holland.....	Ch.	Francis G. Crossman.....	August 16, 1835, &c.	Rector of Lambeth.....	483
— Kennington, St. Mark.....	D.C.	Charlton Lane, A.M.....	March 9, 1833.....	Rector of Lambeth.....	303
— Waterloo Road, St. John Evangelist.....	D.C.	Robert Irvine, A.M.....	November? 1832... ..	Rector of Lambeth.....	170
— Norwood, St. Luke.....	D.C.	Charles Turner, A.M.....	April 7, 1836.....	Rector of Lambeth.....	
— St. Mary.....	P.C.	Robert Eden, A.M.....	May 8, 1839.....	Rector of Lambeth.....	
— Holy Trinity.....	P.C.	Charles Edmund Wyld, B.A.....	November 18, 1840 ..	Rector of Lambeth.....	
— Stockwell.....	Ch.	Henry Clissold, A.M.....	1824.....	Proprietors.....	
— South Lambeth.....	Ch.	Richard Cattermole, B.D.....	1838 ..	Proprietors.....	
— Denmark Hill, St. Matthew.....	Ch.	Thomas F. Hankinson.....	August 14, 1835, &c.	Proprietors.....	
— Kennington Lane, or Carlisle	Ch.	Thomas Tennyson Cuffe.....	1840 ..	Proprietors.....	
— Kennington Road, St. James	Ch.	Thomas Martin Ready.....	Sept. 9, 1834, &c. ..	Proprietors.....	
— Vauxhall, St. Paul.....	Ch.	T. R. Barber.....	June 8, 1833, &c. ..	Proprietors.....	

LAMBETH, Asylum.....	Ch.	Hen. Harnage Harnage. } Alternate Fran. Goode, A.M. Nov. } Morning 1, 1834. } Preachers. William Curling, B.A. Evening Preacher.	May, 1828, .. August 23, 1836 .. September 8, 1823.. October 30, 1806 .. November 23, 1819 .. November 19, 1834 .. August 19, 1812 .. May 15, 1839 .. June 18, 1827 .. April 17, 1813 .. 1829, .. May 13, 1835 .. December 27, 1832.. November 20, 1834 .. February, 1840 .. April 12, 1834.. August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 .. November 19, 1832 .. March 26, 1835.. September 17, 1821 .. July 8, 1817 .. January 19, 1827 .. October 19, 1801.. September 21, 1838 .. February 10, 1835.. July 24, 1823 ..	Committee and Governors
LEATHERHEAD, St. Mary & St. Nicholas	V.	Benjamin Chapman	May, 1828, ..	Dean and Chapter of Rochester.
LEIGH, St. Bartholomew	P. C.	Joseph Hodgson	August 23, 1836 ..	Trustees of the late R. C. Dendy, esq.
LIMPSFIELD, St. Peter	R.	Robert Mayne, A.M.	September 8, 1823.. October 30, 1806 ..	William Leveson Gower, esq.
LINGFIELD, St. Peter and St. Paul	P. C.	R. Fitzherbert Fuller, A.M.	November 23, 1819 ..	Robert Ladbroke, esq.
MALDEN, St. John	V.	George Trevelyan, A.M.	November 19, 1834 ..	Merton College, Oxford.
with Chessington.....	C.	Arthur Onslow, A.M.	August 19, 1812 ..	Earl of Onslow
MERROW, St. John Evangelist	R.	John Manby, A.M.	May 15, 1839 ..	Archbishop of Canterbury
MERTHAM, St. Catherine	R.	Essex Henry Bond, B.A.	June 18, 1827 ..	Mrs. Mary Bond
MERTON, St. Mary	P. C.	Alfred Burnester, A.M.	April 17, 1813 ..	Sir George Talbot
MICKLEHAM, St. Michael	R.	James Henry Mapleton, B.C.L.	1829, ..	William Simpson, esq.
MITCHAM, St. Peter and St. Paul	V.	Robert Tritten, A.M.	May 13, 1835 ..	Descendants of the late Richard Garth, and J. H. Tritton, alternately
MORDEN, St. Laurence	R.	Edw. Aislabie Ommaney, A.M.	December 27, 1832.. November 20, 1834 ..	Dean and Chapter of Worcester.
MORTLAKE	P. C.	Wilfrid Speer	February, 1840 ..	King's College, Cambridge
MOULSEY (or Molesey), East West	P. C.	John Pritchard Mills, B.A.	April 12, 1834.. August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rev. Herbert Binney, D.C.L. Lord Chancellor
NEWDIGATE, St. Peter	R.	John Young, D.D.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Bishop of Worcester
NEWINGTON BUTTS, St. Mary	R.	Arthur Cyril Onslow, A.M.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
Trinity	D. C.	Gilbert Chesnutt, B. A.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
Walworth, St. Peter	D. C.	George Ainslie, A.M.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
County Gaol, Horsemonger Lane	Ch.	Samuel Benson	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
NUTFIELD, St. Peter and St. Paul	R.	Edward Hughes, B.D.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
OAKWOOD (or Okewood), St. John Baptist	Ch.	Samuel Benson	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
OCKHAM, All-Saints	P. C.	John Massey Dawson, A.M.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
OCKLEY (or Okeley), St. Margaret	R.	Charles H. S. Weston, A.M.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
OXTED (or Okested), St. Mary	R.	John Cook, B.D.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
PAPER-HAROW, St. Nicholas	R.	W. Master Pyne	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
PETER-HAROW, St. Nicholas	R.	Laurence W. Eliot, A.M.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
PITTBRIGHT, St. Michael	P. C.	William Henry Parson	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
PITUNEX, St. Mary	P. C.	Christopher Thomas Robinson	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.
PUTTENHAM, St. John Baptist	R.	Thomas Watkyn Richards, A.M.	August 30, 1812.. 1835.. 1835.. June 6, 1840 ..	Rector of St. Mary, Newington.

<i>Parishes and Dedications.</i>	<i>Descript. of Liv.</i>	<i>Names of Incumbents.</i>	<i>Dates of Institutions.</i>	<i>Present Patronage.</i>	<i>Value of Living.</i>
REIGATE, St. Mary Magdalen	V.	Richard Filewood Snelson	May 21, 1812	Rev. R. F. Snelson.	418
ROTHERHITHE, St. Mary	P. C.	Edward Blick, A.M.	April 8, 1835.	Clare Hall, Cambridge.	772
— Holy Trinity	P. C.	William P. H. Hutchinson, B.A.		Rector of Rotherhithe.	
— Christchurch	P. C.	John Clement Saunders		Trustees of Miss Hyndman's Bounty.	
— All-Saints	P. C.	John Johnstone.	Jan. 10, 1840, lic.	Rector of Rotherhithe.	
SAINT MARTHA (or Chilworth)	D.	William Hodgson Cole, A.M.	July 24, 1840, lic.	William Tinkler, esq.	352
SANDERSTEAD, All-Saints	P. C.	John Courtney, A.M.	October 13, 1824	A. Wiggell, esq.	44
SEALE (or Seale)	P. C.	Frederick Richard Stevens	August 3, 1821	Archdeacon of Surrey.	
SEND, St. Mary	V.	{ George Walton Onslow, A.M.	May 28, 1832.		
— with	C.		August 9, 1792	Earl of Onslow.	260
— Ripley,	C.				
SHALFORD, St. Mary	V.	{ George Walton Onslow, A.M.	December 17, 1800	Lord Chancellor.	330
— with	C.				
— Braunley, Holy Trinity	R.	Thomas Duncumb	January 10, 1805	The Rev. Charles Delafosse.	870
SHERE (or Shire), St. James	R.	James Henry Mapleton, B.C.L.	January 17, 1809	Trustees of John Marshall, esq.	730
SOUTHWARD, Christchurch	R.	John Horton, A.M.	October 6, 1837	Lord Chancellor	500
— St. George	R.	J. Channing Abdy, A.M.	May 13, 1823.	Lord Chancellor	628
— St. John (Horsley-down)	R.	Arthur Henry Kenney, D.D.	July 17, 1821.	The Crown	400
— St. Olave	P. C.	{ William Mann, A.M.	September 27, 1804	The Parishioners.	400
— St. Saviour	D.	{ William Curling, A.M.	October 10, 1833	The Parishioners.	215
— St. Thomas	P. C.	William Deey, A.M.	February 8, 1839	Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital.	
— St. Peter	Ch.	George William Lewis, A.M.	November 22, 1839	Trustees of Miss Hyndman's Bounty.	
— St. John, London Road	Ch.	John Francis Wittry	Nov. 7, 1838, lic.		
— Magdalen Hospital	Ch.	{ Joseph Brackenbury, A.M. <i>Chaplain</i> , { Wm. Harrison, A.M. <i>Morn. Preacher</i> , { J. W. Gleadall, A.M. <i>Even Preacher</i> , { W. Pace, A.M. <i>Chaplain</i> ,		Committee and Governors.	
— Philanthropic Soc.	Ch.	{ Edw. Rice, D.D. <i>Preacher</i>			
— Queen's Bench Prison	Ch.	W. Evans, <i>Chaplain</i>			
— School for Indigent Blind	Ch.	John Evans, A.M. <i>Chaplain</i>			
— Bethlem Hospital	Ch.	J. Garrett, B.D. <i>Chaplain</i>			
— Marshalsea Prison	Ch.	Thomas Price, <i>Chaplain</i>			
— Guy's Hospital	Ch.	John F. D. Maurice, <i>Chaplain</i>			

—next Guildford, St. John Evan- gist.	597	— Paynter, esq.
STREATHAM, St. Leonard.	1136	Duke of Bedford.
SUTTON, St. Nicholas	660	Rev. Thomas Hatch.
TANDRIDGE, St. Peter.	80	Sir William Clayton, bart.
TATSFIELD	150	William Leveson Gower, esq.
THORPE, St. Mary.	141	Lord Chancellor.
TITSEY.	180	William Leveson Gower, esq.
TOOTING, St. Nicholas	374	Rev. Richard Greaves.
WALTON on the Hill, St. Peter.	346	Capt. C. H. Carew.
—on Thames, St. Mary	209	Lord Chancellor.
—Hersham, Holy Trinity.	840	Vicar of Walton-on-Thames.
WANDSWORTH, All-Saints	162	William Borrodaile.
—, St. Anne.	471	Vicar of Wandsworth.
—, Sommers Town.	292	Vicar of Wandsworth.
WARLINGHAM, All-Saints	404	A. W. Wigsell, esq.
—Chelsham, St. Leonard.	210	Lord Chancellor.
WEYBRIDGE, St. Nicholas	182	Dean and Chapter of Worcester.
WIMBLEDON, St. Mary.	234	Lord Chancellor.
WINDLESHAM, St. John Baptist.	14	Earl of Onslow.
with	137	Rev. John Chandler.
WISLEY, —Bagshot,	301	Rector of Witley.
with	708	Earl of Onslow.
WITLEY, All-Saints	513	— Jones.
with		Lord Grantley.
—Thursley,		Lord Chancellor.
—Milford, St. John.		Eton College.
WOKING, St. Peter.		William John Evelyn, esq.
WOLDINGHAM		
WONERSH, St. John Baptist.		
WOODMANSTON (or Woodmansterne),		
St. Peter.		
WORPLESDON, St. Mary		
WOTTON, St. John Evangelist.		

TABULAR VIEW OF THE VALUE OF SURREY LIVINGS IN 1831.

<i>Under 50l.</i>	<i>From 100l. to 200l.</i>	<i>From 200l. to 300l.</i>	<i>From 300l. to 400l.</i>	<i>From 400l. to 500l.</i>	<i>From 500l. to 600l.</i>	<i>From 600l. to 1000l.</i>
St. Martha's Chapel. Seale. Woldingham.	Farley. Frensham. Gatton. Hascombe. Headley. St. Mary's, Lambeth. Leatherhead. Leigh. Lingfield. East Moulsey. Tattsfield. Thorpe. Titsey. St. Ann's, Wandsworth. Witley with Thursley. Wonsersh. St. John's, Richmond. St. Andrew's, Ham.	Chipstead. St. Paul's, Clapham. Effingham. Ewell. Holy Trinity, Guildford. Hambledon. Merrow. Ockham. Peperharow. Puttenham. Send. St. Thomas, Southwark. Thames Ditton. Walton-on-Thames. Weybridge. Woking. Witley.	Epsom. Fetcham. Godstone. Horley. West Horsley. Morden. Newdigate. Ockley. Oakwood. Sanderstead. Shalford. Tooting. Walton-on-the-Hill. Woodmanston. St. Luke's, Norwood. St. James, Bermondsey.	Esher. Ewhurst. Farnham. Godalming. St. Nicholas, Guildford. Horne. Kew. Malden. Mickleham. Mitcham. Reigate. St. Saviour's, Southwark. Stoke D'Abernon. Warringham. Windlesham. St. John's, Waterloo Road.	St. John's, Southwark. Stoke, next Guildford. Wotton. St. George's, Camberwell. St. James, Clapham.	From 800l. to 900l. Blechingley. Kingston on Thames. Christchurch, Southwark. Wandsworth.
<i>From 50l. to 100l.</i> St. George's, Battersea.	Capel. Crowthurst. Elstead. Frimley. Horsell. Merton. Pirbright. Tandridge.	Capel. East Moulsey. Tattsfield. Thorpe. Titsey. St. Ann's, Wandsworth. Witley with Thursley. Wonsersh. St. John's, Richmond. St. Andrew's, Ham.	Chipstead. St. Paul's, Clapham. Effingham. Ewell. Holy Trinity, Guildford. Hambledon. Merrow. Ockham. Peperharow. Puttenham. Send. St. Thomas, Southwark. Thames Ditton. Walton-on-Thames. Weybridge. Woking. Witley.	Epsom. Fetcham. Godstone. Horley. West Horsley. Morden. Newdigate. Ockley. Oakwood. Sanderstead. Shalford. Tooting. Walton-on-the-Hill. Woodmanston. St. Luke's, Norwood. St. James, Bermondsey.	Esher. Ewhurst. Farnham. Godalming. St. Nicholas, Guildford. Horne. Kew. Malden. Mickleham. Mitcham. Reigate. St. Saviour's, Southwark. Stoke D'Abernon. Warringham. Windlesham. St. John's, Waterloo Road.	From 900l. to 1000l. Battersea.
<i>From 100l. to 200l.</i> East Betchworth. Bisley. Little Bookham. Byfleet. Chobham. East Clandon. West Clandon. Cobham.	Capel. Crowthurst. Elstead. Frimley. Horsell. Merton. Pirbright. Tandridge.	Capel. East Moulsey. Tattsfield. Thorpe. Titsey. St. Ann's, Wandsworth. Witley with Thursley. Wonsersh. St. John's, Richmond. St. Andrew's, Ham.	Chipstead. St. Paul's, Clapham. Effingham. Ewell. Holy Trinity, Guildford. Hambledon. Merrow. Ockham. Peperharow. Puttenham. Send. St. Thomas, Southwark. Thames Ditton. Walton-on-Thames. Weybridge. Woking. Witley.	Epsom. Fetcham. Godstone. Horley. West Horsley. Morden. Newdigate. Ockley. Oakwood. Sanderstead. Shalford. Tooting. Walton-on-the-Hill. Woodmanston. St. Luke's, Norwood. St. James, Bermondsey.	Esher. Ewhurst. Farnham. Godalming. St. Nicholas, Guildford. Horne. Kew. Malden. Mickleham. Mitcham. Reigate. St. Saviour's, Southwark. Stoke D'Abernon. Warringham. Windlesham. St. John's, Waterloo Road.	From 1000l. to 1100l. None.
<i>From 200l. to 300l.</i> Addington. Alfold. Caterham. Chaldon.	Capel. Crowthurst. Elstead. Frimley. Horsell. Merton. Pirbright. Tandridge.	Capel. East Moulsey. Tattsfield. Thorpe. Titsey. St. Ann's, Wandsworth. Witley with Thursley. Wonsersh. St. John's, Richmond. St. Andrew's, Ham.	Chipstead. St. Paul's, Clapham. Effingham. Ewell. Holy Trinity, Guildford. Hambledon. Merrow. Ockham. Peperharow. Puttenham. Send. St. Thomas, Southwark. Thames Ditton. Walton-on-Thames. Weybridge. Woking. Witley.	Epsom. Fetcham. Godstone. Horley. West Horsley. Morden. Newdigate. Ockley. Oakwood. Sanderstead. Shalford. Tooting. Walton-on-the-Hill. Woodmanston. St. Luke's, Norwood. St. James, Bermondsey.	Esher. Ewhurst. Farnham. Godalming. St. Nicholas, Guildford. Horne. Kew. Malden. Mickleham. Mitcham. Reigate. St. Saviour's, Southwark. Stoke D'Abernon. Warringham. Windlesham. St. John's, Waterloo Road.	From 1100l. to 1200l. Cranley. Streatham.
<i>From 300l. to 400l.</i> Banstead. Great Bookham. Buckland. Chertsey. Compton.	Capel. Crowthurst. Elstead. Frimley. Horsell. Merton. Pirbright. Tandridge.	Capel. East Moulsey. Tattsfield. Thorpe. Titsey. St. Ann's, Wandsworth. Witley with Thursley. Wonsersh. St. John's, Richmond. St. Andrew's, Ham.	Chipstead. St. Paul's, Clapham. Effingham. Ewell. Holy Trinity, Guildford. Hambledon. Merrow. Ockham. Peperharow. Puttenham. Send. St. Thomas, Southwark. Thames Ditton. Walton-on-Thames. Weybridge. Woking. Witley.	Epsom. Fetcham. Godstone. Horley. West Horsley. Morden. Newdigate. Ockley. Oakwood. Sanderstead. Shalford. Tooting. Walton-on-the-Hill. Woodmanston. St. Luke's, Norwood. St. James, Bermondsey.	Esher. Ewhurst. Farnham. Godalming. St. Nicholas, Guildford. Horne. Kew. Malden. Mickleham. Mitcham. Reigate. St. Saviour's, Southwark. Stoke D'Abernon. Warringham. Windlesham. St. John's, Waterloo Road.	From 1200l. to 1300l. Beddington. Clapham.
<i>From 400l. to 500l.</i> Abinger. Albury. Ash. Ashted. Dorking. Long Ditton. Dunsfold.	Capel. Crowthurst. Elstead. Frimley. Horsell. Merton. Pirbright. Tandridge.	Capel. East Moulsey. Tattsfield. Thorpe. Titsey. St. Ann's, Wandsworth. Witley with Thursley. Wonsersh. St. John's, Richmond. St. Andrew's, Ham.	Chipstead. St. Paul's, Clapham. Effingham. Ewell. Holy Trinity, Guildford. Hambledon. Merrow. Ockham. Peperharow. Puttenham. Send. St. Thomas, Southwark. Thames Ditton. Walton-on-Thames. Weybridge. Woking. Witley.	Epsom. Fetcham. Godstone. Horley. West Horsley. Morden. Newdigate. Ockley. Oakwood. Sanderstead. Shalford. Tooting. Walton-on-the-Hill. Woodmanston. St. Luke's, Norwood. St. James, Bermondsey.	Esher. Ewhurst. Farnham. Godalming. St. Nicholas, Guildford. Horne. Kew. Malden. Mickleham. Mitcham. Reigate. St. Saviour's, Southwark. Stoke D'Abernon. Warringham. Windlesham. St. John's, Waterloo Road.	From 1300l. to 1400l. Camberwell. Lambeth.

NOTICES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY. TWO-FOLD DIVISION OF THE COUNTY UNDER THE REFORM ACTS OF 1832. LIST OF KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FROM THE YEAR 1796 TO 1841.

The county of Surrey, doubtless, sent delegates to the Parliaments, or National Councils, as early, at least, as the reign of Henry the Third; when mandates were repeatedly directed to the Sheriffs throughout England, relative to sending knights to such parliaments, as representatives of their several counties. Thus, in 1255, (38th of Henry III.) the Sheriff of each county was ordered "to cause to come before the King's Council, at Westminster, on the fifteenth day after Easter, two good and discreet Knights of his county, whom the men of the county should have chosen for this purpose."¹ And again, at the memorable parliament convened through the influence of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in 1265, two knights from every county were summoned, together with two citizens or burgesses, from every city and borough; the latter of whom are supposed to have then sat in parliament for the first time. In the earlier part of the reign of Edward the First, several national councils were assembled; but the first returns of members for the County of *Surrey*, now extant, are for the eighteenth year of that king's reign (1290); when, in a parliament summoned to meet at "Westminster, in three weeks of the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist," Roulandus de Acstede, and Willm. Ambesaz, were returned.² Eight parliaments, subsequently, were assembled in the reign of the same king; and the names of the knights of the shire for Surrey in those parliaments are recorded.

In ancient times, all members of the House of Commons were obliged to find *manucaptors* or sureties for the performance of their duty; and their constituents paid them salaries or wages, according to the length of time during which they were employed in the public service. Perhaps the earliest record relative to such a payment, in regard to Surrey, occurs in 1301; when a parliament was held at Lincoln; and on the roll is a "*Writ de Expensis*" for the knights, "John de Burstowe, and John de Hammes." The same persons, apparently, "John de Hamme and John de Brystowe," were members

¹ APPENDIX to Report of the Lords' Committees on the DIGNITY OF THE PEERAGE: No. I. Part i. p. 13.

² In the List of Knights of the Shire, given by Mr. Manning, (*SURREY*, vol. i. Introd. p. liii.) the names of Henry Husee and William de Echingham are inserted, instead of those in the text, which are taken from the Parliamentary Writs, published by Sir Francis Palgrave. Manning quotes, as his authority, MS. Browne Willis.

for the county in 1215, (8th of Edward II.) when the parliament met at Westminster—"in eight days of St. Hilary;" and the two knights were paid for their attendance "from the return-day until Sunday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 9 March, £19. 4. 0, at the rate of four shillings each, *per diem*, together with their charges coming and returning." From other records it appears, that the daily allowance of the county members varied from three to five shillings. The citizens and burgesses were, also, paid for their time; but at a lower rate.

From the beginning of the reign of Edward the Second, the returns appear to have been regularly made; and with few exceptions, they are extant to the time of Edward the Fourth: but from the seventeenth year of that king's reign to the first of Edward the Sixth, the writs, indentures, and returns, are all lost, except an imperfect bundle of the thirty-third of Henry the Eighth. From the beginning of the reign of Edward the Sixth to the restoration of Charles the Second, the names of the members for Surrey are preserved in the "*Notitia Parliamentaria*" of the learned antiquary, Browne Willis; those of a subsequent date are contained in the "*Parliamentary History of England*," and various other publications.

On the Union with Ireland in the year 1800, the same parliament which enacted that measure, and which had been summoned in 1796, was constituted the first Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. That parliament was dissolved in June, 1802; and the second Imperial parliament assembled in the same year: the parliament now sitting, is the thirteenth which has been held since the union.

In the year 1832, a great change was effected in Parliamentary affairs, by the celebrated Act of the 2nd of William IV. cap. 45; popularly called the *Reform Act*; but which is merely intituled "An Act to Amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales." By that statute it was enacted, (section xiv. and schedule F.) that the county of Surrey should in future be represented by *four Knights of the Shire*, instead of *two* only (as it previously had been); that the County should be arranged in two divisions—each division to be represented by two Knights of the Shire; "and that such Knights shall be chosen in the same Manner, and by the same Classes and Descriptions of Voters, and in respect to the same several Rights of Voting, as if each of the said Divisions were a separate County." Under the authority of that Act, and of a subsequent one passed in the same year, (2nd and 3rd of Wm. IV. cap. 64)

by which its provisions were more effectually carried out, the elections for the county representatives of Surrey are now conducted.³

Mr. Manning's list of Members is continued to 1802; and the following comprises all the representatives of the county of Surrey, from the year 1796, to the present time.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

	1796.	Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL..	Sir JOHN FREDERICK, of Burwood, bart.
July 12,	1802.	Lord W. RUSSELL.....	Sir J. FREDERICK.
Dec.	1806.	Lord W. RUSSELL.....	Sir J. FREDERICK.
	1807.	SAMUEL THORNTON, of Albury, esq.	GEORGE HOLME SUMNER, of Hatchlands, near Guildford, esq.
Oct.	1812.	G. H. SUMNER, esq.	Sir THOMAS SUTTON, of Moulsey, bart.
	1814.	.....	SAMUEL THORNTON, esq. (in the place of Sir T. Sutton, dec.)
Aug. 4,	1818.	G. H. SUMNER, esq.....	WILLIAM JOSEPH DENISON, of Denbies, near Dorking, esq.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

April 21,	1820.	G. H. SUMNER, esq.	W. J. DENISON, esq.
July 25.	1826.	W. J. DENISON, esq. ...	CHAS. NICHOLAS PALMER, of Norbiton, esq.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

Sept. 14.	1830.	W. J. DENISON, esq.	JOHN IVATT BRISCOE, of Chertsey, esq.
June 14,	1831.	W. J. DENISON, esq.	J. I. BRISCOE, esq.

Eastern Division.

Jan. 29,	1833.	{ J. I. BRISCOE, esq.	AUBREY WILLIAM BEAUCLERK, esq.
		{ <i>Western Division.</i>	

		{ W. J. DENISON, esq.	JOHN LEECH, of Lea, esq.
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Eastern Division.

Feb. 19,	1835.	{ A. W. BEAUCLERK, esq. ...	Capt. RICHARD ALSAGER, of Tooting.
		{ <i>Western Division.</i>	
		{ W. J. DENISON, esq.	CHARLES BARCLAY, of Bury Hill, esq.

VICTORIA THE FIRST.

Eastern Division.

Nov. 15,	1837.	{ Capt. RICHARD ALSAGER. ⁴	HENRY KEMBLE, esq.
		{ <i>Western Division.</i>	

		{ W. J. DENISON, esq. ...	Hon. G. J. PERCEVAL, Captain R.N. JOHN TROTTER, of Horton Place, esq.
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³ In the Act of the second and third of William IV. cap. 64, which was consequent upon that generally denominated the Reform Act, it was enacted, "That the Two Divisions of the County of SURREY shall respectively be called the *Eastern Division* and the *Western Division*; and that such Eastern Division shall include the whole of the several Hundreds of Brixton, Kingston, Reigate, Tandridge, and Wallington; and that such Western Division shall include the whole of the several Hundreds of Blackheath, Cophorne, Effingham, Elmbridge, Farnham, Godalming, Godley and Chertsey, Woking, and Wotton; and that the Court for the Election of Knights of the Shire [or County Members] shall be held for such Eastern Division at the Town of Croydon; and for such Western Division at the Borough of Guildford."—By the same Act (schedule N.) the places for taking the Poll for the Knights of the Shire were fixed, for the Eastern Division, at Croydon, Reigate, Camberwell, and Kingston; and for the Western Division, at Guildford, Dorking, and Chertsey.

⁴ This gentleman died on the 19th of January, 1841.

HUNDRED OF WOKING.

The HUNDRED OF WOKING is bounded on the north by those of Godley and Elmbridge, exclusive of the parish of Windlesham, which forms a detached portion surrounded by Godley hundred except on the north, where it borders on Berkshire. On the east, this hundred adjoins Elmbridge and Effingham: on the south, it is bounded by the hundreds of Blackheath, Godalming, and Farnham: and on the west, partly by Hampshire, and partly by the hundred of Godley. This hundred is intersected by the river Wey and its branches, on the western side; and the Basingstoke canal passes through it: nearly in the same direction, also, it is crossed by the Southampton railroad.

Woking hundred belonged to the crown until the time of James the First, who, in the eighteenth year of his reign granted it, together with the hundred of Blackheath, and several estates in this and other hundreds, to Sir Edward Zouch, of Woking, knt. and his heirs male.—Sir Edward was the Marshal of the royal household, and the King, by his letters patent, dated on the 13th of November, in the above year, granted him this property, by the following service, namely;—"That he the said Sir Edward Zouch, on the feast of St. James next ensuing, (and every heir male of him the said Edward, and every heir in remainder, as they should severally succeed, on the feast of St. James next after he should succeed) should carry up the *first* Dish to the King's table, and that of his successors, at dinner on that day, where-soever he should be within the realm of England; and, at the same time, should pay *one hundred pounds* of coined gold of the coin of the realm of England, in lieu and satisfaction of all Wardships and other services whatsoever."¹

After the failure of the heirs male of the Zouch family, in the year 1708, the property thus held was sold by the representatives of Barbara, duchess of Cleveland, (to whom the reversionary right had devolved in virtue of a grant to that licentious woman by her equally depraved paramour, Charles the Second,) to John Walter, esq. of Busbridge, in Godalming;—and it has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Woking, to its present proprietor, Arthur George, third earl of Onslow.²

¹ Manning's SURREY, vol. i. p. 123.

² Vide account of the parish of Woking.—In the following pages, after Guildford, the county town, has been described, the respective parishes in each division of the hundred of Woking will be treated of in alphabetical order.

GUILDFORD :—TOWN AND BOROUGH.



GUILDFORD is situated in the western division of the county of Surrey, locally within the hundred of Woking, and at nearly the distance of thirty miles south-west of London. The name of this place has been variously written, as *Geldeford*, *Guldeford*, *Gildeford*, and *Guildford*;¹ which last mode of spelling has been most usually adopted, and is now the established orthography. This appellation appears to be derived from the Saxon term *Gild*, or *Guild*, a trading company or fraternity, and *Ford*, a passage through a river; the town being situated on the banks of the Wey, which flows in a narrow channel along the rift in the chalk-hills.

Nothing certain is known concerning the origin of this town, or the period when it was founded. Mr. Long supposes it to have existed in the time when the Romans governed Britain; and that it was the site of that much-disputed station, the *Noviomagus* of the Regni. His principal reason for this opinion is, that *Noviomagus*, or as Ptolemy styles it, *Næomagus*, being the capital of the Regni, it “was probably where the capital town of Guildford now stands, according to the general custom observed of towns retaining their pre-eminence.”²

For the following conjectural remarks on the remote existence of this town we are indebted to Mr. Puttock, of Epsom.—“So much of the town of Guildford as lies on the western side of the river Wey is known as the hamlet or vill of Artington, or, as otherwise written, Ertingdon, &c. This spot, according to tradition, was anciently the principal part of the town; and there are remains found here, shewing, in some degree, the site of a station in the time of the Romans. Believing such to be the case, I take Artington to have been the town, or station, of *Ardaoneon* mentioned in that confused list of

¹ Skinner, in his *Etymologicon Onomasticon*, attached to his “*Etymolog. Ling. Anglicanæ*” (sub voce), has this passage—“*Guildford*, in Com. Surr. A.S. *Gulþroþð, Leðþroþð*; nisi, teste Camden, accepissem sic olim scriptum fuisse, deflecterem vel à *Goldenford*, q. d. *Vadum Aureum*, vel q. d. *Vadum Societatis vel Fraternitatis*; *Gulþ* enim A.S. *Fraternitatem seu Collegium* signat.”

² OBSERVATIONS ON ROMAN ROADS, p. 41, note.—Humphrey Lluyd was also of opinion, that Guildford was the *Noviomagus* of Antoninus. Vide FRAGM. DESCRIPT. BRITAN.

towns, cities, &c. attributed to some anonymous Geographer of Ravenna. The generally-received etymology of Guildford (as given by Mr. Manning) I cannot subscribe to; but think the name is derived from some British word, prefixed to the Saxon term 'Ford,' expressing conjointly, the Ford at the end of the back or ridge (that is, the well-known ridge of hills called the Hogsback). This conjecture may, at first sight, seem absurd; but I believe it would not be found void of foundation, if the subject were properly investigated.

"If the town or station *Armis* (which stands in the above mentioned list, next preceding *Ardaoneon*, and after *Venta Belgarum*—Winchester), be hereafter discovered to have been at Alton (the name of which is evidence of its antiquity), any doubt I have as to Guildford, or rather Artington, being the *Ardaoneon* of the Romans, will be removed. I am led to the conclusion, that in the latter period of the Roman Empire in Britain, Guildford and Alton (*Ardaoneon* and *Armis*) were the two principal stations on the then road from London to Winchester. The known antiquity of Guildford, especially of that part of it on the western side of the river, is some confirmation of the opinions I have expressed above."

The earliest notice of Guildford by name occurs in the will of King Alfred the Great; in which he bequeaths it to his nephew Æthelwald; whence it appears, that at the close of the ninth century this place must have formed a part of the personal estate of the West-Saxon monarch; for had it belonged to the crown, it could hardly have been made the object of a testamentary gift. Æthelwald having excited a rebellion against the son and successor of Alfred, which terminated in his death, Guildford fell into the hands of his rival, King Edward, and was probably thenceforth reckoned among the crown-lands, or demesnes. It has been supposed, that the Anglo-Saxon kings resided here; for which statement, however, there seems to be no sufficient authority:—and no mention of such residence has been found in any of our ancient chronicles.³

Shortly before the middle of the eleventh century, and either in the reign of Hardicanute or of Harold his successor, Guildford, according to several of our old chroniclers, became the scene of a most direful massacre, the treacherous contrivance of which is mainly attributed to the celebrated Godwin, earl of Kent;—yet there is so much contradiction among the different authors who relate this story, that the truth will, possibly, never be developed. The general facts connected with this mysterious portion of our annals are thus

³ "That Alfred, or any of our Saxon Princes ever made it the place of their residence, as *Speed affirms*, I find no good authority for supposing."—Manning, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 7.

narrated in the Latin Chronicle attributed to John Brompton, abbot of Jerveaux in Yorkshire, which was compiled about the end of the twelfth century, in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion.

“After the death of Hardiknute the Nobility or Chieftains [*Proceres*] of England, freed from the dominion of the Danes, gladly sent messengers for Alfred, the eldest son of King Ethelred, and for his brother Edward, who were staying in Normandy, that they might raise Alfred to the throne of the kingdom: informing them [the royal brothers] that they might come without hazard, for that Hardiknute being dead, all the Danes were expelled from the kingdom, and banished for ever. But Earl Godwin, who had married the daughter of Knute by his first wife, or his mistress, and who, according to some, aspired to the crown, deceitfully planned the destruction of both the brothers as soon as they arrived; in order that thus he might advance to the throne of England his son Harold whom he had by the daughter of Knute. Some Histories assert that Godwin, who was a brave commander, and also a cruel traitor, foreseeing that he might not be able to prevail on Alfred, who possessed strength of character, by any means to espouse his daughter, on that account he disliked him, and treacherously sought to kill him, that thus he might make way for the elevation of his younger brother Edward, of a more pliable disposition, whom he could more easily persuade to marry his daughter.

“The messengers arriving in Normandy, found only the elder brother Alfred; for his brother Edward had gone into Hungary, to visit his kinsman Edward the Exile, the son of King Edward Ironside. Alfred therefore hearing of the death of Hardiknute, and the banishment of the Danes, gave thanks to God, and prepared with all speed to pass over the sea to England. And as he was an Englishman by paternal descent, and a Norman by his mother, he took with him to England some of his maternal kindred, and many of his young comrades. Upon this, Godwin suggested to the English Nobles that Alfred had brought with him too large a body of Normans, and that he had even promised to them the lands of the English, and therefore that it would be imprudent to suffer such a band of crafty foreigners to settle among them. After this intimation, the treacherous Godwin immediately proceeded to Southampton, where Alfred had landed and where he still remained; and having found him there, as if delighted at his arrival, he said to him—‘I will safely and securely conduct you to London, where the great men of the kingdom are awaiting your coming, that they may raise you to the throne.’

“Whereupon proceeding together towards London, going over

Guldesdoune,⁴ the traitorous Godwin said to Alfred—‘Look around on the right hand and on the left, and behold what a realm will be subject to your dominion.’ Alfred, giving thanks to God, then faithfully promised that if he should be crowned king he would institute such laws as would be pleasing and acceptable to God and men.—Previously to this, Godwin had secretly given directions to his men that, in passing over *Guldesdoune*, they should seize Alfred and all the Normans who accompanied him and bind them. These being deceitfully captured and bound, nine out of every ten were by divers means put to death, the tenth remaining, or being left at *Guldeford*. But when all the Normans except one tenth of their number had been destroyed, the number left was so considerable, that the tenth first preserved was again decimated, so that few escaped. For alas! twelve gentlemen [*generosos homines*] who came with Alfred from Normandy, among the rest were cruelly massacred; and Alfred, himself was deprived of his eyes at Gillingham. Then leading him to the monastery of Ely, according to some, they delivered him into the custody of the Monks, where for a short time being kept on a diet of bread, amidst unheard of torments, his miserable life terminated.

“Indeed some say, that the beginning of his bowels being drawn out through an opening at his navel, and tied to a stake, he was driven in circles, with iron goads, till the latter parts of the entrails [*viscera*] were extracted: and thus through the treachery of Godwin, Alfred died at Ely.—When the Nobles of England, who were not consenting to the treason of Godwin, had heard how Alfred had been betrayed, and taken off by an abominable death, they began to be sorrowful among themselves, swearing that Godwin should suffer a more cruel fate than even had Earl Edric, who treacherously killed his Lord and natural sovereign Edmund Ironside. And they would have seized him, but he fled immediately into Denmark, and remained concealed there four years, his lands, rents, goods, and chattels in England, in the mean time, being confiscated.

“However, some Historians assert that Alfred was not killed at the time above stated, but in the time of the above-mentioned King Harold [the 1st]. For they say that Edward, the brother of Alfred, being displeased that Harold reigned in England, went with 40 ships, and a numerous body of Normans, and landed at Southampton, but the English opposing him, after taking spoil, he returned to Normandy. At which time the said Alfred with a multitude of troops entered another part of the country, and being received as a guest by Godwin,

⁴ Guild-down is the appellation of the eastern ascent of the chalk range forming the remarkable ridge called the Hog'sback.

in the night he was by him deceitfully seized, and then bound, with his companions, and sent to King Harold, deprived of his eyes, and his companions destroyed.

“Again, others state that Alfred was put to death in the time of King Hardiknute: for they say, that when Hardiknute had recalled his mother Emma, from exile in Flanders, to England, the said Alfred and Edward, sons of the before-mentioned King Ethelred and Emma, after a long stay in Normandy, taking with them many Norman soldiers, went to Winchester to confer with their mother Emma: that the said Earl Godwin, dissatisfied at this, seized Alfred, put him in fetters, abused his companions, some of whom he blinded, some he mutilated, and some he tortured by tearing off the skin from their heads, and all, for the most part, as before mentioned, he put to death at Guldeford: but Alfred was sent to the Isle of Ely, where he ordered that he should first be deprived of his eyes, and being then delivered into the custody of the monks, and as above said tortured, he survived but a few days. On hearing this, Queen Emma sent back her son Edward hastily to Normandy.

“Some yet say, that she was consenting to the death of her son Alfred, and that she procured poison for Edward, as subsequently, in the time of the same Edward appeared, to the reproach of that Queen. Hence, they add, that on account of the death of Alfred great anger arose against King Hardiknute, (with whose connivance it is said to have been caused,) and against the said Godwin; but that Godwin vindicated himself [*se purgavit*] before the princes of England, as having consented to the death of Alfred, only because he was compelled by the power of the King. And although, as above written, Alfred is stated to have been betrayed and destroyed by Godwin, in different ways, and at different periods, yet from the most veritable Chronicles it may be concluded, as most probable, that he died at Ely, as above described, after the death of Hardiknute; and that Godwin, considered guilty of having betrayed him, fled to Denmark, to escape being taken and punished.”^s

In other accounts it is stated, that Earl Godwin, having conducted Alfred and his company to Guildford, billeted the strangers, in small parties of tens and twenties, in different houses of the town where there was plenty of meat and drink prepared in every lodging, which rendered them totally unsuspecting of the dreadful fate which awaited them. But in the night, while disarmed and enwrapt in sleep, they were suddenly seized and bound by the king's (Harold) forces; and on the following morning, with the exception of every tenth man,

^s Vide HIST. ANGLICAN. Decem. Scriptores, col. 934—936.

were all barbarously tortured and put to death ;—Alfred, himself, being reserved for the more cruel fate related in Brompton's narrative of this inhuman transaction ;—unless, indeed, that account be merely the exaggerated offspring of monkish credulity.

In the annexed translation from the returns inserted in the DOMESDAY BOOK, will be found the most authentic particulars of the former state of Guildford which are upon record.

“Land of the King.

In Woking Hundred.

“In *Gildeford* King William hath 75 houses, or messuages, [*hagas*,] in which reside 175 men. In the time of King Edward the houses yielded 18 pounds and 3 pence: now they are valued at 30 pounds, and yet they yield 32 pounds.—Ranulf the Clerk⁶ hath 3 of the above-mentioned houses, wherein dwell 6 men; and thence the same Ranulf hath sac and soc, unless the general taxation comes upon the town, from which there is no exemption. If a man of his in the town becomes a delinquent, and escapes without surety, the king's bailiff thence hath nothing: but if the accused be found there without surety, then amends must be made to the King. The Archbishop Stigand held these houses on the same terms. Ranulf the Sheriff holds 1 house, which he has hitherto held of [Odo] the Bishop of Bayeux. However the men, or homagers, testify that it does not appertain to any manor; but that he who held it in the time of King Edward surrendered it to Tovi, bailiff of the town, as a satisfaction for a penalty which he had incurred. There is another house which the bailiff of the Bishop of Bayeux holds, as of the manor of Bronlei. Of this the men or Jury of the county say that he hath no right there, except because the bailiff of the town gave reception to a certain widow to whom the house belonged; and hereupon the Bishop transferred the house to his own manor; and hitherto the King hath lost the customary rent, and the Bishop hath it.

“The sworn homagers also say as to another house, lying in Brunlei, that the Bailiff of that vill [township], solely because the man who had that house was a friend of his, on the death of that man transferred the house to the manor of Bronlei.

“Waleram⁷ also disseised a certain man of a house from which King Edward had the customary duty. Otbert holds it now with the

⁶ This Clerk was Ranulf Flambard, afterwards Bishop of Durham, and Prime Minister of William Rufus. The houses belonging to him at Guildford, appertained to the Church of Godalming, which Ranulf held of the King at the time of the survey. Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 10.

⁷ This person is supposed to have been the Bishop of Bayeux's bailiff of the manor of Bronlei [Bramley].

customs, as he says by grant from K. William. Robert de Wateville holds one house which yielded all custom in the time of King Edward; now, it yields nothing.”

The town and manor of Guildford were included among the demesnes of the Crown in the time of King Edward the Confessor, as we learn from the Domesday Book; and the property appertained to King William at the time of the survey; although it appears that Ranulf Flambard, (afterwards the minister of William Rufus,) Odo, bishop of Baieux, and Robert de Wateville, had obtained possession of several tenements. The ancient Castle, of which the keep remains standing, was probably erected soon after the Norman Conquest. Though this structure, as well as the chief part of the present town, is situated on the eastern side of the river, yet an opinion has been entertained, founded on tradition, that the town originally stood on the western side. Mr. Manning states it as probable—“that, at the time of the General Survey, the Tenements mentioned in the Domesday Book, constituting the antient town of Guildford, were situate on the western side of the river;—that the Castle was erected on the eastern, as the only spot capable of receiving it;—that in process of time, as the occasions of the new Fortress induced people to settle in its neighbourhood, Houses were gradually built in the void space above and below it, by the Testard family, to whom the lands on that side had been granted, and who also erected the two churches of Trinity and St. Mary, for their Tenants;—and that on the demolition of the fortifications and outworks of the Castle, (whenever that happened,) the present High Street arose out of the materials furnished from the ruins. And this opinion is farther countenanced by names still in use here: the road on the western side of the river, leading to Catherine Hill, being at this day called the Bury, i. e. Burgh Lane, as having probably been the Borough, or main Street; and the adjoining fields, formerly occupied by other houses, gardens, &c. of the inhabitants, the Bury or Burgh Fields.”^a

The territorial demesnes of the crown at Guildford were subjected to considerable dismemberments not long after the compilation of the Domesday Book; yet the kings of England still retained property here until the reign of James the First. But before we proceed to any further notice of the manorial history of this place, it may be proper to mention the few events of local importance concerning it, which have been recorded.

In 1224, when the troops of King Henry the Third were employed in besieging the castle of Bedford, belonging to Fulk de Breauté, or

^a Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 12.

Brent, a rebellious baron,⁹ the men of Guildford formed a portion of the royal army; but they obtained a license to quit the service, and return home, on paying a fine of forty shillings to the king.¹⁰

In the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry the Third (1246) several persons had made arrangements for holding a Tournament at Guildford, on the Monday after the octave of the close of Easter; but the king suspected that under the pretext of a social meeting of nobles and knights for what was styled a *gentle passage* of arms, some of those who were dissatisfied with the conduct of government might assemble to form schemes for the purpose of limiting his power, or obliging him to change his ministers. He therefore issued a writ under the great seal, dated Merton, April 12, 1246, prohibiting the intended meeting, and ordering that no one should tourney, bordier, or perform any feats of arms, at Guildford, or elsewhere, or at any time, without the king's special license;—and Walter Giffard, abbot of Waverley, and the Prior of Newark, were enjoined to see that this mandate should be obeyed.¹¹

About the fifty-second year of the reign of Henry the Third, certain Water-mills belonging to the crown at Guildford were removed from their ancient site to a place lower down the river, near the park gate; to the prejudice, as it was alleged, of the Abbess of Wherwell, Robert de Gatton, and others, who had a mill on the west side of the river, near the church of St. Nicholas; and of Sir Richard Testard, who had a mill on the opposite side of the river; because, whenever the king's mills were not worked, the mills of the complainants were rendered useless for the time, by the head of water occasioned by the obstruction of the current. On complaint being made, the king gave to the abbess of Wherwell fifty marcs sterling, in satisfaction of her damage; and different sums were paid to other parties, on the same account. Soon after, the management of the king's mills was committed to four of the inhabitants of the town, for the further satisfaction of the complainants. All this, however, did not properly remedy the evil; the king, therefore, at length demised his mills in fee to Testard and another of the plaintiffs,—to be holden by them and their heirs for ever, of the crown, at the annual rent of twenty marcs; with permission to remove the mills to their former situation; and a prohibition against the erection of any other mills at Guildford to their detriment. The persons interested, instead of removing the king's

⁹ See before, p. 77, account of the Earls of Warren and Surrey.

¹⁰ “Nova Oblata: Homines de Geldeford r. c. de xl. s., pro habenda licentia eundi versus partes suas ab exercitu Bedfordiæ”—MAGN. ROT. 9 Hen. III. Rot. 3 a. Surreya.

¹¹ ROT. PATENT. 30 Hen. III.

mills, suffered them to decay; and deriving no profit from them, withheld the stipulated rent. The royal officers distrained the goods of the defaulters; but on a representation of the case to the king, he remitted his dues; and the mills, being entirely disused and neglected, became ruinous.¹²

From a mandate addressed to the Sheriff of Surrey, preserved among the records called "*Originalia*," it appears that Henry the Third was engaged in the commerce of wines, and kept them at Guildford, probably in the vaults of the castle. These wines may have been the produce of vineyards on his own estates, in his foreign dominions, Gascony and Poictou. The royal wine-merchant was anxious to make the most of his regal authority to dispose of his merchandize in the most advantageous manner; for he issued an order to the Sheriff of Surrey and Peter of London, clerk, (who was probably his agent,) to sell forthwith the king's wines which were for sale at Guildford; and that they should permit no other wines to be sold in the bailiwick of Surrey till those were disposed of. The money arising from the sale was to be paid into the king's wardrobe.¹³

The privilege of sending members to Parliament has belonged to the Borough of Guildford ever since the reign of Edward the First.¹⁴ The right of election, previously to the passing of the Reform bill, was vested in the freemen and freeholders of the borough, "paying scot and lot," and *resiant* within the same.

The late Rev. Thos. Russell (a native of Guildford, and rector of West Clandon,) published a series of extracts from an ancient manuscript, called the "*Black Book*,"¹⁵ belonging to the Corporation, transcribed by George Austen, probably in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Among these historical memoranda relating to the town is one stating the amount of wages paid to the representatives of the borough, who attended the parliament held at Westminster, in the 35th year of Edward the Third. They stayed there twenty-eight days; for which they were remunerated at the rate of twelve-pence a day.

The expenses of the burgesses, Walter Wodeland and Roger Lumbard, at the parliament held in the thirty-seventh of Edward the Third, amounted in all to 4*l.* 4*s.*; and having received a payment, in

¹² ESCH. 7 Edw. I. n. 73.

¹³ "Mandatum est Vicecom. Surr. quod una cum Petro de London. Clerico, intromittat se quod Vina Regis quæ sunt vendenda apud Guldeford vendantur. Et quod non permittant aliqua Vina vendi in Balliva sua, quousque prædicta Vina vendantur. Et denarios inde provenientes salvo venire faciant in Garderobam Regis."—*ABBREVIATIO ROTULAR. ORIGINAL.* vol. i. p. 11. 34 Hen. III.

¹⁴ See Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. i. pp. 42—6, for a list of the Members of Parliament for Guildford, from 23 Edw. I. to 42 Geo. III.

¹⁵ In his *HISTORY OF GUILDFORD*; enlarged edit.; 1801: pp. 187*—206*.

part, of 39s. 6d. on the Sunday after the festival of Corpus Christi, they made a donation to the county of 13s. 4d. for the repair of the Shire hall.¹⁶

In the seventeenth year of the reign of Richard the Second, "Robert at Mull [Mill] of Guildford, and Alice his wife, petitioned parliament for a grant of the king's pardon; alleging that they had been wrongfully condemned for taking the sum of 700*l.* treasure-trove, at Guildford." The petitioners were directed to apply to the king; as the subject of their suit was not within the jurisdiction of the parliament.

Shews of *Bull-baiting* were provided for the amusement of the populace of Guildford, under the sanction of the Corporation, as early, at least, as the reign of Edward the Third. There are several memoranda in the Black Book, whence it appears to have been customary for every person, on becoming a member of the corporation, to provide a breakfast for his brethren, and a bull to be baited. In the sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, several persons were "elected to bayt the bull," on Monday after the feast of St. Martin, or else to pay a penalty of 20s. each.¹⁷

The cruel sport of bull-baiting is reported to have been introduced into England by one of the Earls of Surrey: for we are told that William de Warren, earl of Surrey, and lord of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, the son and successor of Hamelin Plantagenet, being at his castle at Stamford, saw from the walls of that fortress, two bulls in the castle-meadow fighting for a cow, till they were attacked by all the butchers' dogs; who at length drove one of the bulls, rendered furious by the noise and tumult, through the streets of the town. The Earl was so delighted with the spectacle afforded by the battle and the subsequent chase, that he granted the meadow where the fight began in common, after the first grass had been mowed, to the butchers of Stamford, on condition that they should furnish a mad or fierce bull to be baited annually, on the day six weeks before Christmas day, for the continuance of the sport in perpetuity.¹⁸ Although it is hardly probable that the practice of bull-baiting arose from this circumstance; yet, the patronage of this sport at Stamford, by the Earl of Surrey, seems to be sufficiently authenticated; and, perhaps the same nobleman may have endeavoured to render it fashionable in the county with which he was more immediately connected; and, directly or indirectly, he may have contributed to the introduction of the custom above mentioned at Guildford.

¹⁶ Russell, *HISTORY OF GUILDFORD*, p. 193.

¹⁷ *Id.* p. 196.

¹⁸ Banks, *EXTINCT BARONAGE OF ENGLAND*, vol. iii. p. 690.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the twenty-sixth year of Henry the Eighth, for the establishment of twenty-six *Suffragan Bishops*; and Guildford was one of the places fixed on for the new sees.¹⁹ It is uncertain whether any appointment for Guildford took place. Probably there was no appointment; for the institution being afterwards considered as unnecessary, the scheme was abandoned.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, and perhaps much earlier, some social amusement seems to have prevailed at Guildford, like the May-games, with the rural king and queen, and their train; or the Christmas frolics of the Lord of Misrule, and his followers. This may be inferred from the following memorandum, extracted from the "*Constitution Book*" at Guildford:—"This composition made at the kinges greate law-daye here holden before John Parvyshe the mayor, and his brethern, the 28th yeaere of the raigne of kynge Henry the viijth, that is to saye, if eny yonge man, or yonge men, shall from hensforth be chosen by the hole consent of this towne and parishioners of the same to become kings, princes, and swerde berers. And yf the said yonge men refuse to take upon them so to be for the tyme beinge, that then the kynges so chosen shall lose to the churches where they be parishioners, v shillings at his or their owne proper costs and expenses in eny parishe of this said towne; and the prynce to lose to the church where he or they be parishioners of iij.s. iiij.d., and the swerde berer xxd." ²⁰

At the election of the Mayor, on the leet-day, in the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, several persons were nominated to serve the king in his wars, if they should be called upon. Arms, offensive and defensive, were to be provided, and kept in readiness for use. At the head of the list stands the name of the mayor, John Daborne, sen. who had a harness in his own hands, with a bill; and several of the men were furnished with the same kind of arms; but others were armed to serve as archers or bowmen.²¹ Probably, these arrangements were made in consequence of the alarm excited by a conspiracy alleged to have been formed for the purpose of raising Reginald (afterwards Cardinal) Pole to the throne; for which, Henry Courtney, marquis of Exeter, and other persons of distinction were executed in 1539. Stow, after mentioning these executions, says—"King Henry sent forth commissions to have generall musters taken through the realme, to understand what able men he might make account of; and further to have the armour and weapons scene and

¹⁹ STATUTES AT LARGE: 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14.

²⁰ Russell, HISTORY OF GUILDFORD, p. 188.

²¹ Id. p. 188—191.

viewed.”²² He also adopted other measures for the defence of the sea-coasts, and the safety of the kingdom, being apprehensive of foreign invasion. The alarm, however, seems to have been groundless.

In the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, the leet-jury at Guildford presented S. Symonds, curate of St. Nicholas, “as a *letter* of men to rede in the byble from tyme to tyme, contrary to the king’s majesties injunctions.”²³ This complaint against the clergyman, for *letting* or preventing the indiscriminate reading of the Scriptures by persons of all classes, was not the only manifestation of an inclination for puritanism exhibited by the public authorities at Guildford. For, the king in council having issued an injunction, purporting that all men who attended divine service “shall not departe the church, but tarry and here the homylies and injunctions red;” yet it was observed, that there was less appearance at the reading than had ever been before, “which thing cannot be but by reason of coman ale-house keepers, which detayne mens servannts and other pore men in the tyme of such redinge, to the greate sclannder of the towne,”—“for reformation whereof yt may be enacted at this daye, that there shall be in every parishe one bedle to be sworne;” whose duty it became, during divine service on Sundays and holidays, to visit the inns and ale-houses; and if they should find “eny pore people or mens servants there etinge, or drinkinge, or syttinge idelye in the tyme of service at church, the keper of such house or houses shall lose and forfeyt at every time so taken etinge, drinkinge, or settinge idely vjd., wherof ijd. shall be to the bedle, and iiijd. residue to the pore mens box of that parishe where suche yll rule ys founde.” The offending parties were, also, to be presented to the mayor.²⁴

The municipal authorities of Guildford endeavoured, also, to compel the people to a pharisaical observance of the Lord’s-day. In the fourth year of King Edward’s reign, persons were appointed to put down the name of every barber who should shave, or trim, any man on the Sabbath in service-time; and of every butcher who should sell any flesh after the last peal to matins; at the same time, clothiers were forbidden to set any cloth, artificers to buy or sell, on Sundays; and it is added,—“no myll to goo in the service or sermond tyme, upon the payne that by the said sworne men shall be deputed, and by mr. mayor for the time beinge assented unto.”²⁵

²² Stow’s CHRONICLE, pp. 971-2.

²³ Russell’s GUILDFORD, p. 194 : from the Constitution Book.

²⁴ Id. pp. 193-4.

²⁵ Id. p. 198. In the same record are the following memoranda, of a similar date with the foregoing,—

“Anno 4. Edw. vi. At this daye was punnyshed, by carting and duckinge, Johan

The proceedings of these reformers of public morals did not escape the animadversions of their contemporaries; for in one of their memoranda they complain of slanderous and open resistance of public officers; and in another it is ordered, that if any person should openly taunt, or jest at any thing done by good and lawful men sworn for the maintenance of good rule, the offender shall suffer two days' imprisonment, or be fined not less than 3s. 4d. for every offence.²⁶

In the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, the plague was in the town. Probably, the disease was not very destructive; for during the time of this calamity, the market-house was erected, with a clock and dial. Mr. Elliott, the then mayor, gave a tenement at Womersh, worth ten shillings a year, "for the mayntenance and continuance of the sayd clock, for ever."²⁷

During the reign of this princess, Guildford was famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth. It must have been with a view to preserve and extend the reputation of the place, as a clothing town, that an order was made in the sixteenth of Elizabeth, that every ale-house keeper should have a sign-board, with a wool-sack painted on it, hung up at his door, under a penalty of 6s. 8d. for neglect. The board was delivered from the hall, on paying "ijs. for the same," to the hall-wardens.

In the thirty-first of Elizabeth, an order was made for levying a penalty of 2s. 6d. on any innholder, taverner, &c. who should knowingly harbour or receive any servant or apprentice in his house, after nine o'clock at night, without the consent of the master or mistress, or dame, of such servant or apprentice.

Municipal enactments against working on Sundays were renewed in the thirty-ninth and forty-fifth years of the same reign.²⁸

In 1644 this town was again visited by the plague; when, as appears from the parish-register of St. Nicholas, fifty persons died of it. The

Wryte, the wyfe of George Wryte of Guldeford, taylor, for hurdome: By her confession.

"Idem. At this daye was punyshed Philemon Peyto, the servant of John Peyto his brother, shomaker, for steling of apples at Merrowe—by oppen stokinge."

The punishment of ducking may be better understood by the following extracts from Russell's GUILDFORD, p. 309. "Mill Mead.—In a garden on the border of the river, at the deepest part of it, where it enters the mill, was fixed securely a strong post, about twelve feet in height." It had a long mortise not far from the top, in which a beam was held by means of a pin, so that it might be moved like a lever, and a chair was occasionally suspended from that end which hung over the water, for the more convenient "ducking of scolds." The custom has been discontinued many years. The last time the chair was taken out for use appears to have been about 1710, when one Margaret——, servant to Stephen Gould, a butcher, in St. Mary's parish, "left the town through fear, she having long been a reputed scold."

²⁶ Id. p. 197.

²⁷ Id. p. 201*.

²⁸ Id. 199.

country people, probably, were afraid to enter the town; for we are told, that the market was held in the town-field near Guildford, where foundations of buildings have repeatedly been ploughed up. As a precaution against infection at this time, the money that passed from one party to another was thrown into basons of water.²⁹

Several of our kings, from the time of Henry the Second, occasionally resided at Guildford, where they had a palace;—but long after that mansion, and the estate to which it belonged, had been alienated from the crown, Charles the Second honoured the Corporation of this borough with a formal visit, shortly after his return to England at the restoration. In September, 1660, when Thomas Horsnaile was mayor, “the joyful newes of the king’s most excellent ma^{tie} his coming to this towne was brought by some of his servants; and thereupon the then mayor and company of magistrates, and other the approved men did unanimously agree to testifie their joy, loyaltie, and affection to his most sacred ma^{tie} by presenting unto him a present of plate, with a banquet in the same, to the value of one hundred and fortie pounds or neere therabouts.” This loyal resolution was, accordingly, carried into execution; though the funds of the corporation were so low, “by reason of many former extraordinary disbursements,” that they were obliged to borrow one hundred pounds towards the cost of the banquet and present.³⁰

Among the multitude of religious sectaries in England, in the reign of Charles the Second, were those who styled themselves, “Sweet Singers of Israel.” Dr. Harris says, they were “a blasphemous sect, whereof one Jacob Taylor was head, and had a congregation of them at Guildford, in Surrey; but was deservedly sentenced to the pillory, and Bethlem, by the Lords in parliament, in the year 1675.”³¹

In 1688, when the Prince of Orange, afterwards William the Third, landed in England, and a civil war was expected, reports were circulated in different parts of the kingdom, that a multitude of Irishmen had landed on the western coasts, who were about to massacre the Protestants of all ranks and ages. This silly rumour, it seems, spread to Guildford, and terrified the people so much, that great numbers of the women and children hid themselves in the extensive caverns, or excavations, in the chalk-hill where stand the ruins of the ancient castle.³²

Various grants from the royal demesnes at Guildford, appear to have been made soon after the Domesday Survey; but exclusive of

²⁹ Russell’s GUILDFORD, p. 315.

³⁰ Id. p. 214.

³¹ Id. p. 310: from Dr. Harris’s LEXICON TECHNICUM.

³² Id. p. 44.

the immediate precincts of the Castle, (of which particulars will be hereafter given,) there was a considerable estate at this place, which remained in the possession of the crown for several centuries; and it obtained, in consequence, the name of the King's Manor.

Henry the Second, soon after his accession, in 1154, inclosed a large tract of land on the north side of Guild-Down for a park; and he is supposed to have erected a *Palace*, or mansion, in connexion with it, in which he sometimes resided, and kept his court. At this place, in 1186, he celebrated the festival of Christmas; and not long after, he gave audience to the papal legates, Cardinal Octavian, and Hugo de Nonant, bishop-elect of Coventry, who had been sent to assist in the ceremony of investing Prince John, the king's youngest son, with the sovereignty of Ireland. In the same year, the Prior and Conventual Fraternity of St. Swithin at Winchester, made their appearance before the king at Guildford, to prefer a complaint against the bishop of that see, Richard Toelive, who had retrenched the quantity or variety of the provisions for their table. Their founder had allowed them thirteen dishes, at each meal, and the bishop had reduced the number to ten. These monastic gourmands, however, met with no sympathy or favour from King Henry, who was himself temperate and abstemious in his diet; and, instead of granting them the redress they required for the alleged injury, he dismissed them with a severe reproof.

Among the tenants of the royal demesne at Guildford, in the reign of Henry the Second, were some wealthy Jews. In or about the thirty-third year of his reign, that king took from the Jews, as a tallage, the fourth part of their goods and chattels; which tax was levied as a contribution towards the expense of a crusade to Palestine; for it appears, that in the first year of Richard the First, Isaac, the son of Rabbi (Ysaac filius Rabbi), fined for 200*l.* that he might be quit of the whole tallage which King Henry had imposed at Guildford, after he had taken the cross. Of that sum, 100*l.* was to be paid on the Sunday when the canticle "*Lætare Jerusalem*" was sung; and the remainder at the rate of 30*l.* a year, till the debt was liquidated; 15*l.* being payable at Michaelmas, and 15*l.* at Easter.³³

As the kings of England, from the time of Henry the Second, occasionally held their court at Guildford, grants of land were made here to persons as feudal tenants, for services in the royal household. Thus Edeline, or Adeline, the daughter and heiress of Ranulf de

³³ Vide MAGN. ROT. 1 Ric. i. Rot. 13 b.; & 2 Ric. i. Rot. 12 b. ap. Madox, HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, vol. i. pp. 222, 3.

Broc, being the guardian of William Testard, in the reign of Henry the Second, held possession of his *lands* in Guildford, (afterwards called the *manor of Poyle*,) by the service of being Marshal in the King's Court; and that lady having married Stephen de Turnham, he held those lands by the same service. Robert Testard, the son and heir of William, holding the same lands, in the nineteenth year of Henry the Third, is styled Keeper of the Female Servants in the Court of the Lord the King; (*Custos meretricum in curia Domini Regis*). Richard Testard, who inherited the family estate at Guildford, in the twenty-sixth of the same reign, is called Marshal in the household of the Lord the King; and it appears, that it belonged to his office to provide female servants for the household; to dismember criminals sentenced to death, or mutilation, for offences committed within the verge of the court; and to measure the gallons and bushels belonging to the same. *Thomas de la Puille*, or *Poyle*, having purchased the estate of Testard, held it under the same tenure.³⁴

The Lords of the manor of *Catteshill*,³⁵ in the parish of Godalming, seem to have shared with the Testards and Poyles in the honours of the marshalship of the royal household at Guildford. In certain records, their office is described as that of "Marshal of the twelve Girls who followed the Court of the Lord the King;"—"Marshal of the mercenary women [*Meretrices*] when the King came into those parts;"—and "Marshal of the common women following the household of the Lord the King."³⁶ These females were also styled "Laundresses, or Washerwomen," [*Lotrices*]³⁷. More discussion than the subject, perhaps, deserves, has taken place relative to the precise office and character of the females so variously denominated; and Mr. Lysons seems to have proved, that the most degrading of the designations bestowed on them was not always incorrect.³⁸ But it may be confidently asserted, that the proper office of the Marshal of the king's household referred to was, to provide, during the residence of the court at Guildford, a sufficient number of women to do duty as laundresses, and also, generally, to serve like those who are now termed charwomen. As their employment exposed them to association with the lowest retainers of the court, it may not unreasonably be concluded, that, at a period when female chastity was but little respected among the

³⁴ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 22; from Placit. Coron. 39 Hen. III.

³⁵ This manor had been granted, by Henry the Second, to Ranulf de Broc, to hold by the service of "*Ostiarus cameræ Regis*;" and Adeline, his daughter, whilst remaining a spinster, held it by the same tenure. The manor is now called Catshall.

³⁶ PLACIT. CORON. 25 Hen. III. 1 Dors.—Id. 19 Hen. III. and 47 Hen. III. 32 Dors. 7 Edw. I.

³⁷ PLACIT. CORON. 39 Hen. III.

³⁸ ARCHÆOLOGIA, vol. xv. App. p. 399.

higher ranks, these poor girls would often lose their reputation, whether deservedly or not; and thus the term *Meretrices* came to be considered as synonymous with *Lotrices*; whence, in records of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the terms are applied indiscriminately to a certain class of female servants of the royal household.

Mr. Manning, after a statement of evidence, says—"What we collect from hence is, that the office of Marshal of the Household, as often as the Court resided at Guildford, was executed by the Lords of Poyle and Catteshill, who held their lands by this tenure; that they executed this office severally, their services being concurrent; that though they are styled, in different records, 'Marshal of the King's Court,' 'Marshal of the King's Household,' and 'Door-keeper,' or 'Usher of the King's Chamber,' their office was one and the same; it being part of the office of the Marshal of the King's Court, by himself or his deputies, to keep the door of the King's Chamber: and that it was, moreover, part of their office respectively, as often as the king came into these parts, (not otherwise therefore,) to provide women servants [young women, hired women, ordinary women, laundresses, &c.]³⁹ to perform the meaner functions of the household: also as keepers of the peace, with authority to punish faults committed within the verge of the court, to do justice upon criminals convicted within their jurisdiction: and finally, as peculiarly belonging to their office, to regulate the measures, weights, &c. by which provisions were brought into the household. And these services, probably, were exacted as long as the Court continued to reside here; but from the latter end of Edward III., or shortly after, when this mansion grew into disuse, they were discontinued of course, as being no longer due by the conditions of the respective tenures."⁴⁰

King John kept the festival of Easter at Guildford, in 1199; and he held his court here at Christmas, in 1201, with a display of great splendour and magnificence.⁴¹ He was at this place, also, in the last

³⁹ That is, *Puellæ, Meretrices, Communes feminae, Lotrices*, &c. as they are called in different records of that time.

⁴⁰ Manning, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 23.

⁴¹ Matt. Paris, *HIST.* p. 198. Roger Hoveden. *ANNAL.* On this occasion, as appears from Holinshed, King John "gave to his servants many fair liveries and suits of apparel."—and "the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Hubert, who was also Lord Chancellor) did the like at Canterbury, seeming, indeed, to strive with the King, which of them should pass [surpass] the other in such sumptuous apparrelling of their men; whereat the King (and not without good cause) was greatly moved to indignation against him, although for a time he coloured the same." Holinshed, *CHRONICLES*, vol. ii. p. 282: edit. 1807.—This endeavour to outvie each other, in the splendour of the apparel of their respective retainers, most probably, gave origin to the old Ballad of '*King John and the Bishop of Canterbury*;' which, according to Bishop Percy, in his "*Reliques of Ancient*

year of his reign; but his visit was very transient, as he had then fled from Dover, and was proceeding to Winchester; Prince Lewis of France having invaded England, to assist the Barons against their tyrannical sovereign.

Henry the Third appears to have resided frequently at Guildford, in the course of his long reign. In his seventh year, he added to the buildings of the palace an *Almonry*,⁴² or office for the receipt of deodands, forfeitures by misadventure, escheats of felons, and other monies appropriated to charitable uses; and at subsequent periods, various improvements were made here by his direction. By a precept to the Sheriff of Surrey, in the forty-fourth year of his reign, the king ordered that the pictures in his Great hall at Guildford should be repaired without delay;⁴³ and that, in his great chamber there, at the head of his bed, a curtain (*pallium*) should be painted on the white wall; also, that the tablets and frontel of the altar of his great chapel, at the same place, should be finished forthwith, agreeably to the directions given to William of Florence, the painter. The cost of these works, according to legal valuation, was to be defrayed out of the revenues of the county.⁴⁴

This king, in the fifty-second year of his reign, issued a precept to the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, directing that within his court of the manor of Guildford (*infra curiam manerii de Guldeford*) there should be fitted up, commodiously, a chamber, with a platform, (*stadium*), chimney, wardrobe, and outer chamber, or balcony; and a chapel at the upper end of the chamber, for the use of his dear daughter Eleanor, the consort of his eldest son Edward: and also another

English Poetry," vol. ii. was abridged and modernized about the time of James the First; and its original title altered to that of 'King John and the *Abbot* of Canterbury.' There is much humour in this Ballad; and the acuteness of the old Shepherd in relieving the Abbot from his apprehensions in regard to the three questions propounded by the King, argues a high degree of intellectual shrewdness.

⁴² Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 23; from the *Close Rolls* of 7th of Henry III. m. 13; the words used in the original are, '*Domus Eleemosynaria.*' Three years afterwards, the custody of the King's Manor was committed to William de Coniers, who, at that time, was also Constable of the Castle of Guildford.—Dugdale, *BARONAGE*, vol. ii. p. 291.

⁴³ Walpole's Works, (*ANECDOTES OF PAINTING*,) vol. iii. p. 22, edit. 1798; from the *Liberate Rolls* of the 44th of Hen. III.

⁴⁴ The original precept, which is preserved among the *Liberate Rolls* of the reign of this king, is inscribed, "*De Pictura Cap. Guldef.*" The following is a copy, as given by Walpole:—"Liberate A^o. 44 Hen. III. m. 11. Rex Vicecom. Surr. salutem. Precipimus tibi quod de exitibus comitatus tui picturas magnæ aulæ nostræ de *Guldeford*, prout necesse fuerit, sine dilatione emendari, et in magna camera nostra ibidem ad caput lecti nostri super album murum quoddam pallium depingi, et tabulas et fruntellum altaris magnæ capellæ nostræ ibidem sine dilatione fieri facias, prout injunximus Willielmo Florentino pictori; et custum quod ad hoc posueris per visam et testimonium proborum et legalium hominum conf. &c. Teste meipso apud West. xxx die Octobr."

chamber, with a platform, chimney, balcony, and glazed windows, for the use of the Officers of the Queen; together with a certain pent-house, (*appenticem*) to be newly constructed there without delay; and the Queen's kitchen-garden, (*herbarium*) to be repaired, or set in order, according to the king's injunctions to William of Florence, the painter. The cost to be defrayed as before.—This William was clerk of the works at Guildford; and was to be paid by the Sheriff a stipend, at the rate of sixpence a day.⁴⁵

In the same reign, as may be inferred from different records, the stock of deer and other animals on this manor, was sufficiently considerable to furnish supplies for the royal household when resident at other places. This appears by a writ issued in the thirteenth year of Henry the Third, for 'fattening some Oxen for the king's larder';—and also by another writ, dated Windsor, 17 Feb. A.^o 26, and directed to the Keeper of the Park here, ordering him to admit Robert de Mares and James Hosate, yeomen of the household, 'to take and carry away for the kinges use, fifteen head of Venison, and twenty Rabbits, or forty, as the Warren should be found to yield.'⁴⁶

The following occurrence, having relation to Guildford, is stated by Rishanger, as having happened within a few years of King Henry's decease.—"About that time, (1267,) there was a certain Knight of the neighbourhood of Winchester, named Adam Gurdun, who had been disinherited and outlawed with other adherents of Simon, Earl of Leicester, for refusing submission to the King. Near the road between the town of Alton and the Castle of Farnham was a woody height in a valley, rendering the passage circuitous, and

⁴⁵ The original precepts are as follow:—"Liberate 52 Hen. III. m. 11. Rex Vice-com. Surr. et Suff. salutem. Precipimus tibi quod de exitibus com. prædictorum infra curiam nostram manerii nostri de *Guldeford* quandam cameram cum stadio et camino, garderoba, et camera forinseca, et quandam capellam ad caput ejusdem cameræ, cum stadio et fenestris vitreis, easdem cameram et capellam decentibus, ad opus karissimæ filiæ nostræ Alianoræ consortis Edwardi primogeniti nostri, et unum cameram cum stadio et camino camera forinseca, et fenestris vitreis eandem cameram decentibus, ad opus militum karissimæ consortis nostræ Alianoræ reginæ Angliæ, et quandam appenticem, ibidem de novo sine dilatione fieri, et herbarium ejusdem reginæ nostræ reparari et emendari facias, secundum quod Willielmo Florentino pictori nostro injunximus, et idem Willielmus plenius tibi scire faciet ex parte nostra; et custum, &c. per visam, &c. computabitur.

"Rex eidem Vicecom. salutem. Precipimus tibi quod de exitibus com. prædictorum facias habere Willielmo Florentino custodi operationum nostrarum manerii nostri de *Guldeford* singulis diebus sex denarios pro stipendiis suis, quamdiu fueris Vicecomes noster eorundem comitat. et prædictus Willielmus custos fuerit operationum prædictarum, sicut eos temporibus retroactis ante turbationem habitam in regno ibidem percipere consuevit: et custum, &c. Teste rege apud Westm. xxix die Jan."—Walpole's Works, (*ANECDOTES OF PAINTING*,) vol. iii. pp. 22—24: edit. 1798.

⁴⁶ Manning, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 24; from the Close Rolls.

adapted for the concealment of robbers; and thither the Knight withdrew with his men, infesting the country with rapine, and especially preying on the lands of those who had adhered to the King. The fame of his strength and courage reaching Prince Edward, he was desirous to make trial of him; and coming upon the outlaw with a strong body of men, the Prince commanded that no one should interfere to prevent a single combat. Meeting, they encountered each other, and with redoubled blows and equal strength, fought a long time without either giving ground. At length Edward, admiring the valour of the Knight, and the fierceness with which he fought, advised him to yield, promising him his life and fortune. To this the Knight agreed; and throwing down his arms, surrendered himself to Prince Edward, who the same night sent him to Guildford, to be presented to the Queen his mother, with an urgent commendation. Gurdun afterwards had his inheritance restored; and Edward always esteemed him as a dear and faithful subject."⁴⁷

In 1299, the park and manor of Guildford, as well as the firm of the town, and the castle, valued collectively at twenty marks per annum, were assigned to Queen Margaret, the second wife of Edward the First, in part of her dower. On the death of that princess in the tenth year of Edward the Second, the property reverted to the Crown. Deeds are extant, dated from this place by Edward the Second, and Edward the Third; whence it may be concluded, that both those kings were occasionally resident here; and the latter is known to have passed his Christmas at Guildford in the years 1337, 1340, and 1347. In the original grant of the fee-ferm of the town, with its appurtenances, made by this Prince to the Corporation, in October, 1366, the Park, together with the Castle and its Goal, was expressly reserved to the crown. In the forty-third year of Edward the Third, the custody of the park for life was bestowed on Helming Legette; and a similar grant was made, subsequently, to Sir Hugh Waterton. On his decease, in 1409, Henry the Fourth gave the appointment to Sir John Stanley, who was styled 'Steward of the King's Household.' Henry the Sixth, by letters patent, in the twenty-second year of his reign, granted the office of parker, or park-keeper, at Guildford, to John Genyn and Richard Ludlow, serjeants of his cellar, together with the office of *Knock-pynne*, or *Knock-penny*, there, with the wages and fees belonging to those offices; to be paid by the Constable of Windsor castle, from the issues and revenues belonging to that fortress.

⁴⁷ Rishanger, Cont. Matt. Paris, HIST. MAJOR, p. 970.

Edward the Fourth appears to have visited Guildford in 1479, and again in 1482. In the third year of Henry the Seventh, the custody of the manor and park here was given to Sir Reginald Bray, one of the most zealous adherents of that prince before his accession to the throne, whose services were rewarded by grants of lands in this county, and also in other parts of the kingdom. Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, (grand-master of the royal household,) who had married Mary, the younger sister of Henry the Eighth, and widow of Louis the Twelfth of France, died at this place, on August the 24th, 1546: "from which circumstance," says Mr. Manning, "it is highly probable that the King and his household were resident here at that time."⁴⁸ Sir Michael Stanhope, who is said to have been a favourite of this capricious monarch, was warden of the manor of Guildford in the latter part of his reign. This gentleman was a retainer of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset; to whose influence, probably, he owed his appointment. Becoming involved in the ruin of that imprudent statesman, he was beheaded in 1551, the fourth year of Edward the Sixth; and the custody of this manor was afterwards given to William Parr, marquis of Northampton.

Guildford was occasionally visited by Edward the Sixth; as it appears from his Journal, published by Burnet, that he was at this place in June and August, 1550, and in July, 1552. As Henry his father had erected a mansion on the site of the Friary at Guildford, it was there, probably, that King Edward remained when on these visits.

In the reign of Mary, Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu, lord-chamberlain to the queen, was made keeper in the room of the Marquis of Northampton, who had been concerned in the project for raising Lady Jane Dudley to the throne; and on the triumph of her rival was deprived of the appointments which he held, and committed to the Tower. Lord Montagu died on October the 19th, 1592; and he was succeeded in his office at Guildford by Sir Thomas Gorges, who had married the widow of the Marquis of Northampton. James the First, by letters patent dated September the 19th, 1605, granted the beneficial interest in this manor and estate held by Gorges to John Murray, esq. for his life; and he came into the possession of it on the decease of his predecessor in 1611. Murray was raised to the peerage in 1622; and two years after, created Earl of Annandale. In 1620, he obtained from King James a grant of the property to him and his heirs male; and being thus possessed of the manor and park of Guildford as an estate in fee-tail, he procured from Charles the First, for the sum of five thousand pounds, letters patent, dated March

⁴⁸ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 25.

31st, in the sixth year of that king's reign, vesting in him, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, the fee-simple of the king's lands, tenements, &c. at Guildford, including the *Friary* there, to be held *in capite*, as the fourth part of a knight's fee, at the annual rent of ten pounds. The grant included the whole stock of deer then in the park, and the right of free-warren in the same; and the grantee was empowered to dispark the lands, which were declared to be exempted from all dependence on the royal forest, and beyond the bounds of any forest or chase, notwithstanding any statute or statutes to the contrary. The Friary, which was included in this grant, was thereby declared to be the principal house, or lodge, of Guildford park.

The FRIARY at Guildford was a convent of Dominicans, also called Friars Preachers, founded by Eleanor of Provence, the queen of Henry the Third, near the eastern bank of the river Wey, and on the north side of the High-street; but the exact date of its foundation is not known. Edward the First, in the third year of his reign, granted to the fraternity a license to inclose and add to their premises a road adjoining, which led from the town to the king's park. Edward the Second took some steps towards refounding this convent, for a sisterhood of the same order, with a proper endowment for their support; but the design was not carried into execution. Among the benefactors to this house was Sir Reginald Bray, who, in 1503, bequeathed the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid at the rate of ten pounds a year, for twenty years, for a trental of masses to be said here, in the year of his death, and the next year, for his own soul, and for the souls of his father and mother, the latter of whom was interred in this priory.

The names of many of the Priors of this convent have been published by Mr. Manning, from an Obituary which belonged to it, now preserved in the public library of the University of Cambridge. But with regard to most of them, the order of succession, and the dates of their deaths, are uncertain.

There is no account extant of the revenues of this priory, or of the time of its suppression; but it was probably one of the lesser conventual establishments, the property belonging to which was seized by Cardinal Wolsey, under the authority of the pope, in 1523: for the priory of Guildford is not noticed in the catalogue of religious houses made in the twenty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, anno 1534, which is kept in the First-Fruits Office, and has been repeatedly printed. If the priory was appropriated by Wolsey, it must have escheated to the crown on his disgrace and death, in the year 1530. Henry the Eighth erected a mansion on the site of it; and there

probably died his brother-in-law, the Duke of Suffolk, as before mentioned. James the First demised this mansion by lease to Sir George More, of Loseley; and he sold it to George Austen, gent.; by whom it is said to have been pulled down and rebuilt.

James Murray, esq. the grantee of the manor and park of Guildford, purchased of Austen his lease of the Friary; and in 1620, obtained from the king a grant, under letters patent, of "the site of the late house of Friars Preachers in or near the town of Guildford," to him and his heirs male, to be held as of the king's manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, and in free and common socage, at an annual rent of fifty shillings. In 1630, Murray, then Earl of Annandale, purchased of Charles the First the fee-simple of the Friary, as well as of the manor and park. Having thus become possessed in perpetuity of the whole of the royal estate at Guildford, the Earl built a new mansion on the site of the Friary.⁴⁹

James, the second earl of Annandale, the son and successor of the preceding, in 1641 sold the mansion and estate to James Maxwell, esq. afterwards Earl of Dirleton; whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, the widow of William, duke of Hamilton, conveyed the property to Thos. Dalmahoy, esq. who became her second husband; and in 1681, he sold it to Elizabeth Colwall, widow; from whom it descended to her grandson, Daniel Colwall, esq. This gentleman was a distinguished member of the Royal Society; but, unfortunately, from some cause which has not been recorded, he committed suicide, probably, in 1706; his will bearing date on the 4th of February, in that year.⁵⁰ He had devised his estates to trustees, for sale; and such sale,

⁴⁹ The new mansion, which was constructed, principally, of chalk, and studded, as it were, in front, with squares of flint, regularly interposed, had a handsome portico of the Doric order, supporting a projecting part of the upper story. It had gable ends, and large square windows, in the general style of Charles the First's reign. On the Cavalry Barracks being erected here in 1794, this building was fitted up as a residence for the officers. When those Barracks were sold and taken down, in 1818, (after the conclusion of the war with Buonaparte,) this edifice was also pulled down; and its site is now a store-yard. A double row of small houses, called '*Friary Place*,' has been since erected on the old monastic land, and are consequently extra-parochial. Some remains of the precinct walls of the ancient Friary still exist.

⁵⁰ In the short account of Mr. Colwall given by Granger, (vide BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, vol. iii. p. 402, 4th edit.) he is described "as a gentleman of good fortune, the superfluities of which he expended in making a collection of natural rarities;—which he presented to the Royal Society, and is therefore justly esteemed the founder of their Museum." The collection thus presented seems to have been purchased for that express purpose; and Mr. Colwall, (as we learn from Birch's HISTORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, vol. ii. p. 73,) received on the 21st of March, 1665-6, the public thanks of the Society for his "generous benefaction." He must have been an active associate of this learned body; for he was a member of the Council from its first appointment in January, 1664-5; and

accordingly, took place under the authority of a decree made by the Court of Chancery, on the 15th of July, 1708. In the following year, the manor and park were purchased by the Hon. Thomas Onslow, eldest son of Sir Richard Onslow, bart. the first Speaker of the House of Commons of that name. Soon afterwards, the lands were disparked; and they were subsequently divided into four farms. The Friary estates were sold, about the year 1721, to John Russell and George Mabank, who made partition of the same; after which, about 1736, Mabank disposed of his share, consisting of the mansion and site of the Friary, with other lands, to the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, the second Speaker of his family; and all the property thus purchased by the Onslows, has descended to their present representative, Arthur George, third earl of Onslow, of West Clandon, in this county.

Lands at Guildford were granted by William the First to an ancestor of Robert Testard, who held them in the reign of Henry the Second; and to these lands belonged the privilege of Court Baron. They were held by serjeanty; the proprietor acting as Marshal of the royal household whenever the king kept his court at Guildford. The duties attached to this office have been already noticed. In the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Henry the Third, these lands were in the possession of Thomas de la Puille, who held them under the same tenure. The property continued in his family till the time of Henry the Fifth; when John de la Puille, or Poyle, granted a lease for twenty years, with a reversionary right to the estate called the Manor of Poyle, after his own death, to John Gaynsford. The family of Gaynsford, which was seated at Crowhurst in this county, was related to that of Poyle, as appears from an ancient rental, preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts.⁵¹ The Gaynsfords held the

he was constituted Treasurer at the anniversary meeting on St. George's day, 1666. Conchology was the branch of natural history which he most cultivated; and the most valuable part of his cabinet consisted of shells; the study of which had, then, but lately been introduced into this country. His portrait, by R. White, is prefixed to the somewhat superficial work published in folio, by Dr. Nehemiah Grew, in 1681, intituled "*Musæum Regalis Societatis*; or a Catalogue and Description of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the Royal Society, and preserved at Gresham Colledge";—and thirty-one of the illustrative cuts to that publication were engraven at his expense. He was buried in St. Mary's church, at Guildford, near the middle of the south chancel; and Mr. Russell, after noticing a statement made by Mr. George Westbrook, sometime Clerk of St. Mary's parish, "that about the year 1764, as he was digging a grave near the above spot, he threw out a skull *with a ten-penny nail* driven through the upper part of it; and that it was supposed to be Mr. Colwall's of the Friary;" says,—“Mr. Colwall most undoubtedly shot himself. The chair in which he died, stained with blood, has been recently removed from the Friary.”—GUILDFORD, pp. 73 and 299.—It was afterwards presented to Abbott's Hospital, in this town, where it still remains.

⁵¹ *Rentale Manerii de Poyle renovatum* 3 Nov. 14 Edw. IV. BIBL. HARL. No. 392 : fol. 96, b.

manor in the reign of Edward the Fourth; but how much longer is uncertain. John Eversfield died seised of it, in 1595, having held it of the crown *in capite*, as the fortieth part of a knight's fee. His son and heir, Thomas Eversfield, of Horsham in Sussex, who was afterwards knighted, by indenture dated April 26th, 1612, demised the estate to Henry Wheeler, of Banstead in Hampshire, for the lives of his three children, at an annual rent of twenty-five pounds; reserving, however, to himself, "the '*Spital House*," at Guildford, with its appurtenances, and also the courts-leet and baron of the manor. In 1624, Dame Elizabeth Eversfield, the widow of Sir Thomas, in conjunction with her son, by the usual mode of fine and recovery, acquired the power to dispose of the freehold; and they conveyed all their interest in the estate, as well in possession as reversion, to the use of *Henry Smith*, and others; "saving only to the said Elizabeth, the tenement or messuage called the '*Spital*, or *Hospital of St. Thomas*, and the disposal of the same during her natural life."

The Henry Smith, here mentioned, was a citizen and alderman of London; who, having acquired a considerable fortune by trade, devoted nearly the whole of it to purposes of benevolence.⁵² In the above purchase, Sir Robert Parkhurst, knt. alderman of London, acted on behalf of Smith; in trust for whom, also, he bought the lease granted to Henry Wheeler. In November, 1627, about three months before his decease, Mr. Smith conveyed the entire freehold estate to Robert, earl of Essex, and others, in trust, that they might pay the rents and profits arising from it, to the *Mayor and approved men of Guildford*, for the use of the poor of that town, and "according to diverse orders made, and instructions given by the donor, in his life-time."⁵³ The property is still vested in the Corporation of Guildford; and, together with the other charities belonging to the town, is administered under the direction of fourteen trustees.

The '*Spital*, or Hospital, mentioned in the above deeds, was situated at the east end of Guildford town, but in Stoke parish, near the angle formed by the roads leading, severally, to Kingston and Epsom. "It was dedicated to St. Thomas, and had a Prior, or Master, of whom mention is made in the ancient Court-rolls of the manor of Stoke, to the Lord of which he paid (as the feoffees of this estate also do at this

⁵² Mr. Smith was a native of Wandsworth; and a full account of his donations to various parishes in this county will be given in the account of that place.

⁵³ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 15—18. It is stated in a note in the same work, that 'the Orders and Constitutions' made by Smith, 'touching the ordering and disposing of the rents of the Poyle estate,' are "not to be found amongst the papers of the Corporation, and are supposed to have been lost many years."—Id. p. 18. Further particulars of the Poyle estate will be inserted in the general account of the Charities of Guildford.

day) a quit-rent of 6*d.* per annum.”⁵⁴ It is uncertain at what time, or by whom, this hospital was founded. Speed mentions a convent of *Crutched Friars*, as existing at Guildford in the reign of Henry the Third; and in a charge delivered by Edw. Thurland, esq. (afterwards Sir Edward, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer,) at a Court-baron held at Reigate in the twentieth year of Charles the First, it is said, that those friars were first planted at Reigate, and at Guildford, by William, Earl Warren, sixth earl of Surrey. Nothing more has been found relating to them; and Mr. Manning remarks, that “if Speed be not mistaken, their House was probably on this spot, and might afterwards dwindle into an Hospital, and be reconsecrated to St. Thomas.”⁵⁵ In later times, it was appropriated as an alms-house for cripples, and other indigent persons; but the old building has been long destroyed; and that which now occupies its site, and is called ‘*Poyle manor-house*,’ together with some adjoining land, is occupied at a rental, by one of the trustees. The Courts baron and leet of the manor of Poyle are continued to be held at this residence.

Besides the rents of territorial possessions at Guildford, there were revenues belonging to the Crown from other sources, as assised rents, pleas, perquisites of courts, customary dues, stallage and tolls of markets and fairs, with some others. In towns the manorial supremacy of which was vested in the king, the produce of these branches of revenue were, according to Madox, “commonly let to *ferm*; and the farms of them were answered to the Crown, either by the Sheriff of the county wherein the town lay, or else by the townsmen themselves, either by the name of *Homines*, *Cives*, or *Burgenses* of such a town, burgh, or villate, or under the name of the provost, or other particular *custos*, or *fermer*.”⁵⁶ Hence the income thus arising being farmed or let, at certain rates, to persons who collected the various dues, and, after paying the stipulated sum, retained the residue, it was called the farm, or firm, of a town, borough, city, or county respectively. The firms, or farmed rents, of most towns were originally collected and accounted for by the sheriffs of the counties in which they were situated; and this appears to have been, for a time, the case with regard to Guildford. The firms of towns or burghs belonging to the king were frequently granted to certain individuals provisionally, and for a specific time, either gratuitously, or in recompense for some

⁵⁴ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 19. In Russell’s GUILDFORD, p. 63, it is said, that the manor-house of Poyle is commonly called “The Spytle, or Hospital of St. John.”

⁵⁵ Vide SURREY, vol. i. pp. 19 and 295. See, also, Speed’s HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, reign of Henry III.

⁵⁶ Madox, EXCHEQUER, 2nd edit. vol. i. p. 330.

service. Grants were also made to individuals from the firms of counties; and it appears to have been usual for the king, (in the period immediately succeeding the Norman Conquest,) when he bestowed on any person the title of an Earl, or Lord, of some county, to assign him a third part of the firm of the county, towards the support of his new dignity. This was considered as a donation in perpetuity, or rather, as coincident with the duration of the earldom; so that, with the title of nobility it escheated to the crown in cases of rebellion, treason, or for want of lawful heirs. This donation was termed a grant of the *third penny* of the county; but it was not always bestowed at the creation of an earl; for, though the title of Earl of Surrey was conferred upon William, Earl Warren in Normandy, by William Rufus, the grant of the third penny from the firm of this county, seems not to have taken place till the time of Henry the Third; when it was bestowed on a descendant of the first earl, who then had the title. This was John, the seventh earl of Surrey, whose claim to one-third of the tolls and customs of the town of Guildford being questioned, a trial took place before the King's Justices, at Guildford, in the seventh year of Edward the First; and it was proved, that the third penny of the county had been yielded to the Earl, in the fortieth year of Henry the Third, by the king's precept, addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer.⁵⁷ It appears "to have been the ancient custom to lay up the whole of the tolls, as they were collected, in a common box or chest, which always remained in the custody of the king's Bailiff, the keys being deposited with the Bailiff of the Earl. When the Bailiffs met for that purpose, the chest was opened, and two-thirds of the monies that were found there being taken out for the king, the remaining third was given to the Earl."⁵⁸ An exemplification of these proceedings at Guildford was granted to Philip, earl of Arundel, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth. This nobleman, who was descended from the Warrens, Earls of Surrey, through the Fitz-Alans and Mowbrays, held two-thirds of the Earl's share of the tolls, &c. of Guildford; and the remaining third belonged to the heirs of Joan, Lady Abergavenny, who died seised of the same in 1435.

The king's share, (two-thirds,) of the firm of the town was, by Edward the First, on his marriage with Margaret of France, in 1299, assigned to the queen as a part of her dower. Edward the Third, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, October the 1st, 1467, granted the town, with its appurtenances, (exclusive of the park, the castle and its

⁵⁷ ROT. CLAUS. 40 Hen. III. m. 11.

⁵⁸ PLACIT. APUD GULDEFORD: Oct. Mich. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 28.

goal,) in fee-farm to the Corporation of Guildford, at a yearly rent of ten pounds. This grant was confirmed by Richard the Second, and Henry the Seventh; yet James the First, in 1609, granted the firm, by letters patent, to Sir Francis Wolley, knt. and Lionel Rawlins; by whom it was sold to the Corporation, for two hundred pounds; and by indenture, dated August 1, 1609, between Wolley and Rawlins, on the one part, and the Mayor and Approved men of Guildford, on the other, the latter had the full and permanent possession of these revenues secured to them.

The origin of the CORPORATION of Guildford is uncertain. The earliest Charter upon record was granted by Henry the Third, in 1267. That, however, was not a charter of incorporation, but merely a grant of rights and privileges to the men of Guildford, and their heirs in perpetuity. The grantees are styled "*probi homines*," whence, doubtless, the chief members of the corporation were afterwards called "approved men;" and they, probably, were the successors of the king's men, or tenants of the seventy-five messuages, or tenements, mentioned in the Domesday Book. By this charter they were exempted from the arrest of person, or goods, on account of any debts, where they were neither principal debtors nor sureties; their goods and chattels were protected from forfeiture on account of the delinquencies of servants; and the transmission of their property to their heirs, after their own decease, was secured.⁵⁹ By another charter of Henry the Third, dated a few months after the preceding, a grant was made to the "Approved men of Guildford, and their heirs, for the advancement of the said town, that the County Court of Surrey should be holden in the same for ever."⁶⁰ The sessions, or assizes, of the king's Justices Itinerant, for this county, appear to have previously taken place at Leatherhead; and about two years after the grant of the charter, complaint was made of inconvenience arising from the removal of the court from that central situation to a place so near the extremity of the county.⁶¹ But notwithstanding this objection, the men of Guildford obtained a confirmation of this privilege, by charter dated 7th of Edward the First;⁶² and since that period, Guildford has been regarded as the County town.⁶³

⁵⁹ ROT. PAT. 2 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 20: per Inspex. P. 7 Ric. II. per Inspex. 41 Hen. III. m. 12.

⁶⁰ Id.

⁶¹ PLACIT. CORAM. H. Bigod, Just. Ang. ap. Bermunds. 43 Hen. III. Rot. 5.

⁶² ROT. ITIN. 7 Edw. I.

⁶³ By statute 11th of Richard II. chap. ii. the Justices of Assize are empowered to hold their sessions wherever the Chancellor, with the advice of the said Justices, shall appoint. And the assizes are now held, in the spring, at Kingston; and in the summer, at Guildford, and at Croydon, alternately.—Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 34.

The grant made by Edward the Third, of the fee-farm profits of the town, to the men of Guildford, at a rent of ten pounds per annum, has been already noticed. That prince, also, granted them exemption from all manner of toll for their goods, throughout the realm; and the right to hold an annual fair, on the Monday, and four following days, in the week of Pentecost. He further granted, that the approved men, and their heirs and successors, should have and enjoy their Gild-merchant, *according to ancient custom*, with all their ancient liberties; and lastly, that the Steward and Bailiff of the town, for the time being, “may sweare men beinge resident in the said towne, soe often as it shall be expedient and necessary for the keepinge of [the king’s] lawe, and for justice to be ministered to all men complayning before them.”

In the parliament held at Westminster, in 1383, (7th of Richard the Second,) the men of Guildford presented a petition for a renewal of their charters, which, they alleged, had been lost during the then late insurrections under Wat Tyler and others. Their suit was successful; and they obtained from the king, letters patent, with an exemplification of the charters, dated at Westminster, March 10, 1384; for which they paid, as fees, the sum of 22*s.* 4*d.* These charters were again confirmed, by letters patent of Henry the Sixth, in 1423.

Another ratification of the charters, together with some alterations in the style of the Corporation, if not in its constitution, took place in the reign of Henry the Seventh. By letters patent, dated July 1st, 1488, that king granted, at the suit of Henry Norbrigge, then mayor of Guildford, and others, a charter to him and his brethren, the approved men, declaring them to be a corporation with the usual powers and privileges, by the style and title of “the Mayor and Approved men of Guildford.”⁶⁴ By this charter they were entitled to have a common seal; and, as a corporate body, to sue, and be sued. They were empowered to elect annually, on the Monday after Michaelmas, one of the approved men to be Mayor; and afterwards, a Coroner for the liberties of the town, whose office was to be independent of all the county coroners. The mayor was authorized to appoint as many serjeants at mace, and other officers, as should be thought “necessary and meet to him for the sure and honest governance of the towne”; and, in person, or by his servants or deputies, he was “to assize, assaye the amendment and correction of bread, wine, and ale, and of all manner other victualls, and measures, weights, and

⁶⁴ The title of Mayor had been applied to the head of the Corporation, (it having superseded that of Seneschal or Steward,) before the time of Henry the Seventh; but it was now first legally conferred.

of all other things whatsoever which appertayne or belonge to the office of clerk of the markett of [the king's] household"; and no other person, who held that office, was to interfere with the mayor in the execution of this duty. He was empowered, in conjunction with any two of the approved men, to hold a court once every three weeks, for the recovery of debts arising within the town and precinct, whether above or under the sum of forty shillings. By this charter was granted the right to hold two fairs, one on the eve and day of St. Martin, and the other on the eve and day of St. George; and by it, also, the men of Guildford were exempted from serving on juries, inquisitions, &c. without the town, against their will.⁶⁵

The grant of the fee-farm rents of the town to the corporation by Edward the Third, was confirmed, by letters patent of Henry the Eighth, in the eleventh year of his reign; and by other letters patent, of the same date, the charters of former kings were ratified. Additional confirmations of these grants were obtained from Edward the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth; and a new charter was bestowed on the corporation in the reign of James the First, by letters patent, dated at Hatfield, August 30th, 1603. It was thereby directed, that the mayor for the time being, the mayor for the preceding year, two others of the approved men, to be chosen at the same time with the mayor, and one other person skilled in the laws of the realm, who should be council with the mayor,⁶⁶ should, for the year after their being elected, be Justices of the Peace within the town of Guildford, and its liberties and precincts;—and that the mayor, &c. should have, within the precincts, a prison for the custody of offenders.

In consequence of the provisions of the Corporation Act, passed in 1662, the mayor at that time, and other members of the corporation of Guildford, refusing to submit to the engagements required by that statute, were deprived of their offices, and other persons were appointed in their places.

In the reign of James the Second, the Corporation surrendered their charters to the crown, by deed under their common seal, dated April the 13th, 1686, praying, at the same time, for a renewal of their chartered privileges. The king immediately gave them a new charter, dated April the 15th, by which the corporation was newly modelled; consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and common council; with a chief-steward, recorder, bailiff, and town-clerk. By that charter, also, the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace was ex-

⁶⁵ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 34. Russell, GUILDFORD, pp. ii.—xii.

⁶⁶ Hence originated the office of Recorder, or Town Council.

tended beyond the liberties of Guildford, through the adjoining parish of Stoke; and all the powers and privileges which had formerly been granted to the members of the corporation, were continued and confirmed to them in their full extent. Certain persons were, as usual, appointed to the several offices, under the new charter; but a power was reserved to the king, of removing them at his will and pleasure, for any reasonable cause, by an order of Privy-council.

The resignation of the former charter, and the substitution of the new one, with its provisional clause, doubtless took place in pursuance of the project formed by King James and his confidential ministers, for the introduction into public offices of persons who would be subservient to his views of making himself an absolute monarch. Accordingly, on March the 23rd, 1687-8, an Order of Council was issued, directing that Thomas Smith, the mayor, with certain of the aldermen and common council-men, should be removed from their respective offices; and Sir Hugh Tynte, (as mayor,) and others, were appointed in their room: the oaths, including of course the oath of supremacy, usually taken on such occasions, being dispensed with in their behalf. On the 19th of April, following, appeared a fresh order; under the sanction of which, further changes were made in this corporation. The general dissatisfaction excited by the arbitrary proceedings of the king, however, obliged him, ere long, to adopt a different mode of conduct; and on the 17th of October, in the year 1688, a proclamation was issued, for restoring to corporations their ancient charters, liberties, rights, and franchises. On the same day, orders of council were made "for the removal of all mayors, sheriffs, recorders, town-clerks, aldermen, common council-men, &c. who had been put in by the late King (Charles the Second), or his present Majesty, since the year 1679." In consequence of this change of policy, on the 22nd of the same month, Thomas Smith was restored to his office as mayor; and the other members of the corporation who had been displaced were, also, reinstated: the new charter was annulled, and all proceedings which had taken place under its authority were rescinded. From that time, and until the management of all municipal boroughs was altered by the Reform acts passed in the reign of William the Fourth, the corporation subsisted and was governed according to the several charters and confirmations which had been granted by preceding sovereigns.

Under those charters, the "Approved *men of Guildford*" consisted of eight persons (including the *mayor*) called magistrates, and an indeterminate number of bailiffs, seldom, however, if ever, exceeding twenty. The mayor was elected annually, on the Monday after

Michaelmas, from among the eight magistrates, if their number was complete, but if not, from the bailiffs; in which case, the individual so chosen became an alderman for life;—and in this manner only were vacancies in the order of magistrates supplied. The bailiffs were elected, one every year, at the same time as the mayor was chosen. Any one refusing to serve the office of mayor, when elected, was liable to a fine of ten pounds, according to an order of the corporation, made in the twenty-eighth year of Henry the Eighth; and by another order, made in 1682, a bailiff so elected, and refusing to take the office, was subjected to a penalty of twenty pounds. Two serjeants-at-mace, and a beadle, or crier, were also chosen every year.⁶⁷ Anciently, the chief magistrate was called the *Seneschall*; the appellation, mayor, not having been used before the reign of Henry the Fourth.

Such was the state of the corporation of Guildford until the year 1835; when a considerable alteration took place, under the authority of the statute of the 5th and 6th of William the Fourth, chap. 76, intituled “An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales,” passed September the 9th, 1835. In schedule (A.) annexed to this act, containing a list of the boroughs having a commission of the peace, the style of the corporate body is stated to be “Mayor and Burgesses of the Town of *Guldeford*, in the County of Surrey.” The persons entitled to be burgesses are, the male inhabitant householders within the borough, or within seven miles of it, occupying houses, shops, &c. and rated for three years to the relief of the poor. The corporation consists of four aldermen, including the mayor; and twelve councillors. The mayor, aldermen, and councillors, together, constitute the Council of the Borough. The aldermen are elected by the councillors, from their own body; and every third year, one-half of them go out of office, but may be re-elected. One-third part of the number of the councillors go out of office annually; but these, also, are eligible for re-election. The councillors are chosen by the burgesses, from those among themselves who possess a real or personal estate to the amount of five hundred pounds, or are rated to the relief the poor upon the annual value of not less than fifteen pounds. The election of councillors takes place on the first of November, every year. The mayor is chosen annually,

⁶⁷ In the eleventh year of James the First, “One parcel of meade lying and beinge in the common-meade called Mill-meade in Stok next Guldeford, was given to the seriantes [serjeants] of Guldeford and their successors, by William Hamond, sometyne of Guldeford aforesaid, esq; deceased: to enjoy the said profite and duties formerly allowed them jointly and proportionable together.”—Russell, *GUILDFORD*, p. 8.

on the ninth of November, from among the aldermen and councillors, by the Council of the borough. He acts as Justice of the peace during his year of office and the year following; and as the returning officer, at elections. On the first of March, in each year, the burgesses elect, from the persons qualified to be councillors, two burgesses called Auditors, and two called Assessors of the borough. A town-clerk, who holds the office during pleasure, is appointed by the council; and also a Treasurer, and other officers. There are six magistrates, or Justices of the peace, who hold their appointment from the crown; as likewise does the recorder, who is required to be a barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing: he, also, is a Justice of the peace for the borough. There is, likewise, a clerk to the magistrates, appointed by the council; to hold the office during pleasure. Besides these members of the corporation, chosen or appointed under the act relating to municipal corporations, there are, a high-steward, and a bailiff, belonging to this borough.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ The names of all the principal persons connected with the borough of Guildford at the present time, (March the 1st, 1841,) are as follow:—

Members of Parliament—C. B. WALL, esq.; Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Y. SCARLETT. High Steward—Rt. Hon. Lord GRANTLEY. Mayor—J. HAYDON, esq. Magistrates—The Mayor; G. WAUGH, esq.; W. NEWLAND, esq.; C. BOOKER, esq.; T. HAYDON, esq.; J. STEDMAN, esq. Aldermen—J. HAYDON, esq.; J. STEDMAN, esq.; S. HAYDON, esq. Town Council—W. E. ELKINS; J. COOKE; J. WEALE; J. LEGGATT, sen.; W. MILLS; H. PIPER; CASSTEELS COOPER; J. STOVOLD; E. G. LIVESAY; J. CROOKE; J. SMALLPEICE; G. SPRENT. Auditors—F. T. GUNNER, & J. PANNELL. Assessors—G. RUSSELL, and J. WYLLIE. Recorder—Hon. G. C. NORTON. Town Clerk—J. RAND, esq. Clerk to the Magistrates—G. S. SMALLPEICE, esq. Bailiff—J. HOCKLEY, esq. Treasurer—W. H. SMALLPEICE, esq.

Trustees of the Guildford Charities—G. AUSTEN; B. K. FINNIMORE; E. D. FILMER; G. FOSTER; J. HAYDON; A. LEE; C. MANGLES; W. NEWLAND; E. NICHOLS; J. STEDMAN; J. SMALLPEICE (Solicitor); T. VANNER; JOSEPH WEALE; and J. WIBLEN.

The boundaries of the borough of Guildford, as described in Schedule O, 33, annexed to the Act of Parliament of the 2nd and 3rd of William the Fourth, chap. 64, are as follow:—From the point on the north of the Town at which a creek leading from Dapdune House joins the river Wey, in a straight line to the point at which the road called the New Road joins the Stoke Road; thence along the New Road to the point at which the same joins the Kingston Road; thence along the Kingston Road to the point at which the same joins Cross Lane; thence along Cross Lane to the point at which the same joins the Epsom Road; thence in a straight line to the point in Chalky Lane at which the Boundary of Trinity Parish leaves the same; thence along the southern Boundary of Trinity Parish to the point at which such Boundary enters Goal Lane; thence in a straight line to the point at which the river Wey turns abruptly to the North at a Wharf close by the Horsham Road; thence in a straight line to the point at which the path from Guildford across Bury Fields abuts on the Portsmouth Road; thence in a straight line to the south-western corner of Cradle Field; thence along the western hedge of Cradle Field to the point at which the same cuts the old Farnham Road; thence in a straight line towards Worplesdon Semaphore to the Point at which such line cuts the new Farnham Road; thence in a straight line to the Point first described."

The Armorial bearings of the Corporation of Guildford are—Sable, on a Mount Vert, a Castle with two Towers embattled; on each Tower a Spire surmounted with a Ball; from the battlements between the Towers another Tower, triple-towered, all Argent; and charged with an Escutcheon of France and England quarterly. Under the battlements of the Castle, two Roses in fess, Or. The port proper, charged on the centre with a Key, and portcullised of the last. On the Mount before the Port, a Lion couchant guardant of the fourth. On each side of the Castle, in fess, a Woolpack of the third, pale-ways. The base of the field Water, proper.



TWO SEALS are used by the municipal authorities of this borough, a larger, and a smaller one; the latter, which is the most ancient, is of brass, and clumsily mounted with a lump of lead for a handle. It exhibits the town arms, but without the escutcheon, and with some difference in the form of the towers: the inscription, SIGILLVM . BVRGI . ET . VILE . DE . GVLDFORD, surrounds the verge.—The largest Seal is of

silver, and was made and brought into use about the year 1692, temp. William and Mary. In the centre is a concave shield, charged with the arms of Guildford, as described above, surrounded by the words, SIGILLVM . BVRGI . ET . VILLE . DE . GVLDFORDE.⁶⁹ This seal is usually affixed to those deeds and instruments of the borough which are of the more important kind; whilst the smaller one is kept for the sealing of writs, certificates, powers, &c. of lesser consequence.

The Mayor's Staff, which is of ebony, was the gift of Queen Elizabeth: it has a silver top, on which are engraven the town arms, with the words, '*Fear God, Do Justice, Love thy Brother,*' in antiquated spelling. The gold chain was given by Arthur Onslow, esq. of West Clandon, in March, 1673, when he was high-steward; and has a medal attached to it, on which, on one side, are the arms of Charles the Second; and on the other, those of the Onslow family. There are two Maces; the largest and principal of which was presented to the Corporation by the Right Hon. Henry Howard, (afterwards duke of Norfolk,) when he was high-steward in 1663.

⁶⁹ The above is a representation of the PRINCIPAL TOWN SEAL OF GUILDFORD. The smaller Seal is delineated in the wood-cut of the initial letter G, at the commencement of this account of the town of Guildford.



KEEP-TOWER OF GUILDFORD CASTLE.

It is a remarkable fact, that the first mention of GUILDFORD CASTLE in our historical records, that has yet been discovered, is of the time of King John;—although the masonic construction of the *Keep Tower*, which is the principal part now remaining, appears to indicate a far more remote origin than the era of that reign. There is not, however, the least degree of credible authority for the inferential deductions made by the late Mr. Edward King, namely; that “this was one of the identical Palaces and Castles of the earliest *Saxon kings*”;—that “Alfred the Great sometimes dwelt here,”—and “afterwards, occasionally, his nephew Æthelwald.”⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Vide MUNIMENTA ANTIQUA; or Observations on Ancient Castles, &c. pp. 243 and 245. Mr. King refers to the first volume of Gough’s Camden as his authority for stating that Alfred resided at Guildford Castle; but the work referred to does not coincide with the statement, Mr. Gough’s words being as follow:—“Though this *town* was the property, and *perhaps* the residence of Alfred, as of his later successors, it is not mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle.”—vol. i. p. 249, 2nd edit. Upon this assumed probability, therefore, Mr. King has based his theory of the Castle having been, sometimes, the ‘dwelling-place of King Alfred’; “and here,” he says, “he might, without annoyance, measure his well-employed time, by his then novel invention of the candle, with divisions notched upon it, to tell the hours!” Vide MUN. ANTIQ. Id. p. 245.

The statement made by Grose and other modern writers, that Prince Alfred, after his courteous reception at Guild-down by Earl Godwin, (of which particulars have already been inserted,) was conducted to Guildford Castle under pretence of refreshment, prior to his seizure, is, apparently, as erroneous as the deductions made by Mr. King; for neither Simeon of Durham, nor Brompton, nor Knighton, make any mention of a castle in this town, in their respective accounts of the above transaction. The Domesday record, also, though remarkably explicit in regard to the houses at Guildford, is entirely silent as to the existence of any fortress here;⁷¹ we may therefore reasonably conclude, that the castle had not been erected at the time of the survey. There can be little doubt, however, both from the manner of its construction, and the general style of its architectural character, with assimilates with most of the Norman castles in this country, that it was built, either at the end of the eleventh century, or almost immediately afterwards. It is first mentioned in history, (as noticed before,) under the year 1216; when, as Matthew Paris states, Guildford castle was taken by Prince Louis of France, who had invaded England on the invitation of the barons in arms against King John.⁷² In the '*Annals of Waverley*' it is stated, that the prince, having landed at Sandwich on the 21st of May, in the above year, possessed himself of this fortress on the 9th of June following, being the Thursday in the week after the feast of the Trinity.⁷³

In the tenth year of the reign of Henry the Third, William de Coniers was constable of Guildford castle;⁷⁴ and in the thirty-ninth of the same reign, that office was held by Elias de Maunsel; who, at the same time, occupied a certain messuage upon the foss of the castle, for which he paid an annual quit-rent of two-pence to the king.⁷⁵ In Henry's fifty-first year, the custody of this fortress was intrusted to William de Aguilon, the then sheriff of Surrey; probably, in order that it might be used for a prison.⁷⁶

In the second year of Edward the First, as appears by the Patent Rolls, a commission was appointed for "inquiry into purprestures and encroachments made upon the foss" of this castle. In the twenty-seventh of the same reign, the issues and profits of the castle, with those of the town and park of Guildford, (being then of the annual value of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) were assigned to Margaret of France, the second

⁷¹ See before, pp. 290, 291.

⁷² Id. pp. 41, 42.

⁷³ Vide Gale, *SCRIPTORES*, vol. ii. p. 182.

⁷⁴ *ROT. PAT.* 10 Hen. III. m. 1. Dugdale, *BARONAGE*, vol. ii. p. 291.

⁷⁵ *PLACIT. CORON.* ap. Bermondsey, Crast. Trin. 39 Hen. III. Rot. 26, dors. It appears from the record, that the above messuage was tenanted by the Abbot of Pershore.

⁷⁶ *ROT. PIP.* 51 and 52 Hen. III. m. 30.

wife of that prince, as a part of her dower.⁷⁷ At, or about this period, the fortress seems to have been appropriated as a common gaol for the county; for, in the thirty-fifth year of the same reign, Henry de Sey, keeper of the king's prisoners here, petitioned that a commission of gaol-delivery might be issued, or that the prisoners might be transferred to more secure custody, the castle not being strong enough for the purpose for which it was appropriated. In answer to the keeper's petition, he was informed, that he might strengthen or enlarge the castle, if necessary; but that he must, at all events, keep the prisoners securely, as the king did not see fit to provide any other place for their detention.⁷⁸ Probably, the representations of the keeper were not justified by the state of the fortress; for, in the fifteenth of Edward the Second, when the Earl of Lancaster and others had raised an insurrection in the kingdom, a writ was addressed to Oliver de Bourdeaux, the constable of the castle, directing him to furnish it with provisions and other requisites for the king's service; and to certify the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, as to the costs, that they might be allowed in the account of the sheriff.⁷⁹

In the fortieth year of Edward the Third, when the profits of the town were demised in fee-farm to the Corporation, there was an especial reservation of the castle and the gaol within it, to the king's use; and in the following year, the custody of this fortress was given to the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, (Andrew Sackville,) for the purpose of a common gaol, and, also, for his own residence.⁸⁰ In the beginning of the reign of Richard the Second, Sir Simon Burley, K.G. who had been tutor to that prince, held the office of Constable here. He was afterwards constable of Dover castle; and chamberlain to the king; but was beheaded, in May, 1388, on Tower-hill, as being one of "the traitors, whisperers, flatterers, and unprofitable people," by which the realm had been impoverished and dishonoured.⁸¹

This fortress continued to be used as the common gaol, for both Surrey and Sussex, until the reign of Henry the Seventh; in whose third year, the inhabitants of the latter county petitioned parliament,

⁷⁷ *FEDERA*, vol. i. part ii. p. 912: edit. 1816. The manor of Bansted, and the town of Kingston, both in this county, were also, by the same deed, assigned in dower, to Queen Margaret; together with many other manors, castles, &c. in different parts of England.

⁷⁸ *ROT. PARL.* 35t^o. Edw. I. vol. i. p. 193. The response to Sey's petition is thus given in the record.—"Si career sit nimis debilis, facias, custos, emendari: si nimis strictus, faciat elargari; quia Rex non est avisatus mutare locum prisonarum suarum: vel saltem teneat in vinculis fortioribus." *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Madox, HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER*, vol. i. p. 383.

⁸⁰ *ROT. PAT.* 41mo. Edw. III. pars 2, m. 19.

⁸¹ *Stow's ANNALS*, pp. 485—487: edit. 1600.

that the gaol at Lewes should be thenceforth ordained the common gaol for the king, in their shire. The petition stated, that "great murderers, errant thieves, misdoers, and breakers of the king's peace," had been sometimes "suffered to escape for far distance, for charges, and jeopardy of conveyance"; and, sometimes, "been rescued" on their way to Guildford;—or otherwise had, after committal to that prison, been delivered by the Justices of gaol-delivery "for lack of appearance of the King's subjects of the said County of Sussex; and the townships and other his officers grievously amerced," in consequence. These weighty pleas had their proper effect, and the prayer of the petitioners was granted.⁸²

In the ninth year of James the First, that sovereign, by his letters patent, dated the 27th of April, (anno 1612,) granted the site of this castle, with its appurtenances, containing by estimation "five acres, three roods, and ten perches," to Francis Carter, of Guildford, gent.; who, about two years afterwards, as appears by the Corporation records, was made a freeman of the town; and he was then described "de la Pryorèe in Guldeford."⁸³ He died in 1617; and his great grand-daughter, who had married John Goodyer, gent. of Alton, in Hampshire, and to whom her property had descended, was murdered by her own grandson, about the year 1748, or 1749.⁸⁴ She had two daughters, co-heiresses; by Mary, the eldest of whom, (her sister having died without offspring,) the castle estate was conveyed by marriage to the Tempest family. From them, by the marriage of Cornelia, the grand-daughter of the above Mary, it passed to the Matchwicks; by whom, in 1813, "the Castle, with the houses and buildings in Quarry Street," were sold to Charles, late duke of Norfolk.⁸⁵ His successor, the present duke, alienated the property to Fletcher, Lord Grantley, who now possesses it; and under whom, the immediate premises are occupied by Edmund Elkins, esq.

Guildford Castle originally consisted of an inner and an outer *ballium*, irregular in form, and occupying between four and five acres of ground on the south side of the town, at a short distance from the High-street. Though standing on the acclivity of a considerable height, its situation would admit of but little defence under the circumstances of modern warfare; the adjacent chalk-hills on the south-east and west being of far superior elevation to this spot. In former ages, however, this must have been a station of great importance, as it fully commands the ancient ford of the river Wey; from which its distance, eastward, is not more than from one hundred and fifty to two

⁸² ROT. PARL. vol. vi. p. 388.

⁸⁴ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 15.

⁸³ Russell's GUILDFORD, p. 42.

⁸⁵ Id. vol. iii. Addit. and Correct. p. cxliii.

hundred yards. Many remnants of the outer walls of the castle may yet be traced among the surrounding buildings; but the only portion that remains of sufficient extent to require description, is the *Keep-Tower*; which, though in a state of much dilapidation, still retains some highly-interesting features of its ancient character.

This Tower occupies the most elevated part of the demesne; standing boldly on the brow of the hill, fronting the west. Its form is quadrangular; the walls at the base, on the outside, measuring forty-seven feet from east to west, and forty-five feet and a half from north to south: their height to the ruined battlements is about seventy feet. The general thickness of the walls in the lower stories, is ten feet; but they somewhat decrease progressively upwards. They are chiefly constructed of chalk, flint, sand-stone, and rag-stone, as an exterior casing; the middle parts being filled in with coarse rubble and strong cement, which firmly unites the whole together.⁸⁶

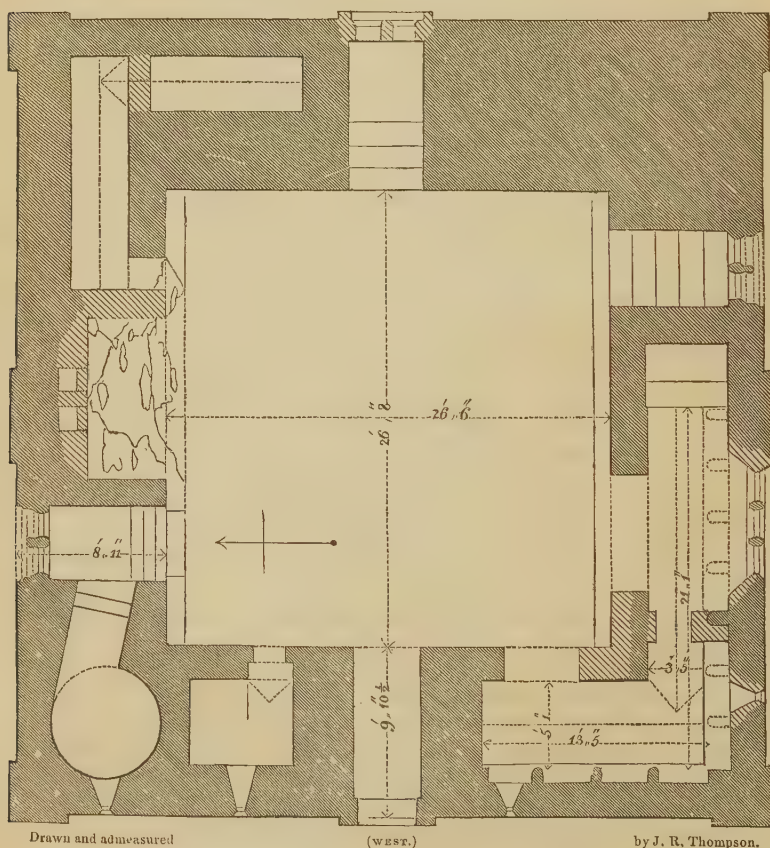
The exterior casings, as far as they are now traceable, appear to have been carried upwards in a certain degree of uniformity and order, though by no means with exact regularity. They consist of successive courses of what has been termed herring-bone work, in

⁸⁶ Mr. King remarks in his account of this Tower, that "one of the most striking circumstances to be observed with regard to its architecture is, that on all sides, both within and without the Tower, (as well where the casing is left, as where it is torn away,) numerous small square holes still remain; which evidently were used for the timbers of different stages, placed for the construction of the whole, and which point out what was the mode of building.

"These holes are, without exception, about six or seven inches square,—and both from them, and from the appearance of the remains of the holes in the substance of the walls in the ruined parts, we may be led to conclude, that there was no great high scaffold, with tall poles, ever set up, in order to build this Tower;—but that, when its walls were raised from the ground nearly as high as it was possible for labourers standing on benches to reach, that then pieces of squared timber were laid on the walls crosswise and projecting;—and when these were sufficiently secured from tottering by the incumbent weight of a continuation of the walls upwards, then boards were placed upon the projecting parts, by way of scaffold, to enable the workmen to continue the work still higher.—And the mode of their working seems to have been, first to place the regular rows of herring-bone work, and rag-stone bone work, and the alternate regular rows of smooth sand-stones, and of flints, as an outward secure casing; and then to fill up hastily the inward space with flints, chalk, rude fragments of sand-stone, or rag-stone, and mortar flung in carelessly all together.

"After this, another row of timbers was laid a little higher up, and secured in the same manner: and boards were placed upon their projecting parts as before; and the others taken away. And in this manner, by successive stages, it is probable, the whole edifice was constructed much more expeditiously than it would have been with a regular scaffolding;—constructed with the help only of a few ladders, and of no great number of timbers and boards: while such an expeditious mode of building may no less account for the holes not being filled up at the time, than that which has been generally assigned as the reason,—their usefulness in aiding in drying of the work."—*MUNIMENTA ANTIQUA*, vol. iii. pp. 232, 3.

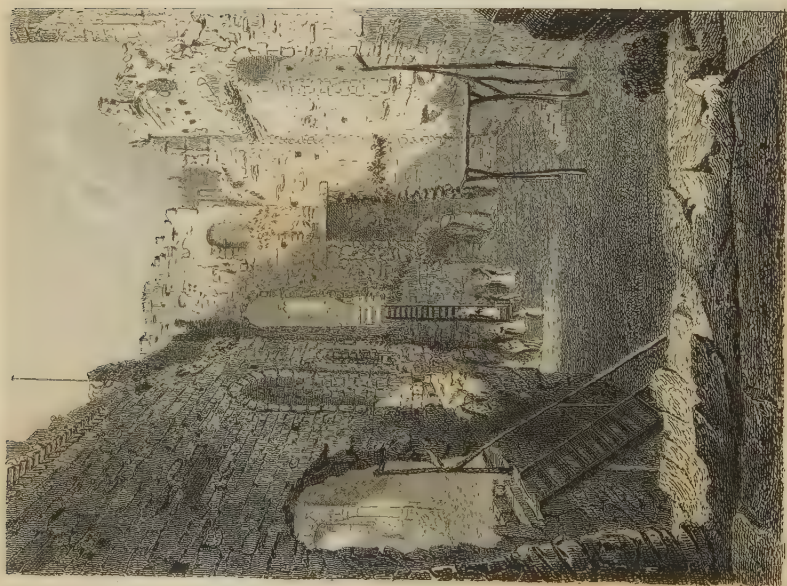
rag-stone;—of rows of flints;—and of layers of thin sand-stone;—the whole, occasionally, intermixed with chalk. The courses of herring-bone work vary from a foot to a foot and a half, and upwards, in breadth; those of flint, from one to two feet, and sometimes considerably more; and those of sand-stone, (each course being generally composed of three layers,) from eight to twelve or fourteen inches. In the upper parts of the walls, the flints were continued to the breadth of several feet. At the angles and middle part of each side, are slightly-projecting facings of squared stone, like thin and flat buttresses; the side ones being about four feet and a half in width; and those intermediate, about five feet four inches wide. These buttress facings were regularly carried up from the basement story to the summit of the walls. From the ground having been removed on the east side to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet, the tower has the appearance of being much higher on that side than any other.



PLAN OF THE KEEP-TOWER :—SECOND STORY.



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J. R. Thompson
For Brayley's History of Suri

In its elevation, this tower consists of three stories; and there is, probably, a vault, or dungeon, in the basement story, below the ground;—but all the floors, together with the roof itself, have been long destroyed; and no access can be obtained to the upper stories, except by flights of steps, or ladders.⁸⁷

At the bottom of the wall, on the west side, is the entrance-passage to the ground floor; which is about six feet and a half high; and somewhat more than four feet in width. Though much dilapidated on the outside, it may be ascertained from the inner area, that this passage was arched semi-circularly;—and there are similar arches, nearly opposite to each other, on the north and south sides, which lead by steep flights of steps to small loop-holes, at the height of twelve or fourteen feet. With these exceptions, the walls of this division are, apparently, solid; and there could have been no communication with the floor above it, unless by means of a trap-door. That such flooring must have been very strong, is evinced by the many holes, or cavities, which are seen in the walls, in which the supporting timbers were inserted.

The entrance portal to the second, or principal story, is at the height of about fifteen or sixteen feet from the ground on the west side. It must have been originally approached by a flight of steps from the exterior; the platform and other defences of which, most probably, tended also to the security of the entrance to the ground floor. This portal, which is exactly in the middle of the buttress facing, is remarkable from having an outward ornamental arch of the pointed form; while immediately within it, and nearly extending through the passage, the arch is semi-circular. The entrance, which is nine feet seven inches high, and three feet four inches wide, does not appear to have had any portcullis, to defend it; but there are evident remains, within the passage, of places for the insertion of strong timbers, or bars, for its efficient security.

The floors, as already stated, are entirely destroyed; but within the thickness of the walls of this story, there are several chambers, and recesses, which present characteristics of much interest. Of these, as will be seen from the preceding plan, the chief recess is in the south-west angle:—this, in its general form, has somewhat the appearance of the letter L reversed; and may possibly have been used, both as an

⁸⁷ Grose, writing about the year 1780, relates on the authority of “an inhabitant of Guildford, whose grandfather saw it done, he being then about ten or twelve years of age,” that the roof, being then much decayed, “was taken off about 150 years ago.”—This, consequently, must have been done prior to the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First.

Oratory, or Chapel, and as a small state bed-room. The ante-room, as it may be called, is between thirteen and fourteen feet in length; and five feet and a half wide; and was lit, from the exterior, by two small loop-holes. Its west end may be considered as forming a part of the Oratory; the extreme length of which is about twenty-four feet eight inches. Here, at the turn, and along the whole of the south side, was a range of Norman arches, rising, in the usual manner, from short columns having large bases and variedly-sculptured capitals. When perfect, the arches on the south side must have been seven in number; but two of them were cut away, to make room for a long rectangular window, which, from its style of architecture, would seem to have been executed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At the east end are a seat and a step, each a foot and a half wide; which appear to have been connected with the altar. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the whole of the roof, or vaulting, of this part is in the pointed form: its height is about twelve feet. Some uncouth and rudely-executed figures, (mingled with catherine-wheels and other objects scarcely deserving notice,) have been cut upon the walls and columns here; and although of some age, seem altogether extraneous to the original work. They are chiefly in outline; and among them is St. Christopher, bearing the infant Christ upon his shoulder;—a Bishop, in a reclined position under an arch, with an antique crown above, and beneath, an unfinished sketch of Christ upon the cross;—an historical delineation of the Crucifixion, in which St. John and the three Marys are introduced, together with the soldier piercing the side of our Saviour; the Virgin being shewn as fainting in the arms of her compeers;—and a square pilaster, with sculptured ornaments on the capital, similar to several of those in the undercroft at Canterbury.⁸⁸

Nearly opposite to the large window in this Oratory, there is an opening towards the inner area; but this, probably, was nothing more than a breach made through the wall at some former period. On the left of the main entrance, (which, as shewn in the plan, was by a passage nearly ten feet long,) is a small rectangular chamber, measuring about seven feet in length, and five in width: this was lit from the exterior by a small circular aperture.

In the north-west angle, are the remains of a circular, or newel staircase; the diameter of which was about six feet eight inches. This was dimly lit by small loop-holes, and was continued from this

⁸⁸ In a miscellaneous plate, in the *ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY*, vol. iii. p. 253, 2nd edit. 1808, all the above mentioned subjects were delineated by Capt. Grose; and two other figures, omitted by him, are given in the *GENT.'S MAGAZINE* for December, 1797, p. 1021. Indications of several of these rude carvings will, also, be found in the annexed print of the interior of this Oratory.

floor to the summit of the tower; but it had no communication with the lower story. The entrance to this staircase, as well as to an intermediate recess, about five feet three inches long, and four feet and a half wide, was by an arched passage, about twelve feet high, and four feet four inches in width: at the north end of this recess, was one of the original double windows, from which this floor derived a portion of its light.

On the north side, near the middle of the wall, was a large fire-hearth and chimney; but from this point upwards, to nearly the top of the upper story, the internal facings are almost wholly destroyed. The partition wall, also, between the chimney and a long narrow apartment within the north-east angle of this story, has been alike removed. In its original state this angular room does not appear to have been separated into two parts; as it subsequently was by a blocking wall at the turn eastward: its entire length is about twenty feet; its width is three feet six inches.⁸⁹

There are two other arched recesses in this story; each about twelve feet high, and four feet four inches wide; the one in the middle of the east side, and the other near the extremity of the chapel on the south: these open, outwardly, in semi-circular arched windows, now much decayed; each being, originally, divided into two lights by an hexagonal pillar.—From the markings in the surrounding walls, it may be assumed that, when in its perfect state, the internal height of this story was somewhat more than twenty feet.

In the walls of the upper story, which appears to have been entered from the circular staircase, both at the north-west angle, and at some distance further eastward, there are fewer recesses than in that just described: and these are in a more ruinous state through the destruction of the roof. On each side, there was one principal recess, or passage, leading to a double window, of similar character to those in the state apartment beneath; the fire-hearth and its chimney were, also, correspondent in situation to those below. But in the south wall of this story, there is an exclusive recess, or chamber, (entered by an oblique passage about five feet in length,) which has an exterior facing,

⁸⁹ In the annexed print of the interior of the Keep-Tower, which was sketched from the opening of the Oratory, the broken entrance to this apartment is distinctly shewn. It has been somewhat ludicrously remarked by Mr. King, that "If ever there was a place that might excite an idle curiosity to search for hidden treasures, *Guildford Castle* surely is one.—This strange walled up cavity;—the unaccountable circumstance of there being no little closets, or small chambers in the wall of the state apartment above, except one, notwithstanding the great thickness throughout;—and the large dungeon beneath all, with its door so carefully walled up as almost to escape sight, yet, originally so well guarded;—might easily tempt a sanguine imagination to search."—*MUNIMENTA ANTIQUA*, vol. iii. p. 239, note.

projecting to some distance beyond the general surface, and resting on brackets. Here, in the floor, are two large openings, or machicolations, hanging over the side of the castle; which, says Mr. King, "appear to be directly over the door of the dungeon, at a great depth beneath; and designed to guard it, either by means of stones cast down, or melted lead, arrows, or lances,—should any escape from the dungeon, or any attack upon its door be attempted."⁹⁰ The dungeon entrance is supposed by this gentleman to have been at the lower part of the tower, near the south-east angle; where, "on close inspection, is found a door-case, now stopped up with large square stones; and so level with the surface of the rest of the structure, that it may easily escape notice."⁹¹ No machicolations are discoverable in any other place; although, when this tower was in a perfect state, it may be surmised, that the great entrance portal was defended in a similar manner from projecting works under the parapet. The recess itself, which is not more than five feet in length, and four feet three inches wide, receives light from a small semi-circular window near the top.

This tower has been surrounded by a deep foss and vallum; but the former has been partially filled up, and the whole appropriated as a garden and a pleasure ground. From the vallum, as well as from the ruined walls of the keep, the prospects are extensive, and in some directions very fine. That immediately under the eye to the west and south-west, commanding the vale of the river Wey, and all its picturesque heights around, is extremely beautiful. Within the small inner *ballium*, opposite to the west front of the keep, Mr. King, writing about 1804, states there was a *well*, "now quite filled up, but which is perfectly remembered to have been open, by persons now living."⁹² The course of the outer walls of this fortress may be readily traced; and on the west, in Quarry-street, are the remains of the ancient entrance-gate, which was defended by a portcullis, as appears by the grooves. On a tablet over the gateway are the initials J. C. and the date 1699; at which time, possibly, some repairs were made by Mr. John Carter, to whom the property then appertained.⁹³

Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred yards from this spot, in the chalky ridge on which the castle stands, there is a series of caverns, or excavations, which have been vaguely supposed to have had a communication with this fortress; but no valid evidence has been found to warrant that conjecture.

⁹⁰ Vide *MUNIMENTA ANTIQUA*, vol. iii. p. 240; and Pl. xxxii. fig. 1; and pl. xxxiv. fig. 9.

⁹¹ *MUNIMENTA ANTIQUA*, vol. iii. p. 233.

⁹² *Id.* p. 231.

⁹³ It should be mentioned that Mr. Elkins, the present tenant, is under an agreement to let the Castle-house and grounds for the use of the Judges at the Assizes.



GROUND PLAN OF THE CHALK CAVERNS, AND ENTRANCE TO THE SAME.

The following account of these excavations is given by Mr. Grose;—but they are now closed up, and said to be connected with the cess-pools of the county gaol.—“The entrance is near Quarry street, facing towards the west, whence there is a small descent into a cave about forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and nine or ten high. Near the entrance, on either hand, are two lower passages, which, when I saw them, were nearly closed up by fragments of fallen chalk; but, according to a plan made by Mr. Bunce, a stone-mason, anno 1763, that on the north-east stretches towards the north-west seventy-five feet, opening by degrees from two to twelve feet. From this passage, on the north-east side, run five chambers, or cavities, of different sizes; the least being seventy, and the largest one hundred feet in length: their breadths are likewise various, but all widen gradually from their entrance, the biggest from two to twenty-two feet. On the south side of the entrance, as before observed, is another passage opening into a large cave, which is shaped somewhat like a carpenter’s square, or the letter L, the angle pointing due south: its breadth is upwards of thirty feet, and the length of its two sides taken together about 120 feet: the height of these excavations is not mentioned, neither is there any section annexed to the plan.”⁹⁴

⁹⁴ Grose’s *ANTIQUITIES*, vol. v. pp. 95, 6.—The above wood-cut is copied, but reduced, from the engraving of Mr. Bunce’s plan inserted in that work.

The buildings of the outer *ballium* of this castle, on the north, are supposed to have had some connexion with those subsequently erected in the High-street; and it may possibly have been so, although the facts have not been clearly ascertained. In respect, however, to the two ancient CRYPTS, the one under a dwelling-house on the south side (No. 115), and the other now forming a portion of the opposite cellars of the Angel inn, on the north side of that street, (which have been regarded as the castle souterrains,) such a connexion may be reasonably questioned. They appear, indeed, to have far more the character of underground chapels to religious foundations, than of appurtenances to a baronial fortress. The architectural style of both crypts is strictly similar; and they bear a strong resemblance to that of Waverley abbey, in this county, which appears to have been constructed about the middle of the thirteenth century. There is not, however, the least historical evidence known respecting these buildings; and even tradition is silent in respect to any ecclesiastical foundations, as formerly existing here, to which they could have been attached.⁹⁵

The *Crypt* on the south, which some years ago was occupied as a wine cellar, is about thirty-two feet six inches in length, by nineteen feet and a half in breadth. It has a groined roof, supported in the central line by two circular columns, each about five feet six inches high, and one foot six inches in diameter;—from the capitals of which, and from the sculptured corbels, of human heads, attached to the walls, spring a series of intersecting ribs, forming pointed arches, the extreme height of which is about nine feet six inches. The principal entrance is by a descending flight of steps from the street; but there has been another entrance, at the south end, by a second flight, which is now blocked up. On the east side, also, there is an indication of another passage, about six feet in height, and two feet four inches wide.⁹⁶

The *Crypt* at the Angel inn is nearly of the same dimensions as the foregoing; its length being thirty-one feet two inches, and its breadth nineteen feet. The groinings, also, are very similar; but the sculptured corbels from which the ribs spring, are of a different character, and exhibit foliage instead of heads. The bases of the two supporting columns are, also, much larger; but this arises, probably, from some clumsy repairs which they have undergone. They have no capitals, and the intersecting groins which spring from them, and support the roof, are but very slightly pointed. The extreme height

⁹⁵ Both Crypts are noticed by Grose, but described inaccurately.

⁹⁶ This Crypt, and the east end of St. Mary's church, are represented in the engraving annexed to the account of the latter edifice.

of this crypt is ten feet three inches. From the passage leading to it, there appear to have been some other vaults and communications, which are now blocked up.

The town of Guildford extends into three parishes; two of which, namely, those of the *Holy and Undivided Trinity*, and *St. Mary the Blessed Virgin*, are on the east side of the river Wey; whilst the parish of *St. Nicholas* is on the west side of that river. The livings of the two former were consolidated by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1699, for settling augmentations on certain small vicarages, &c.; but the parishes remain distinct as to all rates and assessments on account of their respective churches, or for the support of the poor. The benefice of the parish of the Holy Trinity is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke, and is valued in the King's Books at 11*l.* 11*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* St. Mary's, which is also a rectory, and in the same deanery, is valued in the King's Books at 12*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The advowsons, both of this and Trinity church, were given by William Testard, lord of the manor, who died about the 14th of Henry the Third, to the priory of Merton; and on the suppression of that monastery in 1538, the patronage became vested in the crown. The revenue of the united livings has been augmented by an endowment of 300*l.*, private benefaction, and a parliamentary grant of the same amount. At the present time, the net income amounts to about 157*l.* annually.

TRINITY CHURCH is situated on an elevated spot, on the south side of the High-street. The old church was an ancient structure, which becoming decayed, about 1739, it was repaired at the expense of 750*l.* by the inhabitants of the town; but the arches and pillars which supported the steeple having, on that occasion, been imprudently removed, the tower fell, on the 23rd of April, 1740, beat in the roof, and damaged the whole fabric in such a manner, that it was found requisite to have it entirely taken down. Previously to the accident, apprehensions of danger had led to a survey of the building; and the steeple being pronounced to be in a very unsafe state, divine service was suspended after Sunday, April the 20th, and workmen were employed to repair and strengthen it. On the Wednesday following, the accident happened; and such was the violence with which the roof was driven in that, it is said, all the glass windows were blown out, through the compression of the air, as if it had been done by a blast of gunpowder. The workmen had quitted the place about a quarter of an hour before the accident, and no person was injured, though a great many were spectators; it being the fair-day.⁹⁷

In the following year, a brief was granted to solicit money for the

⁹⁷ Russell, GUILDFORD, pp. 51. 52.

re-edification of the church; on which was collected 467*l.*; the representatives of the borough subscribed 200*l.*; the bishop of Winchester, 50*l.*; the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, 250*l.*; Richard, Lord Onslow, 150*l.*; and Arthur Allen, esq. a master in Chancery, 200*l.* In 1755, when some progress had been made in the work, an Act of Parliament was procured, empowering the parishioners to sell some houses and lands which had been given for the purpose of keeping the church in repair;—and to apply the produce to the completion of the new edifice. The first stone of the new building had been laid on August the 22nd, 1749; and the church was opened for public worship on Sunday, September the 18th, 1763.

This is a capacious edifice of red brick, eighty-two feet in length, and fifty-two feet and a half wide; but it has no architectural pretensions deserving of comment. At the west end is a square tower, embattled, about ninety feet in height, in which are eight tuneable bells, and a great clock with an excellent set of chimes: the weight of the tenor bell is 25½ cwt. The interior of the church is neatly fitted up, and contains large side-galleries, and an organ gallery at the west end. At the east end is a spacious semi-circular recess, reaching nearly to the roof, including the communion table, creed, &c.; and in the east window is a representation of our Saviour on the cross, of but little merit. The Organ, which is a peculiarly fine-toned instrument, was erected in 1820, by the late Mr. William Russell,⁹⁸ (musical professor,) who officiated as organist until a few months previous to his decease in 1839; but the funds which were at first raised being inadequate to its completion, it was never heard to perfection until lately. The present rector, (the Rev. Henry Ayling, A.M.) on being preferred to this united benefice in 1838, collected subscriptions to the amount of three hundred pounds, for the repair of the organs in both his churches; which was effected by Mr. Gray, in the following year, who added pedals to this organ.—Here is a small font of white marble.

In the old church were many monuments and inscribed brasses; some few of the latter being of as early a date as the fifteenth century. Among those which escaped destruction when the roof fell in, was the

⁹⁸ This ingenious man, who was a younger brother of Mr. J. Russell, R.A. the celebrated painter in crayons, was a native of this parish, and born in the year 1751. The great clock, as well as the organ, was constructed by himself; and the chimes were of his own composition. His son, Mr. George Russell, is the present organist. The organ contains the following stops:—In the *Great Organ*—STOP DIAPASON; OPEN DIAPASON; PRINCIPAL; FIFTEENTH; TWELFTH; CORNET; SESQUIALTRA: TRUMPET. *Choir Organ*—STOP DIAPASON; DULCIANA; PRINCIPAL; FLUTE; CREMONA. *Swell*—STOP DIAPASON; OPEN DIAPASON; PRINCIPAL; TRUMPET; HAUTOBOY.

stately fabric erected by Sir Maurice Abbot, knt. about the year 1640, in commemoration of his elder brother, GEORGE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, who was buried in the 'Chapel of Our Lady,' which formed a part of the old edifice. This monument, which is in excellent preservation, has been replaced against the east wall at the end of the south aisle. It consists of an altar-tomb; upon which, (surmounted by an enriched canopy) is a recumbent statue of the archbishop finely sculptured in white marble. He is represented in his episcopal and parliamentary robes, with his right hand resting on the Holy Scriptures, and his head reposing on a large cushion, on which are these words—

Obiit An^o. D. 1633. Augusti die 4^o. Anno Ætat. 71.

The canopy is sustained by six columns of black marble (based on pedestals of clasped books) and surmounted by nine small allegorical figures in devotional attitudes. There are also, in niches at the east end of the tomb, two larger figures, a male and a female, distinguished, respectively, by the words *Hinc Lumen*, and *Hic Gratia*. Several small shields bearing the arms of the deceased, viz.—Gules, a chevron between three pears, stalked, Or; impaled with those of the See of Canterbury, are affixed to the sides of the entablature; and within an iron grating at the west end of the tomb, skulls and bones are sculptured as though lying confusedly together in a sepulchre. On two large tablets attached to this monument, are the following inscriptions:—

Sacrum Memoriae

Honoratissimi Archipræsulis Doctoris GEORGII ABBOT: Qui hanc natalibus Guilfordiæ, Studiis literarum Oxoniâ decoravit, ubi Socius primo Colleg. Baliol. dein Coll. Universitatis Præfectus, & Academiæ Procancellarius laudatissimus; prudentiæ, pietatis, Eruditionis æstimatione adeò gratiam pientissimi Regumque omnium Doctissimi Jacobi, Magn. Brit. Monarchæ, promeruit, ut post Decanatum Winton., ad Episcopatum Covent. & Lichf. mox ad London. statim ad Cant. Archiepiscopatum, & totius Angliæ Primum, & ad Sacratissimi Concilii Regii Senatum cito subvolaret: cumq; inde altius in terris non posset, cælos petiit, dierum, honorum plenus. Fratri, eidemq; Patri summe venerando, Mauricius Abbot Eques Auratus merentissimo merentissimus hic æviternum parentat.

Æternæ Memoriae Sacrum.

Magni hic (Hospes) Hospitis monumenta vides, sed mortui; videris viventis etiam viventia. Quod pagum hunc utriusq; Sexus ptocho-trophio sumptuoso, Provinciæ suæ metropolim Aquæductu specioso ornavit.⁹⁹ Quod Primas annos 22, præsiderit, duum optimorum R. R. consiliis inservierit, Carolum pium Diademate & unctione, sacravit, Quod R. Jacobi jussu Ecclesias olim Scotiæ perlustravit; Quod curâ ipsius eundem R. eruditissimum Academia Oxon. allubescentiâ mirâ exceperit, sibi; tum Burgenses Parliamenti, tum auctores Professorum reditus impetravit. Quanti hæc! sed quod pie, patienter, lubenter tanta liquerit, hoc unum in ultimis recensendum, in primis censendum censeas Hospes, & valeas.

⁹⁹ The Conduit which this Prelate erected in Canterbury is thus curiously alluded to

This prelate was born at Guildford, on the 29th of October, 1562: he was the second of the six sons of Maurice Abbot, a cloth-worker, and Alice (Marsh) his wife, whom he had married in this town. His father, according to Fuller, "suffered for his stedfastness in the Protestant Religion, through the means of Dr. Story, who was a great persecutor of such persons in the reign of Queen Mary; and, indeed, had Story been a Bonner, Alice for her zeal had suffered martyrdom. But these storms of persecution being blown over, they passed the remainder of their days quietly, living together fifty-eight years."¹⁰⁰

Aubrey states that he was born at the first house over the bridge in St. Nicholas's parish, which, in 1692,—was "a public-house, known by the sign of the *Three Mariners*. His mother, when she was with child of him, dreamt that if she could eat a Jack or pike, her son in her womb would be a great man. Upon this she was indefatigable to satisfy her longing, as well as her dream. She first enquired out for this fish; but accidentally taking up some of the river water (that runs close by the House) in a pail, she took up the much desired Banquet, dressed it, and devoured it almost all. This odd affair made no small noise in the neighbourhood, and the curiosity of it made several people of quality offer themselves to be sponsors at the baptismal fount," when the child was christened; and this the poverty of the parents joyfully accepted. Such is the local tradition relative to the birth of the future archbishop of Canterbury, which Aubrey

by John Bulteel, in his dedication to the archbishop of his book intituled "The Christian Combate."—"And that which among other things makes your Grace famous, is your munificence; which appeareth not onely in your founded Hospital at Gildford, but also in that Mausoleum Conduit which your Grace hath caused to be built in this City of Canterbury. A Fountaine,—not fabulously sprung up, as that of Thomas Becket, who lying at his old house at Oxford, seeing that it wanted a fit spring to water it, strooke his staffe into the drie ground, in the place thereof now called St. Thomas well; where water immediately appeared. A Fountaine,—not as that of the citie of Canterbury in the self same Becket's time, fondly reported to cure all diseases by his meanes: for what disease was there belonging to man or woman which was not healed with the water at Canterbury?—But this is a Fountaine naturally springing out of the earth, conveyed to this citie by pipes, cast into a great, strong, and faire cisterne with cost and expenses; and that, (as the two Histories of Moses striking the Rocke and Jacob's well, painted on the Conduit, doe represent) for the use and benefit of God's people, for the cleansing of the streets, and for the quenching of the fire in time of danger. And these two emblems may also fitly represent the Water of Life, which springeth from Jesus Christ the rocke and wel-spring of life, which your Grace causeth to runne in the House of God, under our dread Sovereigne, to the refreshing the souls of the faithfull."

¹⁰⁰ Fuller, *ABEL REDIVIVUS*, p. 540; 4to; 1651.—From an inscription on a brass plate that was in the old church of Trinity, it appears that the Archbishop's parents died within ten days of each other, in September, 1606; his father being then eighty-six years of age, and his mother eighty.

relates on the testimony of "the minister, and several of the most sober inhabitants of the place."¹

After being instructed in the rudiments of learning in the Free Grammar school at Guildford, in 1578 young Abbot became a student at Baliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in November, 1583, he was chosen a probationer-fellow of his college. He then entered into holy orders, and obtained distinction in the University as a preacher. In May, 1597, he proceeded Doctor of Divinity; and in the month of September, the same year, he was elected Master of University College; when he resigned his fellowship. His first publication was a Latin work, relating to the discussion of six '*Theological Questions*,' in the schools of Oxford, which appeared in 1598; and which was republished in Germany, in 1616. On the sixth of March, 1599, when at the age of thirty-seven, he obtained his first preferment in the church, the deanery of Winchester. He held the office of Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1600, and again in 1603, and in 1605. In 1600, the *Cross*, which had anciently stood in Cheapside, London, was taken down in order that it might be repaired; and on this occasion the puritanical citizens applied to both the Universities for advice as to the question, whether the said Cross should be re-erected with or without the characteristic ornament of a crucifix; and Dr. Abbot, as vice-chancellor of Oxford, gave it as his opinion, that the crucifix with the dove upon it should *not* be again set up, but approved rather of a pyramid, or some other matter of mere ornament. His recommendation was followed, notwithstanding the opposition of Dr. Bancroft, the bishop of London. Abbot acted on the same principles at Oxford; where he caused several '*superstitious pictures*,' as they were termed, to be burnt in the market-place; and among them, "one with the figure of God the Father, over a crucifix, ready to receive the soul of Christ." He published a tract in vindication of his sentiments; in which he gives his reasons for recommending the demolition of crucifixes in painted glass, or other such ornaments. It must be acknowledged, however, that he advises that such works of destruction should be "done decently and in order."²

Dr. Abbot was one of the learned divines who were employed in the translation of the New Testament, forming a part of the English Bible published by royal authority in the reign of James the First.

¹ Aubrey, SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 280, 81.

² See Cheapside Cross censured and condemned, by a Letter sent from the Vice Chancellor of Oxford, &c. in Answer to a Question propounded by the Citizens of London. 1641; 4to.

He was patronized by the Earl of Dorset; after whose death in 1608, he became chaplain to George Hume, earl of Dunbar, one of the favourites of King James; and going to Scotland with that nobleman, he obtained considerable influence among the Presbyterian clergy; and appears to have contributed much to the introduction of Episcopacy into that kingdom. To his conduct on that occasion may be ascribed both the estimation in which his talents were held at court, and his rapid advancement in the church.

While Dr. Abbot was in Scotland, one George Sprot, a notary of Aymouth, was prosecuted for concealing his knowledge of the conspiracy against the king, for which the Earl of Gowrie and his brother were put to death in 1600. Sprot was convicted, and executed; and an account of his trial drawn up by Sir William Hart, the judge before whom it took place, was published in 1608, with a long preface, or introduction, by Abbot; whose composition appears to have interested the king in favour of the author, who was by no means sparing of his flattery on this occasion. In December, 1609, he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in the month of February following, he was translated to the see of London; whence in March, 1611, he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury. On the twenty-third of June, the same year, he was sworn a member of the Privy-council. In the high station he had now attained, both in the church and state, Abbot acted a prominent part on various occasions. He employed his influence with the king against the Arminians, not in this country only, but also in foreign states; and he appears, also, to have persuaded James to interfere in the proceedings against Conrad Vorstius (professor at Leyden), who was prosecuted for Arminianism in Holland.³

³ The proofs of this will be found in the following extract of a Letter, (dated at the Hague, 9th of October, 1611,) addressed by Sir Ralph Winwood to Mr. Trumbull, the Resident at Brussels.—“We are at thys tyme much embroyled by the choise the *Curateurs* of the University of Leyden have made of one Conradus Vorstius, to be one of their Professors in Divinity in that University. He is a man of Learning, and long hath professed in Steinfurt, a School belonging to the Counts of Bentham. But yt seems by certain Bookes which lately he hath published, namely, one which is intituled ‘*De Attributis Dei*,’ he doth maintain many *capricious*, and *fantastical Opinions*, which hath caused many sharp and violent disputes amongst our Ministers in Holland, almost to a playne rupture and schism between them. *The knowledge whereof being come to the notice of our Lord of Canterbury, out of the care he hath to preserve Religion in its ancient Purity and Integrity, he hath so far prevayled with his Majesty, that from him I have had charge publicly to Protest agaynst the reception of thys Vorstius, which I have done in the Assembly of the States Generall.* What will be the issue I dare not promise, but I presume the States will so well understand what is for the Honor of their State, and the entertainment of Amity between his Majesty and them, that although at this tyme he be at Leyden, *where he lurketh privily*, he shall be sent back, and not admitted to publick Profession.” Vide Winwood’s MEMORIALS, vol. iii. p. 296.

Not only in this, but in some other instances, the conduct of the archbishop to those of a different faith, can hardly be contemplated in any other light than that of religious persecution:—of which a distinct and striking proof has been recently afforded through the publication of ‘The EGERTON PAPERS,’ by the Camden Society. To himself and his royal master, indeed, as appears from those records, may be ascribed the chief infamy of rekindling the fires of Smithfield for the punishment of “an obstinate Arian heretique,” as Howes calls him, of the name of Bartholomew Legate.⁴ With this man, who was accused of inclining to the errors of Socinianism, as well as of denying the orthodoxy of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, James, assisted by several bishops, held a personal conference; but having failed to convert his opponent by argument, and being displeased with his replies, he spurned at him with his foot, and he was committed to Newgate. Whilst thus in confinement, Abbot and the king took undue measures to ensure his condemnation to the stake; and on the 3rd of March, 1611-12, he was brought before the Consistory court of St. Paul’s, where John King, the bishop of London, presided. Refusing to recant his opinions, sentence was pronounced against him, as “an obdurate, contumacious, and incorrigible Heretic”; and by an instrument called a ‘*Significavit*,’ signed by the bishop, he was delivered up to the secular power.⁵ Soon after, the king, by his letters under the privy seal, gave orders to the lord-chancellor, (Ellesmere,) to issue the writ ‘*de Hæretico comburendo*,’ to the Sheriffs of London, for the burning of Legate; who was accordingly committed to the flames in Smithfield, on the 18th of March, in the above year. In the following month, (April the 11th,) another victim to the vengeful spirit of polemical intolerance was burned to death at Litchfield: this was Edward Wightman, who was charged with “enter-taining the errors of ten Hæresiarchs;” among whom were enumerated Cerinthus, Manichæus, Simon Magus, and the Anabaptists! But however wild were the opinions of this poor wretch, they proved only, that he was more fitted to become the inmate of a madhouse, than to be made the object of a state prosecution.

⁴ Howes’ Stow, ANNALES, p. 591: fol. 1615.

⁵ Fuller, CHURCH HISTORY OF BRITAIN; fol. B. x. pp. 63, 4.—Miss Aikin, after speaking of the executions of Legate and Wightman, thus continues:—“A third victim was prepared; but the lawyers had started several objections to the legality of the proceedings; and it was discovered that such examples, however salutary in themselves, were no longer adapted to the state of public sentiment in England. A dangerous compassion was excited by the constancy of sufferers, who refused, even at the stake, to save themselves by a recantation; and on the whole, it was judged preferable in future to suffer such culprits to moulder away in solitary dungeons removed from the sight and sympathy of every fellow creature.”—MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF KING JAMES THE FIRST, vol. i. p. 386.

About two months prior to the execution of Legate, viz. on the 21st of January, a letter, dated from Lambeth, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the Lord-chancellor by Archbishop Abbot:—

“To the right honorable my very good L. the L. Ellesmere, L. Chancellor of England, geve these.

“My very good Lord. His Majestie being carefull that justice should proceede against those two blasphemous heretikes, Legate and Wightman, gave me in charge that before the terme, when the Judges dreye towards the towne, I should make his Majesties pleasure knowne unto your Lordship. And that is, that your Lordship should call unto you three or foure of the Judges, and take their resolution concerning the force of lawe in that behalfe, that so with expedition these evill persons may receive the recompence of their pride and impiety. His Majestie did thinke the Judges of the Kinges Benche to bee fittest to be dealt withall in this argument, as unto whom the knowledge of causes capital doth most ordinarily appertaine:—and, as I conceived, his Highnesse did not muche desire that the Lord Coke should be called there unto, lest by his singularitie in opinion he should give staye to the businesse. So, hoping shortly to see your Lordship abroad, with remembrance of my best love, I remaine,

Your L^{ty} very loving frende

G: Cant:

This letter had its intended effect, as will be evident from the one which follows;—which must have been written by Abbot after an intervening letter had been received from the chancellor. His lordship’s “*choice of the judges*” was approved of by the archbishop; and the result, as might at once be foreseen, was the execution by fire of the “two blasphemous heretikes,” whose case was thus referred to the decision of persons expressly selected to consign them to the stake.—The exclusion of Lord Coke from such a conference redounds greatly to the honour of the integrity and independence of that learned lawyer.

“My very good Lord. I cannot chuse but well approve your Lordships choise of the judges. And if any more should bee added, I distrust not but Justice Croke would do well. Mr. Justice Williams was with mee the other day, who maketh no doubt but that the lawe is cleere to burne them. Hee told me also of his utter dislike of all the Lord Coke his courses, and that himselfe and Baron Altham did once very roundly let the Lord Coke knowe their minde, that he was not such a maister of the lawe as hee did take on him, to deliver what he list for lawe, and to dispise all other. I finde the Kinges Attorney and Soliciter to bee throughly resolved in this present businesse. My servant Hart is at this present out of the way, but as soone as he cometh in hee shall waite upon your Lordship. And so, wishing your Lordship ease and health, I remaine,

Your Lordships very ready to do you service,

Lambith, Januar 22, 1611.”⁶

G. CANT.

⁶ See THE EGERTON PAPERS, pp. 447, 448; quarto, 1840.

The conduct of the archbishop in the infamous affair of the divorce of the Countess of Essex, previous to her marriage with the Earl of Somerset, the king's favourite, is more praiseworthy. For being appointed a member of the court of delegates to whom the decision of the case was referred, he was one of those who refused to sanction the divorce, although he knew that the king was desirous that it should take place. He likewise published a vindication of his sentiments; to which his Majesty vouchsafed an answer in print; and thus the business terminated.

He again ventured to oppose the inclinations of his royal master, who, in 1618, published a Declaration, authorizing sports and pastimes on Sundays. This was highly annoying to the archbishop, who, how much soever he might wish to gratify his patron, could not overcome his puritanical feelings sufficiently to co-operate in a proceeding which he deemed irreligious. The Declaration was ordered to be read in churches; and Abbot being at Croydon at the time, openly forbade the reading of it there. Those who were ill-disposed towards him endeavoured to prejudice the king against him, for his seeming contumacy; but their efforts were unsuccessful.

In the following year, the archbishop founded his Hospital at Guildford. It has been asserted, that this work of charity was designed as an atonement for an accidental homicide which he committed;—but this is a mistake; for the latter unfortunate occurrence took place about two years after the foundation. Being on a visit to Lord Zouch at Bramshill-park, in Berkshire, and riding out in the park, July the 24th, 1621, his lordship, who was with him, asked him to try if he could not hit a deer with a shaft from a cross-bow. He complied, and let fly a barbed arrow; when Peter Hawkins, a park-keeper, riding carelessly between the archbishop and the deer, was struck in the fleshy part of his arm; and a large artery being wounded, the man bled to death.⁷ Abbot gave a pension of twenty pounds, annually, to the widow of the deceased; and he also kept a monthly fast, during the remainder of his life, on Tuesday, the day of the week on which the disaster occurred. The king's behaviour on the occasion was consolatory to the involuntary offender. He quaintly observed, that “an angel might have miscarried in that sort:” and

⁷ In a tract republished in Spelman's Works, (fol. 1727,) intituled “An Apology for Archbishop Abbot touching the death of Peter Hawkins,” &c. (and which, though ascribed to “an unknown Hand,” is supposed to have been written by the Archbishop himself,) the following passage occurs, in respect to the man so unfortunately killed.—

“The party agent was about no unlawful work: for what he did was in the day, in the presence of forty or fifty persons, the Lord Zouch, who was owner of the Park, not only standing by, but inviting to hunt and shoot; and all persons in the field were called upon

being informed of the penalty his grace had incurred through the homicide, he wrote a letter, in which he told him, that "he would not add affliction to his sorrow, nor take one farthing from his chattels or moveables, which were forfeited by law." The archbishop's clerical brethren did not manifest the same liberality towards him; for some, who were afterwards nominated to bishoprics, scrupled to receive consecration from him. A commission, consisting of ten persons, was therefore appointed to determine, whether he had incurred any irregularity through the involuntary homicide; and their sentence being favourable, was confirmed by a pardon and dispensation under the great seal; which acts of grace restored him to the exercise of his metropolitical functions.

Archbishop Abbot attended King James in his last illness, in 1625; and performed his part at the coronation of his successor, Charles the First. That prince, however, in the early part of his reign, was under the influence of the Duke of Buckingham, who, though he owed his first introduction at court in some measure to Abbot, was ill-disposed towards him. He soon found occasion to display his animosity: for Dr. Sibthorpe, vicar of Brackley, having preached a political sermon at Northampton, in 1627, which contained doctrines not approved of by the archbishop, he refused to license it, notwithstanding the king's directions, on which he was ordered to retire from court; and a commission was issued to the bishop of London and others, to execute the archiepiscopal functions. He was however recalled, and apparently restored to favour in a short time, taking his seat at the council table; and he was present in the parliament assembled in March, 1628, in which he advantageously distinguished himself as an advocate for the *Petition of Right*. In December, 1629, he received a paper drawn up by Bishop Laud, who ultimately became his successor, intituled "His Majesty's Instructions to the most reverend Father in God, George, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, containing certain orders to be observed and put in execution by the several Bishops in his Province." Whilst, however, he thought it prudent to transmit the royal declaration to his suffragan bishops, he appears to have managed the affairs of his own diocese as he thought proper. One of the latest of his

to stand far off, partly for avoiding harm, and partly lest they should disturb the game; and all in the field performed what was desired. And this course did the Lord Archbishop use to take when or wheresoever he did shoot; as all persons at any time present can witness, never any man being more solicitous thereof than he evermore was. And the morning when the deed was done, the Keeper was twice warned to stay behind, and not to run forward; but he carelessly did otherwise, when he that shot could take no notice of his galloping in before the bow: as may be seen by the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest."—See *RELIQUE SPELMANNIANÆ*, pp. 108, 9.

acts of pastoral authority demonstrated that he was not altogether negligent of the rites and discipline of the national church over which he presided. This was, the issue of a mandate to the parishioners of Crayford in Kent, requiring that they should kneel on the steps leading to the communion-table, at the administration of the Eucharist. This order was dated July 3, 1633; and on the 4th of August, the same year, the archbishop died at his palace at Croydon; and he was interred, in compliance with his express direction, "in the chapel of Our Lady, within the Church of the Holy Trinity at Guildford."

The character of Archbishop Abbot has been repeatedly drawn, and very differently coloured, according to the opposite opinions or principles of the writers. Lord Clarendon says—"He was a man of very morose manners, and a very sour aspect, which in that time was called gravity; and under the opinion of that virtue, and by the recommendation of the Earl of Dunbar, the King's first Scotch favourite, he was preferred by King James to the Bishopric of Coventry and Litchfield, and presently after to London, before he had been parson, vicar, or curate of any parish church in England, or Dean,⁸ or prebendary of any cathedral church; and was in truth totally ignorant of the true constitution of the Church of England, and the state and interest of the Clergy."⁹ Sanderson, Dr. Heylin, and others, have bestowed similar censures on the conduct of the archbishop and his government of the church; unfavourably contrasting his proceedings with those of his predecessor Bancroft, and his successor Laud. Dr. Welwood, on the contrary, praises Abbot, as "a person of wonderful temper and moderation, who in all his conduct shewed an unwillingness to stretch the Act of Uniformity beyond what was absolutely necessary for the peace of the Church; or the prerogative of the Crown any farther than conduced to the good of the state."¹⁰

Dr. Heylin, in reference to Archbishop Abbot, says—"Marks of his beneficence we find none in the places of his breeding and preferments, but a fair Hospital, well-built and liberally endowed, in the place of his birth."¹¹ This statement only displays the ignorance and carelessness of the writer; for the munificence of Abbot was mani-

⁸ The noble historian is here mistaken; for Abbot was made Dean of Winchester in 1598, or 1599, ten years before he was raised to his seat on the Bench of Bishops. See Wood, *ATHENÆ OXONIENSES*, vol. i. col. 584: and Le Neve, *FASTI ECCLESİÆ ANGLICANÆ*, p. 289.

⁹ *HISTORY OF THE REBELLION*, vol. i. p. 137; edit. Oxford, 1807.

¹⁰ Welwood, *MEMOIRS of Transactions in England for the last hundred years; 1700; 8vo*; p. 38.

¹¹ Heylin, *LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD*, p. 245.

festes in various benefactions to the University of Oxford, in the erection of a conduit for public use at Canterbury, and in donations to the poor of Guildford, Croydon, and Lambeth; as well as in the foundation of the hospital at Guildford.¹² Abbot, says Mr. Arthur Onslow, “was eminent for piety and a care for the poor; and his hospitality fully answered the injunction King James laid on him, which was to carry his house nobly, and live like an archbishop.”¹³

Besides the publications already noticed, Archbishop Abbot was the author of an Exposition of the ‘Prophecy of Jonah,’ in certain Sermons preached at St. Mary’s church, Oxford, 1600; and a ‘Brief Description of the Whole World,’ which passed through several editions; together with several tracts, chiefly on theological subjects; Speeches in Parliament; and Letters.



BIRTH-PLACE OF ARCHBISHOP ABBOT.

The humble abode, which his townsmen still shew as the Birth-place of Archbishop Abbot, stands near the east end of the bridge, on the

¹² Le Neve, LIVES OF THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND; 1720; 8vo; pp. 113—116.

¹³ LIFE OF DR. GEORGE ABBOT, Archbishop of Canterbury; reprinted, with additions, from the ‘*Biographia Britannica*’; Guildford, 1777; 8vo; p. 53*.

north side, and immediately within the gateway connected with the brewing establishment of Mr. James Crooke. It is now a mere cottage tenement (with modern alterations); but may, possibly, have been of more consequence originally.

Among the other memorials in Trinity church, which best deserve notice, is the cenotaph of the celebrated Speaker, ARTHUR ONSLOW, who was buried in the family vault of the Onslows at Merrow. This consists, principally, of an altar-tomb of free-stone, considerably elevated, at the east end of the north aisle. Upon the tomb, in a reclining position, is the figure of the deceased in a Roman habit; his right arm extended, and his left resting on divers volumes of the Votes and Journals of the House of Commons, from which issue two scrolls, inscribed as follow:—

Votes of the House of Commons.

Mercurii 18^o. Die Martii, 1761.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*,—That the Thanks of this House be given to Mr. Speaker, for his constant and unwearied Attendance in the Chair, during the course of above Thirty-three Years, in Five successive Parliaments; for the unshaken Integrity, and steady Impartiality of his Conduct there, and for the indefatigable pains he has, with uncommon Abilities, constantly taken to promote the real Interest of his King and Country, to maintain the Honour and Dignity of Parliament, and to preserve inviolably the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of Great Britain.

Resolved, *Nem. Con.*—That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his Royal Favour on the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of this House, and to assure his Majesty, That whatever expence his Majesty shall think proper to be incurred on that account, this House will make good the same.¹⁴

Jovis 19^o. Die Martii, 1761.

Mr. Vice-Chamberlain reported his Majesty's most gracious Answer, viz.—That his Majesty has the justest sense of the long Services and great Merit of Mr. Onslow, present Speaker of the House of Commons, and had already taken the same into his consideration; and that he will do therein what shall appear to his Majesty to be most proper, agreeably to the Desire of his faithful Commons.

In front of the tomb, on the base, are the following inscriptions, in two compartments, viz.—

Sacred to the Memory

of the RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR ONSLOW, Esq; Eldest Son of Foot Onslow, Esq; (who was Second Son of Sir Arthur Onslow, Baronet, of West Clandon, and Brother to Richard, the first Lord Onslow, a Commissioner of Excise, and several years Member in

¹⁴ In consequence of the above address, an annual pension of 3,000*l.* was voted to Mr. Speaker Onslow, with reversion to his only son, George, who was raised to the peerage in May, 1776, by the title of Baron Cranley, of Imber Court: in the October following, on the death of his cousin Richard, third Lord Onslow, he succeeded to that title; and eventually, (viz. on June the 19th, 1801,) he was created Viscount Cranley, of Cranley, and Earl of Onslow.

Parliament for this Town) by Susannah his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Anlaby, Esq; of Anlaby in Yorkshire. He was first Burgess in Parliament for this Borough, afterwards Knight of the Shire for this County, and Speaker of the House of Commons during the whole reign of King George the Second; Chancellor to his Royal Consort Queen Caroline; sometime Treasurer of the Navy; and to his Death one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; High Steward of the Town of Kingston upon Thames, and Recorder of this Town. He was the sixth almost in succession of his name and family who had been Burgesses in Parliament for this Borough; the sixth in like manner who had been Knight of the Shire for this County; and the third who had been Speaker of the House of Commons.

He was born in September MDCXCI.; and in February MDCCCLXVIII., in humble confidence of a better life, through Christ, he gave his honours to the world again, his blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace.

The above Extracts from the Votes of the House of Commons contain the noblest proof of the sense his King and Country entertained of his public merit; and his private virtues were known to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. In MDCCXX. he married Anne, one of the Nieces and Co-heirs of Henry Brydges, Esq; of Imber-Court in this County, who died in MDCCCLXVI.; and by her he had issue one Son, George, Knight of the Shire for this County,—who, revering the memory of him now dead, whose virtues he honour'd, and whose person he so tenderly loved when living, erected this Monument to the perpetual honour of so kind a Father, and so good a Man.

On the upper plinth are the following shields of arms, with the annexed dates:—

1. Arg. a Fess Gu. between six Cornish Choughs, prop. with a Cres. for diff. *Onslow*; impaling Arg. a Chev. betw. three Chess-Rooks, sab. *Anlaby*: 1699.
2. *Onslow*, with the arms of *Ulster*: over all, an Escut. of pretence, viz. Arg. a Chev. and in dexter chief, a Trefoil, sab. *Foot*: 1687.
3. *Onslow*, an Escut. of pretence, viz. Sab. two Lions pass. guard. in pale Arg. double girdled, Gu. *Strangeways*: 1640.
4. *Onslow*; impaling Paly of six, Or and Az. a Canton dexter, Erm. *Shirley*, 1590.
5. *Onslow*, a Cres. for diff. an Escut. of pretence, viz. Arg. on a Bend dexter, Az. three Martlets Or. *Harding*: 1568.

The same arms are repeated on a pyramidical tablet of black variegated marble, behind the figure, with the following additional coats, viz.:—

1. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a Lion rampant guar. Sab. 2nd and 3rd, Gu. on a Chev. Or, three Mulletts, Sab.
2. Arg. on a Chev. Sab. three Bezants, Or.
3. *Harding*; an Escut. of pretence, viz. on a Saltier, Erm. a Leopard's Head, Or.

In the old church, nearly on the spot now occupied by the above cenotaph, stood the monument of SIR ROBERT PARKHURST, knt., a native of Guildford, and sometime resident at Pirford, in this county. He was the fourth son of Henry Parkhurst, of this town; and becoming a citizen and alderman of the city of London, he eventually attained the office of Lord-mayor. On his tomb, was the recumbent figure of Sir Robert in the costume appropriate to his civic dignity,

with the regalia of the city about him; and at his feet, the effigy of a female in a kneeling posture, representing Lady Parkhurst. On a marble tablet were commemorative inscriptions, in Latin;¹⁵ the first of which was dedicated to the memory of that "most distinguished personage, Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knt. a member of the municipal senate of the city of London, and not long after its chief magistrate: in that station, after having been eminent for the gravity of his manners, the probity of his life, his zeal for religion, his prudence in government, and his perfect integrity of mind; in the year immediately following his magistracy, he left his friends to lament his death, A.D. 1636, aged 67."

The other inscriptions relate to Dame Eleanor, the consort of Sir Robert Parkhurst, who died in 1638, aged sixty; and Dame Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Baker, bart. and wife of Sir Robert Parkhurst, jun. the son of the preceding, by whom the monument was erected. His lady had not completed the twenty-ninth year of her age at the time of her death; the date of which is not recorded. Some parts of this monument are yet preserved here.

In the porch at the western entrance of the church is a marble tablet, with a brass plate (removed from the old edifice), bearing the following inscription:—

Of your Charite p'y for the Sowlis of Henry Norbrige, & Ales his Wyfe, \
chefe fouders of the Chauntereye in this our Lady Chapell; whych Henry
decesyd the viij day of Decēber, in the yere of our Lord m.v^c.xij. On whos
Soules J'hu have mercy.

Henry Norbrige, or Norbridge, was a member of the corporation of Guildford, who held the office of mayor in 1483, and several times subsequently in the reign of Henry the Seventh. He was concerned in procuring the charter granted by that prince to the men of Guildford; and he appears to have been connected with persons of rank and influence about the court. For, in the first year of the reign of Henry the Seventh he procured a writ of privy seal, granting a license for the foundation and endowment of a *Chantry* in the church of the Holy Trinity at Guildford; in which the names of the effective founders, Henry Norbrige and Thomas Kyngeston of Guildford, are associated with those of Elizabeth, the queen-consort; Margaret, countess of Richmond, the king's mother; Sir Thomas Bouchier, and Sir Reginald Bray, knts.; and William Smyth, clerk, afterwards bishop of Lincoln; together with John Clopton, rector of Trinity,—

¹⁵ Vide Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 50. Sir Richard was buried on the 28th of October, 1636; as appears by the Parish Register. Id. note.

for whose spiritual welfare a chantry-priest, or chaplain, was to be maintained, to say prayers in Trinity church for ever.¹⁶

This writ, which is dated at Westminster, February the 6th, 1486, authorized the grantees to appropriate lands and tenements, to the value of ten marks a year, for the support of the chantry, notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain, by which such appropriations were interdicted. The sum of forty marks was paid into the Hanaper, as a consideration for the license, by the founders; and from them it was designated "the Chantry of Norbrige and Kingeston."

Not much more than half a century had elapsed from the foundation of this chantry, before it was suppressed, in common with many other religious institutions, by an Act of Parliament; and the property destined for its support given to the king. In the third year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, the messuage called the George inn, in Guildford, two acres and a half of meadow, five acres of arable land, and one croft in Stoke; together with one croft and pasture in Shaldeford, lately belonging to the Chantry of Norbrige and Kingeston; were granted by letters patent, dated January the 16th, in the above year, to William Fountaine and Richard Mayne; to be held of the king by fealty only and in free socage, as of his manor of Stokenham: and on the 24th of the same month, these lands were conveyed to William Hammond, mayor, and John Stoughton, for the Corporation of Guildford,¹⁷ which property after being long retained by the corporation, has been since exchanged for divers fee-farm rents.

There was, also, in this church, another chantry chapel, called Weston's chapel, having been originally founded as a chantry by one of the Westons of Sutton; and it has also served as a sepulchral chapel for the persons belonging to that family. The chantry was suppressed in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Sixth; when Anthony Cawsey, who was the last chaplain, or chantry-priest, had a grant of a pension of five pounds a year, for life. Though nearly all the proprietors of the estate of Sutton-place were buried in this chapel, the only funereal memorial requiring notice is a tablet inscribed to the memory of MELIOR MARY WESTON, spinster, characterized as "the last immediate descendant of an illustrious family which flourished in this county for many successive generations; and who, with the ample possessions of her ancestors, inherited their superior understanding and distinguished virtues." She died in 1782; and bequeathed her estates to John Webb, esq., who afterwards took the name of Weston, and by whom the monument was erected.

¹⁶ Brev. de Cantaria fundanda: in Rymer, *FEDERA*. T. v. Pt. iii. p. 169.

¹⁷ Manning, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 49.

There are many other commemorative inscriptions in this edifice; yet, as they are not of any distinguished importance, we forbear to particularize them.

Among many other curious items relating to ancient parochial customs and religious observances, which were extracted from "An antient Book of Accompts of the Churchwardens of the Church of the Holy Trinity," by Mr. Richard Symmes, who was town-clerk of Guildford in the reign of Charles the Second, are those which follow:—

Rents, &c. belonging to that Church: Sums received by the Churchwardens:—

Anno Domini 1509.

Receyved for gaderyng alsowlyn branche.....	xvj d.
Item of dowell money	vjs. id.
Item rec. for paskall money	ix s. vd.
Item for men's nockynge money.....	ijs. ix d.
Item for wymenys nockynge money	ix s. xd.

The Churchwardens desire allowance, among other things—

For 3lb of wax for the rodelyte at vd. ob.....	xvj d. ob.
For makeing the same	vij d.
For a sack of coles	ij d.
For watchynge of the sepulkar	vij d.
For scouring of the great candlestyks	xij d.
For Peter-pens a Whyt Tuysday	xij d.

Anno Domini 1511.

Payd for kyngs rent	iiij d.
for payntyng of lent clothys	ij s. viij d.
for 2 tabernakyll clothys for the Trinite and our lady	iijs. viij d.
for 2 passyon baners	iijs. xd.
for the new chalys	x, l. iij s.
1512. Payd for lyne to draw up the rood cloth	ij d.
Item for a canapy clothe for the sacrament at the hy alter.....	xij d.
Item for 4 small chaynes to the same	iiij d.
Item for frence for the same	xxij d.
Item for a holy brede baskette.....	ij d.
Item for a case to a chalyse	iiij d.
Item for 13lb of new wax to the renewyng of the paschall, and the south taper	vij s. id.
Item for making the same, with the fonte taper	vj d.
Item for a new sorples for the parish priest.....	iijs.
1514. Rec. for an ale made for the church behove	vjs. vij d.
Item rec. at the feast of Chrystmas, for the rode light, of the whole parish	vjs.
Item rec. at the fest of Ester, for the paschall light, of the whole parish.....	ix s. ix d.
Item rec. at nok tyde of the gatheryng of the foresayd chyrchwardens	iijs. ij d.
Item for makeing of the light that standeth by the rode before St. Clements autor, and the flowers of the same.....	iiij d.

Item for scouring the gret candelstykes standing before the hye autor	xijd.
Item to the sexten for watching of the sepulchre both for day and night	viijd.
Item for colys to make holy fyre on Ester evyn	ijd.
1516. Payd for making cleane the alabaster table in St. Mary's chauncell	xd.
Item to S ^r Thomas for washing the surplices	ijd.
Item payd at Whitsontyde for smoke farthings.....	vjd.
Item payd for mending of the organs.....	iiijd.
1520. Item for mending the pax	xijd.
Item payd to the organ maker.....	xxvjs. viijd.
1521. Item for a rybbond of silk to amend our Lady's vestment	iiijd.
1523. Item for making a new crosse to the rood-loft	ijjs.
Item for the new crosse-clothes.....	xxs. xd.
Item to Thomas the chauntry priest for a surplice	ijjs. iiijd.
Item for soweing alter-clothes for the alters of St. Gregory, the Salutation of our Lady, and St. Sythees.....	ijd.
1524. Item payd for mending the crosse of silver	xxvjs. viijd.
Item payd for flax to trusse the crosse.....	jd.
Item payd for costs to London for the crosse	ijs. viijd.
1530. Rec. of Clobbe's wife for haveing the best crosse	ijd.
Item of Fylbrett for barroweing of the morice gere.....	xd.
1555. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary. Item received of the sommer lord for the bread and drinke left at the kynge game	iijs. xd.
1557. Item for the tabernacle.....	xiijs. iiijd. ¹⁸

¹⁸ Russell's GUILDFORD, pp. 63*—69*. It may not be uninteresting to insert, from the same work, the following particulars from an "*Inventory of the Church Goods*," taken on the 23rd of July, 1558, (4th and 5th of Philip and Mary,) when the Roman Catholic religion had been re-established after the era of the Reformation:—

First, a Crosse with Mary and John, and a foot to the same, over-gilt.

Item. a Chalyce of silver, parcell-gylt, with the Paten.

„ — a Cope of cloth of tissue, and a vestment and Albes to the same.

„ — a Cope of cloth of gold, with raised velvett with tunicles for Deacon and sub-deacon, and Albes to the same.

„ — three Pillowes of silk for the crosse.

„ — two Corporas cases, and two Corporas clothes.

„ — a Cope of blue velvett.

„ — a Vestment of white satten, embroydered with garters, and an Albe.

„ — a Vestment of white satten branched, with an Albe.

„ — three Streamers of Silke, greene.

„ — a Cross-cloth of greene silke.

„ — an Altar-cloth, of cloth of gold, and crimson velvett paned.

„ — a great Eagle, or Desk of latten, standing in the quire.

„ — a Paire of Organs in the quire.

„ — a Paschall bason, and the lynes.

„ — a Paire of latten Candlesticks standing on the high alter.

„ — a Canopy with fower hoopes of latten, with a bowle and crosse to hang over the sacrament.

„ — an old pair of portative Organs, and the bellows and pipes.

„ — a Judas crosse.





ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, GUILDFORD



INTERIOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, GUILDFORD

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, the churchwardens paid an annual rent of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to the crown, for lands belonging to this church; and the same rent was charged and allowed in their accounts in the 9th of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1567. About the same time, the sum paid for the use of the pall kept by the churchwardens was xiid; and vis. viijd. was the fee for every one buried in the church;—the executors of the deceased also paid for the “waste of torches” at the funeral, sometimes iis., and at other times, ijs. being charged.—The Register of this parish commences with the date, July the 30th, 1558. It appears that the original feast of the Dedication of the church was observed on the three days preceding Christmas; but this being attended with much inconvenience to the parties resorting thither, Bishop Woodloke, in October, 1312, ordained that it should thenceforth be kept on the 24th of September, in every year.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—This edifice, which stands on the declivity of the hill in Quarry-street, is an early specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, and may, with great probability, be referred to the reign of King Henry the Second, if not to that of his predecessor Stephen. In the ninth of Henry the Third, Henry, the then vicar of this church, gave forty shillings for the privilege of holding a fair near it, during three days, until the king should be of age.¹⁹

This is a strong, yet rudely-built structure, mostly composed of chalk, but with an intermixture of flints and rubble stones, united by a firm cement. It consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and two

Item. three great Antiphonaryes noted,—two small Antiphonaryes noted,—an halfe Antiphonary noted,—a Legend written,—five Grayles noted,—an holy Portace prynted without note,—two Manuall books,—five Masse books, whereof one noted,—seven Processionars noted,—two bookes of Ymmes and a salter written.

Item. two pewter potts-flagon.

„ — a great copper Chayn, to tye a book at.

„ — a Sepulchre,—and a cloth painted for the sepulchre.

„ — a bleu cloth with birds, used for the pulpitt, and for the chylde-wyves seat.

„ — two Banner-clothes for Lent, with two alter clothes and two curtaines for the high alter.

„ — a white Canopy of stitched or hollow worke, fringed, to hang over the sacrament.

„ — eleaven litle streamers to deck the Sepulchre and Paschall.

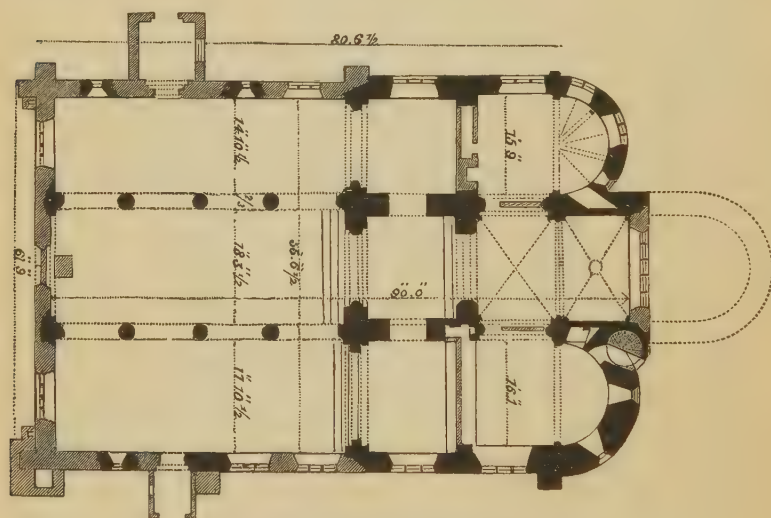
„ — a Box with lock and key, used for nocking and dowellyng.

„ — a Painted cloth for the rode [rood].

Under the date 1573, the sum of iijl. viijs. is entered as being received “for the brasen-piller and eagle.”

¹⁹ “Henricus Vicarius Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ de Geldeford r c de xls, pro habenda usq; ad ætatem Regis una feria ad Ecclesiam B. Mariæ de Geldeford duratura per iij dies.”—Madox, HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, vol. ii. p. 415; from *Mag. Rot.* 9 Hen. III.; *Rot.* iii. a. *Surreia.*

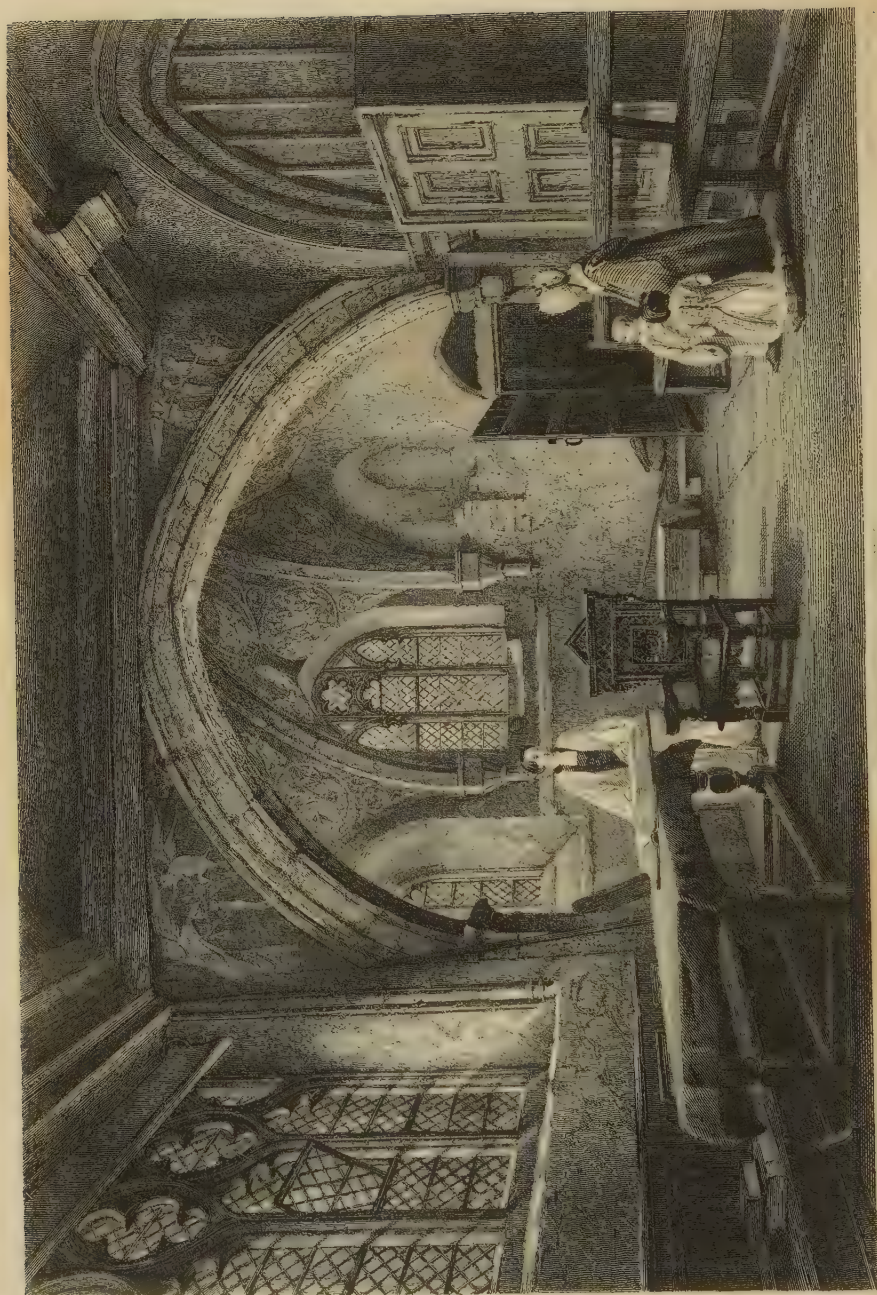
chapels flanking the latter, and respectively dedicated to St. John Baptist, and St. Mary: a small tower, embattled, and containing six bells, rises at the intersection of the nave and transept with the aisles. Each chapel has a semi-circular absis, vaulted and groined within, and surmounted, exteriorly, by a cone-like roof. The east end, or chancel division, was originally terminated in a similar manner; but in consequence of the extreme and inconvenient narrowness of the street in that direction, it has been shortened at different times about twenty feet; and now ends in a right line. The last alteration was made in the year 1825, by a subscription of the parishioners; on which occasion, all the stones being marked when taken down, the large and handsome eastern window was rebuilt in the same identical form as it had previously assumed.²⁰ At that time, the chancel was shortened twelve feet.



GROUND PLAN OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

²⁰ *Memorandum*, 1825.—“In the spring of this year, alterations and improvements of the chancel end of St. Mary's Church were made, and a new fence with iron palisades, erected on the east side of the church-yard. Quarry Street was at the same time considerably widened and improved, to the great accommodation of the public; under the direction and superintendence of Messrs. Stedman and Lee, church-wardens.” See *Church Book*. The subscriptions amounted to 97*l.* 2*s.*

It appears that in April, 1755; by order of the Vestry, “the east churchyard-wall was moved further into the churchyard, and the ground taken into the highway;—the parish taking upon themselves the whole repairs of the east end of the chancel next the road, and the great east window, thenceforward, from time to time, and at all times, and for ever to save the rector and his successors from all charges concerning the same.”—Russell's *GUILDFORD*, p. 73.



There are many peculiarities in the interior of this church: the aisles are unusually wide, and not correspondent in measurement; and the windows, with little exception, are much contrasted both in character and size, in consequence of alterations and repairs at different periods. The general width of the church is fifty-five feet and a half; its length is ninety feet: the width of the nave is seventeen feet three inches and a half, independently of the space below the arches, which is two feet three inches on each side: the north aisle is seventeen feet, ten inches and a half, in width; whilst that of the south aisle is exactly three feet less.

The nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches, with deep soffits rising from thick Norman columns; all of which, except one, have a square abacus, with the usual sculptured flutings, &c. on the capitals; the other column exhibits several circular mouldings. Most of the corbels connected with this part of the church, and which chiefly represent human heads, have a very singularly-grotesque character. Three steps lead from the nave to the tower, which opens to the aisles by semi-circular arches, to the nave by a low pointed arch, and, originally, to the chancel, by a much higher one; but the latter has been closed up by the belfry floor: the supporting piers are very massive. The chancel, which is approached from the tower by a flight of four steps, has had a richly-groined roof; but the eastern part was necessarily destroyed when the church was shortened. Several shields of arms (painted on glass in 1825) ornament the east window, which is constructed in the perpendicular style of the fourteenth century; and consists of five cinquefoil-headed lights, divided by mullions in the lower part, with many smaller lights in the tracery above: among the arms are those of the British crown, the See of Winchester, and the See of Canterbury, impaling Archbishop Abbot.

On the north side of this chancel is the ancient and very curious chapel of St. John Baptist; which, as will be seen from the annexed print, has both an original and a picturesque character. The altar, or chancel, part is fronted by a massive arch; and the semi-circular absis within is groined and vaulted in three divisions; the ribs being of stone resting upon corbel brackets, and the groins, apparently, of chalk. Here, on the spandrels of the great arch, and on the soffits of the vault, is a series of delineations in *fresco*, drawn in outlines of a reddish-brown colour. The subjects on the spandrels, which, in the accompanying wood-cut, are numbered 1 and 2, represent the angel St. Michael weighing the merits of a human soul (depicted by a naked form in a supplicatory attitude);—and a gorbellied imp, or demon, dragging the wicked into the bottomless pit, towards which, also,

they are propelled by an angel. In the preponderating scale, connected with the beam sustained by St. Michael, is a candlestick and taper, significant of the light of the gospel; which a winged demon, at the other end, ineffectually endeavours to outweigh, both with his foot and hand.

Within an oval compartment (vide No. 3) in the central part of the vault, measuring about four feet by two feet and a half, is a representation of the Godhead, seated, in a tunic and robe; his right hand raised in the attitude of benediction; and his left sustaining an orb, or globe, inscribed with the Greek letters, Alpha and Omega: on the adjacent spandrels are angels worshipping.

There are six other compartments, all of which are circular; the largest being four feet six inches in diameter; the next, three feet six inches; and the remainder, about three feet each. To determine, accurately, what the subjects were intended to represent, is perhaps impossible; but the following explanations are offered, as being at least within the scope of probability. The passages marked with inverted commas, are extracted from an account of these paintings which was read to the Society of Antiquaries on the 16th of February, 1837, from observations communicated by E. J. Carlos, esq. and J. G. Nichols, esq.; and subsequently published in the *Archæologia*.²¹

The subject No. 4, is called "Heavenly Judgment: several good souls represented as received into the bosom of our Saviour; a bad man condemned to torment, which he is suffering in a tub-like receptacle, from a [demoniacal] figure armed with a flesh-hook."

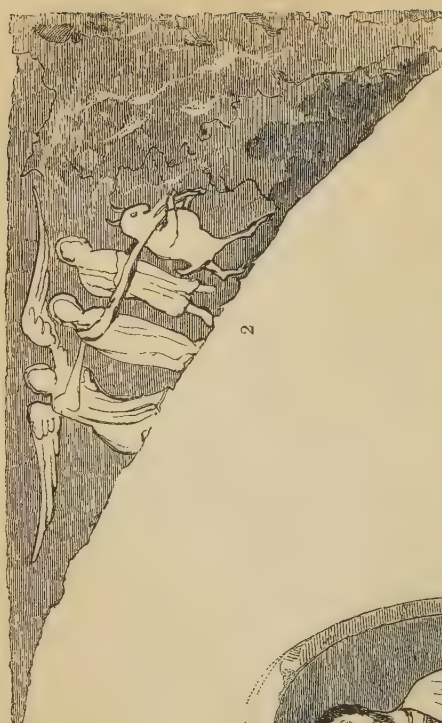
No. 5. "Earthly Judgment, represented by a group of five figures: a King seated, the accuser and witness standing, and a culprit suffering decapitation."—It may, however, be otherwise conjectured, that this compartment refers to the Beheading of St. John, by order of King Herod;—the chapel being dedicated to that saint, rendering it probable that some allusion to his personal fate would be introduced among these subjects.

No. 6. "Christ passing Judgment. Before him a person is represented kneeling in prayer; behind whom are two others dragged to judgment by demons."—We should rather describe this as, Christ casting out Devils; and that the kneeling figure is returning thanks for being dispossessed of the two horned demons, who are moving off in the back-ground. The two other gorbellied imps, behind, appear to be dragging another figure towards Christ by means of a double leash: an official with a sword, is in attendance.

No. 7. "The Death of the Wicked: a Judge standing holding a

²¹ Vide Appendix to *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, vol. xxvii. p. 413.

SUBJECTS IN FRESCO, AS DELINEATED ON THE SPANDELS AND GROINING OF THE EAST-END OF THE CHAPEL OF
ST. JOHN BAPTIST, IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GUILDFORD.





8



7



6



5

wand or rod; a Scribe, seated at a Desk registering the sentence. Two figures are extended dead upon the floor; a third is drinking from a chalice."—The bended figure here called a Judge, has more the character of an Executioner; as he grasps a dart, or arrow, with his right hand, and holds a knife in his left.

No. 8. "The Death of the Good. This represents a corpse placed on the ground, attended by two Priests: in the back-ground an altar, on which is placed a chalice."

No. 9. "A figure of Christ, before whom is a person placed within a font, in a supplicating posture: a third figure is represented drawing water from a river by means of two buckets."—It may be otherwise surmised, that the figure appealing for support to Christ is St. John Port-Latin in the cauldron of boiling oil: the markings behind the cauldron, may, possibly, be meant for flames. What the appendages are on the arms of the man behind, is entirely questionable.

The ground colour of the two subjects on the outer spandrels is a reddish-brown; that of the circular compartments is a light washy green, but this faded appearance is probably the effect of age, if not of the white-wash with which the whole was formerly hidden, and by the scraping off of which some parts have been much defaced. The re-discovery of these frescoes is said to have been made by the workmen, when the chancel underwent alteration and repair in the year 1825. Some scroll-like foliage ornaments the rest of the groining; and the ribs and exterior arch are enriched with a variety of small tracings in running patterns.²²

Although these subjects are but rudely sketched, there is a certain degree of freedom and spirit in the outlines, and a discrimination of form and character in the figures, which indicate the possession of considerable talent by the artist that designed them. Nothing determinate can be affirmed as to their origin, but that they were executed in an early stage of the art is evident, both from the style in which they are wrought, and from their general appearance. They might, indeed, without much hesitation, be referred to the reign of Henry the Third, in whose forty-fourth year, as already noticed, the Sheriff of Surrey was commanded to have the paintings in the chapel in the king's palace at Guildford completed, according to the directions which had been previously given to William of Florence.²³ It is probable,

²² Some slight aquatints of the above delineations were first published by Mr. Henry Prosser, an artist of this town, in his "Short Description of the Parish Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Guildford;" 4to. 1836. The drawings from which the accompanying series of wood-cuts was executed, were also made by the same artist, in September, 1840.

²³ See before, in the account of the Palace, pp. 302-3.

that the subjects here described were depicted on that occasion,—if not by the Florentine himself, at least by some artist in his employ.

St. Mary's chapel is separated from the chancel by a broad pointed arch, springing from short semi-columns with chamfered mouldings, and high curvilinear bases. At the east end of this chapel, which is now used as a lumber room, is an old *Confessional*, raised about four feet from the floor, with the broken remnant of a gothic screen in front. Some remains of rich gilding and painted devices may be traced about this inclosure. From this extremity of the building there is a communication with the church-yard by a flight of five steps.

At the west end of the church are three galleries; that in the centre contains a good organ, which was erected by subscription, at an expense of about 150*l.*, and first used on Easter Sunday, 1820: the present organist is Mr. Samuel Russell, who was appointed in June, 1831. There is a small north porch, which opens to the church by a pointed arch, rising from slender columns with large capitals on each side; and displaying a succession of recessed mouldings: there is also a porch on the south side. There was formerly an entrance from the west; but this doorway has been long stopped up.—The sepulchral memorials are numerous; but not being of particular interest, it is inexpedient to notice them further. This church will accommodate nine hundred persons: the free sittings are about one hundred and sixty.

There were two Guilds, or fraternities, formerly existing here, namely; first, the Fraternity of *Jesus*; and secondly, that of the *Body of Christ*; “as appears by the last will and testament of Henry Freke, in 1492; who thereby bequeathed to each of these, 3*s.* 4*d.*; and also to the mother church 4*d.*; and to the high altar in the same, 12*d.*”²⁴—The Register of this Parish begins with the date, 6th April, 1540.

Rectors of the united parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, in the present century.—

JAMES WELLER, D.D. This gentleman held the incumbency during the long period of fifty years: he was instituted in 1774, and resigned in 1824.

HENRY PARR BELOE, A.M. Instituted February the 18th, 1824. Died May the 21st, 1838; and was buried in St. Mary's church. He was a scholar and author of eminence, and a frequent contributor to the *British Critic* and other reviews. His father, the Rev. W. Beloe, was the well-known translator of Herodotus, and writer of the *Sexagenarian* and other works.

HENRY AYLING, A.M. Instituted July the 13th, 1838.

²⁴ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 62.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH is situated near the foot of the bridge, at a short distance from the western bank of the Wey: and in conjunction with the ascent and buildings of the High-street forms a very pleasing view at the entrance of the town from the Portsmouth road. This is a handsome fabric in the pointed style, consisting of a nave and side aisles, together with a square tower, embattled; and surmounted by eight pinnacles at the west end. With the exception of the tower, which belonged to the old church, and the Loseley chapel on the south side, the whole of this edifice was rebuilt in the years 1836-37; from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Robert Ebbels, architect; whose high professional talents have become advantageously known to the public, by the various churches erected by him in this and other counties.

The church which formerly stood on this spot, was a rude structure of ancient date; and consisted, chiefly, of a nave and its aisles, under three different roofs. Becoming greatly dilapidated, and insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners, it was determined at a committee meeting, to rebuild the same on an enlarged scale;—and subscriptions were immediately commenced for that purpose, by a donation of 500*l.* from the then patron and incumbent, the dean of Salisbury; whose son, the Rev. William Henley Pearson, A.M. is the present incumbent. Other donations followed; and through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. J. Knight, the curate, the necessary funds, (including a grant of 500*l.* from the Incorporated Society for building and repairing Churches,) were soon raised; and the work was commenced in the spring of 1836. On the brass plate deposited with the first stone was this inscription:—

“The first stone of this Church was laid on the 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1836, and in the sixth year of the reign of King William the Fourth;—by the VERY REV. HUGH NICHOLAS PEARSON, D.D., Dean of Salisbury; Patron and Incumbent. ROBERT EBBELS, Architect.”

Although low and unsightly, the old tower was considered substantial, and therefore it was not taken down; but it had to be strengthened and decorated with new buttresses, cornices, parapets, windows, doorway, &c., until the whole was in unison with the design of the new church; which is a well-studied composition in the general style of the ecclesiastical architecture of the twelfth century.

The floor of the new church is about four feet higher than that which preceded it, and which had itself been raised, about two feet nine inches, above the original floor. The latter, it appears, had been at all times covered with water, when the river Wey was flooded; but there are now groined vaults underneath the whole of the new edifice;

and it is a remarkable fact, that both the church and tower are built on a morass or quagmire, which is full of springs, and has a stream of water constantly running across it from the surrounding hills.²⁵ The exterior walls are faced with a stone called Bargate stone, in thin layers of range work; which has a very neat and pleasing effect.²⁶

This edifice was finished in August, 1837; and it was then consecrated for divine service by the Bishop of Winchester. The entire cost of its erection (including the value of the old materials) was 2,723*l.* 7*s.*; of which, 2,400*l.* was the contract agreement; and the remainder, charges for sundry extras. Both the side-galleries and organ gallery are supported on cast-iron columns; and the railing at the east end, before the communion table, is also of ornamental cast-iron in gothic tracery; assimilated in bronze colour: the rail itself is of oak. The pews, the free seats, the pulpit and reading-desk, are wholly executed in deal, and grained to imitate oak, and varnished. All the principals of the roof are seen in the church; and are framed and fitted in with moulded gothic tracery: the tie-beams, which are also moulded, rest on handsome brackets filled in with tracery, springing from stone corbels. This arrangement produces an excellent effect, and reflects great credit, both on the architect and builder. The total number of sittings is 1049; of which 501 are free and unappropriated. From the windows being glazed with ground glass, the light is unobtrusive.

The Organ was built by Messrs. Robson and Son, in August, 1837,²⁷

²⁵ When the old walls were pulled down, and the foundations dug out, the quagmire and stream had a most formidable appearance; and there seemed very little chance of obtaining a secure base for the new church, unless piling and planking were resorted to;—for a rod or stick might, in any part, be pushed down ten or twelve feet without difficulty. But the architect, seeing that the old tower stood remarkably well, although built on this quagmire, had its foundation opened; and he found it composed of flints, whole and unbroken, laid without mortar to the depth of about two feet, and a little wider than the thickness of the walls of the tower. He therefore at once determined to have the whole of the new foundations laid in *concrete*; which was done to the extent of about four feet in width, and two feet and a half in depth;—and, in the course of one day after it was laid, this was as hard and firm as a turnpike road. As no building can stand better than this church, it affords a signal proof of the utility of concrete,—which the architect has used in many other instances with equal success.

²⁶ This stone is raised in the quarries of Mr. Peacock, near Godalming, four miles from Guildford; and, from its qualities, is deserving of being used more generally than is at present the case.

²⁷ This organ has two sets of keys. The compass of the *Great Organ* is from GG to F in alt.: it contains the following stops:—OPEN DIAPASON; STOPT DIAPASON; PRINCIPAL; TWELFTH; FIFTEENTH; SESQUIALTRA, three ranks; and TRUMPET, the whole throughout. The compass of the *Swell* is from Tenor F to F in alt. with the following stops:—OPEN DIAPASON; STOPT DIAPASON; PRINCIPAL; FLUTE; HAUTOBOY; and a Complet to unite the Swell to the Great Organ. An octave and a half of German Pedals, and two Composition Pedals. The present organist is Mr. G. Wilkins.

at the cost of 320*l.*: it is a fine-toned instrument; and the case, which was designed by Mr. Ebbels, is in perfect accordance with the style of the church. The tower contains eight bells; the tenor weighs 16 cwt.

Affixed to the wall in the south aisle are two brass plates, in frames, inscribed in memory of Mr. CALEB LOVEJOY, a native of Guildford, who, by will, dated the 15th of November, 1676, bequeathed the rents, &c. of thirteen messuages and a workshop, situate in Walnut-tree Alley, St. Olave's, Southwark, for certain charitable uses in this parish. He was "brought up at the Free School" here; but "before xv years of age, was by his Parents removed thence to London"; where he became successful in business, and obtained the freedom of the city in the Merchant-Tailors Company. The second inscription is as follows:—

CALEB LOVEJOY, here I lye, yet not I
My Body being dead,
My Soul is fled unto Eternitye,
There to injoye that everlasting Bliss
Which Jesus Christ, my Lord
Who's gon before, prepared hath for his;—
Wherefore my Body rest in hope till then
When he shall joyne thee to thy Soul agen,
And bring thee unto that most glorious Vision,
There to enjoye thy God in full Fruition.

These Verses, w^{ch} were of his own inditeing
Now set in Brass are by his own apoynting
Who was here buried the 1 of February, MDCLXXVI. aged LXXIV.

Lord, make us fitt by's Likeness, while we continue here,
To meet our blessed JESUS when he shall appeare.

In the north gallery is a small and neat mural monument by Behnes, of white marble, displaying a sarcophagus and funeral pall, with the following inscription, and arms, viz. :—

In memory of SIR CHAS. HENRY KNOWLES, Admiral of the Red, Bart. G.C.B. Born at Kingston in Jamaica on the 24th of August, 1754; at which time his father, Sir Chas. Knowles, Bart. was Governor of that Island. Died in London on the 28th of November, 1831. This brave officer fought and bled in defence of his Country, in several parts of the Globe; Received the Thanks of the Legislature for his Services, and from his Sovereign, Honorary distinctions.

Arms.—Az. crusuly of crosslets, a cross moline, voided, Or. *Crest.* An Elephant statant, Or. *Motto.* Semper Paratus.

On the south side of the church, and communicating with it by a glazed door and a flight of six steps, is a small Chapel, called the *Loseley Chapel*, belonging to the Loseley manor-house in this parish. This chapel, which contains divers memorials for the More and Molyneux families, has been lately repaired and restored (together

with its monuments, which have been regilt, painted, &c.) at the expense of James More Molyneux, esq. the present possessor of Loseley. The ribs supporting the roof spring from corbel brackets of human heads, of a large size, and strange character.

Under the south window, is the altar-tomb of ARNOLD BROCAS, who was rector of this parish about the end of the fourteenth century; and who is represented by a statue of freestone (in a scarlet habit) lying under a gothic canopy in three divisions. The inscription "on a brass plate in the upper edge," as given by Manning, was as follows:—

Hic jacet *Arnaldus Brocas*, Baculari...ut' usq; Juris, Canonie' *Lincoln'* & *Wellens'*, et qu'dam Rector isti' loci, qui obiit in Vig'l'a Assu'on's Be....Marie, Anno Domini, Milesimo ccc nonagesimo quinto.

At the head of the figure, which reposes on a cushion, is a small angel; and at the feet, a dog: on the panelling in front, are five shields. This tomb was removed hither from the north aisle of the old church.

The oldest inscription for the More family commemorates SIR CHRISTOPHER MORE, knt.; "who was the King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer;" and died at Loseley on the 16th of August, 1549. He was twice married: by Margaret, his first wife, daughter and heiress of Walter Mudge, he had five sons and seven daughters; by Constance, his second lady, the daughter of Richard Sackvill, or Sackville, of Buckhurst, (relict of William Heneage, esq.) he had no issue.

Arms.—Az. on a cross Arg. five martlets, Sab. *More*; impaling Arg. a Chev. betw. three Cockatrices, Sab. *Mudge*; and Quarterly, Or and Gu. a Bend Vert, *Sackvill*.

On the adjacent monument are two small figures in white marble, of an armed knight and a lady, in a kneeling position, facing each other; commemorative of SIR GEORGE MORE, knt. and *Anne* his wife, a daughter and co-heir of Sir Adrian Poynings, knt., second brother to Thomas, last Lord Poynings. This lady died at Loseley on the 19th of November, 1590, and was buried near this place; having had issue, three sons and four daughters.

Arms.—Over the Knight, a shield with nine quarterings, viz. Az. on a cross Arg. five martlets, Sab: *More*. 2. Arg. a Chev. betw. three Cockatrices, Sab: *Mudge*. 3. Arg. five Lozenges in pale, Sab. 4. Sab. a cross engrailed Arg. 5. Arg. a cross moline Or, *Molyneux*. 6. Gu. five Lozenges in pile Arg. 7. Arg. an Ox Gu. within a Pound Sab. 8. Az. three demi-garters Or. 9. Arg. an Antelope Sab.

Arms.—Over the Lady, a shield of *More*, as above, impaling sixteen quarterings, viz. 1. Barry of six Or and Vert, a Bend Gu. *Poynings*; and fifteen others of alliances of that family.

Adjoining is a large altar monument, on which are recumbent figures in alabaster of SIR WILLIAM MORE, knt. and his wife Margaret; the former being represented in armour, and the latter in the general dress of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The knight's sword is remarkably large: he has, also, a long beard. The inscription on this monument, (at the head of which are small statues of a Youth blowing bubbles, and Time with his hour-glass and scythe,) is as follows:—

S^r WILLIAM MORE, Knight, son and heir of S^r Christopher More, Knight, left this life at Loseley, 20 daye of July, 1600, beyng about t^{he} age of 82 yeares; and lyeth buried neere this place, together with Dame *Margaret* his Wife, one of the Daughters and heirs of Raphe Daniell of Swaffam, in t^{he} Cou. of Nor. Esq. By whome he had yssue George More, Elizabeth, and Ann: Elizabeth, w^{ch} dyed the Wife of S^r Tho. Egerton, Knig^{ht} then Lo. Keeper of t^{he} Greate Seale, & now Lo. Ellesmere, & Lo. High Chancellor of Englande: Anne, t^{he} Wife of S^r George Manwaring of Ightfeld in t^{he} Cou. of Salopp, Knig^{ht}., and George More of Loseley, Knig^{ht}., Whoe hathe made t^e Monume't, as well for a testimonye of his duty to those his good Parents, now wth God in Heaven, to continewe their memorye on Earth; also to stirr up those w^{ch} now live to the following of their vertuous and godlye life; Hee beyng evermore a zelous Professor of true Religion, & a favourer of all those w^{ch} trulye were Religious, (spending his dayes in t^{he} service of our late Sovereigne of blessed memorie Queene Elizabeth, in whose favour hee lived and dyed, beyng one of t^{he} Chamberlaynes of her Ma. high Court of Excheq^r); and shee to him both living and dying, a faithfull Wife, carefull of her familie, bountifull to t^{he} Poore, & religious towards God; was in her life beloved, and at her death lamented of all those w^{ch} did know her.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *More*; 2nd and 3rd, *Mudge*; both as above described.

Crest. On a Ducal Coronet an Antelope arg.

Adjoining the last, is a small altar-tomb in two compartments, in memory of *Elizabeth* and *Ann*, the two daughters of Sir William More; who are represented by kneeling figures, in the habits of the time. Under each figure is an inscription, viz.:—

1st. This figure was erected in memory of ELIZABETH MORE, Da^r of S^r William More, married first to *Richard Polsted*, of Albury, Esq., by whom shee had noe issue; Secondly, to S^r *John Wolleye*, Kt. One of the Secretaries of the Latin tongue to Qv. Elizabeth, & by him had S^r *Francis Wool^{er}*, Kt. And thirdly, to *Thomas L^d Elsmere*, Lord Chauncellor of Eng^lnd, but by him had no issue.

Arms.—Arg. a Lion rampant Gu. betw. three Pheons Sab. within a bordure enrailed of the Second; *Ellesmere*; impaling *More*.

2nd. This figure w^{as} erected in memory of *Ann*, second Da^r of S^r William More, who w^{as} married to S^r *George Manwaring*, of Ightfeld in Shropshire, Kt., and by him had S^r *Arthur*, S^r *Henry*, S^r *Thomas Manwaring*, Kts., and *George Manwaring*; and two Da^{rs} the eldest mar. S^r *Richard Baker*, Kt. and the youngest mar. S^r *John Cobet*, Kt.

Arms.—Arg. two Bars Gu. *Manwaring*; Imp. *More*.

Among the other memorials in this chapel is one for SIR ROBERT MORE, knt. "one of the Hon^{ble} Band of Pentioners to King James and King Charles," (the son and heir of Sir George More,) who died at Loseley on the second of February, 1625. On this monument, which

is now undergoing reparation, is a shield of arms, containing forty-eight quarterings of the alliances and connexions of this family. There are inscribed tablets, also, for SIR POYNINGS MORE, bart. who died on the 11th of April, 1649; and Dame *Elizabeth*, his wife, daughter of Sir William Fytche, knt.;—MARGARET, the daughter of Nicholas More, esq. and sister and heiress of Sir Wm. More; ob. the 14th of September, 1704, aged forty-four years;—THOMAS MOLYNEUX, esq. the husband of that lady, who died on the 13th of December, 1719, aged fifty-seven;—SIR MORE MOLYNEUX, knt.; ob. the 19th of February, 1769, aged sixty-nine; and Dame *Cassandra*, his wife, who died on the 7th of January, 1745, in her fifty-sixth year;—as well as for divers other individuals of this family, nearly up to the present time.

It is stated by Manning, that the advowson of this church was formerly possessed by the crown as parcel of its royal demesne; “but was given by one of our earliest Princes (probably by King Henry I. at the same time that he gave the advowson of Godalming,) to the Church of Salisbury”;²⁸—and the presentation is still in the Dean of Salisbury. The parish register bears date from April 6th, 1560.

Rectors in the present century:—

EDWARD FULHAM, A.M. Inst. the 3rd of April, 1777.

HUGH NICHOLAS PEARSON, D.D. Inst. the 18th of June, 1832. Resigned.

WILLIAM HENLEY PEARSON, A.M. Inst. September, 1837.

A new and elegant *Rectory House*, in the Elizabethan style, for the parish of St. Nicholas, has been recently built by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, on the elevated ground bordering the east side of the Portsmouth road, and now called St. Catherine's Terrace. The old rectory in Bury-street, with the ground, barns, &c. attached, was sold by Mr. Pearson, under the usual permission, in the year 1839; and on a part of the garden, some *Almshouses* are now building under the direction of the trustees of Lovejoy's Charity, (with the proceeds of a small accumulating fund,) for the use of four poor old women, who have hitherto resided in houses belonging to the charity at St. Catherine's hill, which the trustees now propose to let.

ABBOT'S HOSPITAL; OR HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED TRINITY.—On the north side of the High-street, immediately opposite to Trinity church, stands the Hospital founded by Archbishop Abbot, in the reign of James the First, for the residence and support of a Master, twelve Brethren, and eight Sisters. This is a substantial building of red brick, with stone window-frames, and other dressings, surrounding

²⁸ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 70.





J. R. Thompson.

For Brayley's History of Surrey

Chapel of St. Abbott's Hospital, Guildford



For Brayley's History of Surrey

Chapel of St. Abbott's Hospital, Guildford

M. J. G. G. G.

a quadrangular area, extending sixty-six feet in breadth from north to south, and sixty-three feet in depth from east to west. The south front, which, as may be ascertained from the annexed engraving, has considerable elevation of architectural character, consists of a square tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, and a spacious archway (with folding gates, panelled) in the centre, round which are the words '*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*' This connects with the side apartments, and advanced ends of the east and west sides of the quadrangle, which terminate gable-wise. Over the gateway are the arms of the See of Canterbury, impaling Abbot; and above the upper window is a sundial. In the south-east part of the quadrangle are handsome apartments for the Master of the Hospital; whilst the lodgings for the Brethren are on the west side; and those for the Sisterhood on the east side. In the north-east part there is a small hall, wainscotted, in panels, with an enriched fascia and cornice;—and a *Chapel* adjoining, with a lofty roof, and two large windows in the pointed style; the various divisions of which are ornamented with paintings on glass, including divers shields of arms; and also, with a series of scriptural subjects, referring to the history of the patriarch Jacob, as recorded in the 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, and 32nd chapters of Genesis. Underneath each picture are four Latin lines, either in allusion to, or descriptive of, the subject introduced.

The series commences in the north window, which is divided by stone mullions into four principal lights, or compartments, besides smaller ones above.—In the first, is a representation of Isaac directing his son Esau to procure him venison: Rebecca is listening behind; and from an open window Esau is seen in the distance hunting. The inscription is as follows:—

Natu priorem præferens
Paterni amoris impetu,
Cæca errat indulgentia.
Natura non dat gratiam.

In the second division, Rebecca is represented instructing Jacob how to supplant his brother.

Utero gemellos dum tulit,
Edocta mater cœlitus,
Docet minorem ut occupet
Natale privilegium.

In the third, Isaac is shewn in his bed, giving his Blessing to Jacob, who has brought him the desired food: Rebecca is near them.

Benedictionis præmium
Pascentium haud captantium est
Subestque, decreto Dei,
Non ordini natalium.

In the fourth is represented the return of Esau with the venison, and his displeasure at finding himself circumvented by his brother.

Major minori irascitur,
Sibi præreptum dolet,
Quod poscit ortu debitum.
Hinc odia fratrum maxima.

In the east window, which includes five principal lights, with divers cinquefoil and quatrefoil divisions in the surmounting tracery, are the following subjects in continuation, viz.—

In the first is a delineation of Jacob's Dream: he appears as if sleeping, with angels ascending and descending a ladder beside him.

Saxum reclinatorio,
Cælumque pro tentorio est:
Hic scala cœli cernitur.
Pia sunt piorum et somnia.

In the second is represented the meeting of Jacob with Laban, at the well of Haran, and Rachel in the distance.

Primo receptus comiter,
Pascit peregrinos greges,
Sub lege dura serviens,
Patiensque longi temporis.

In the central compartment Jacob appears surrounded by his wives and children.

Fœlix frequenti conjuge
Fit Patriarcharum pater;
Prolemque numerosam videt,
Semen futuræ Ecclesiæ.

In the fourth compartment is the interview between Jacob and Laban on Mount Gilead, where they entered into a covenant of peace and friendship.

Domum remigrans, invidum
Socerum insipientem mitigat:
Coitque fœdus mutuum,
Monente per somnum Deo.

In the fifth, is a representation of Jacob in prayer, at Mahanaim, waiting for his brother Esau: from his mouth proceeds a scroll, with the sentence "MINOR SUM CUNCTIS MISERATIONIBUS TUIS, ET VERITATE TUA QUAM EXPLEVISTI SERVO TUO."

Baculo levique sarcina,
Qui pauper olim transiit
Plenus bonorum jam redit.
His se minorem prædicat.

In three of the smaller lights above are angels displaying scrolls, on which respectively are inscribed:—

"Do pauperibus. Reddo Deo."

"Quid retribuam Domino?"

"Hic Vota resolvam."

There is much richness and fulness of tone in the colouring of these pictures; the original designs of which have been referred to Albert Durer. They are traditionally said to have been brought from the ancient Friary in this town; an opinion which receives corroboration from a passage quoted by Mr. Russell from Dr. Ducarel, who states, that "These windows, which are exquisitely fine, consisting of the most ancient and beautiful colours, were taken by Archbishop Abbot from the old monastery at Guildford."²⁹

The emblazoned arms, which are displayed in the smaller lights, are as follow. In the north window:—

1. See of Litchfield and Coventry, impaling Abbot.
2. See of Canterbury.
3. See of Canterbury, impaling Abbot.
4. See of London, impaling Abbot.

Near the point of the arch is the date 1621. In the east window:—

1. Prince of Wales's Feathers, with the motto, *Ich Dien*.
2. France and England, quarterly.
3. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, France and England; 2nd, Scotland; 3rd, Ireland.
4. Within the Garter, quarterly, 1st, Or, Semée of Hearts proper, three Lions passant guardant Az; 2nd, Gu. a Lion rampant Or, holding a Battle-axe Arg; 3rd, Az. three Crowns, Or; 4th, a Lion passant guardant Az. twelve Hearts, Or. In base, a Wyvern Or. On an Escut. of Pretence, Gu. two Lions passant guardant in pale Or, quartering an inescutcheon, &c. *Christian*, King of Denmark, K.G.
5. Within the Garter, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sab. a Lion rampant, Or; 2nd and 3rd, Lozengy, bend-wise Arg. and Az. On an Escut. of Pretence, Gu. an Imperial Mond, Or: *Frederic*, Elector Palatine, &c. K.G.

Against the north wall of this chapel are suspended the portraits of three chief benefactors to this foundation, viz.; *Archbishop Abbot*, a good half length; *Sir Nicholas Kempe, knt.*, by Paul Vansommer, finely executed; and *Thomas Jackman, esq.*, in crayons, by J. Russell, R.A. in his best manner.

On scrolls, painted on the glass in many of the Hospital windows, are the words '*Clamamus Abba Pater*';—a punning allusion to the name of the founder, suggested by a passage in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, chap. VIII. ver. 15. In the master's dining-room, which is immediately over the entrance gateway, are the portraits of Wycliffe, Fox, and other Protestant reformers. The upper room of the tower, called the '*Strong room*' in the Statutes of the hospital, is the reposi-

²⁹ HISTORY OF GUILDFORD, p. 34, note. Mr. Russell remarks on the above passage, that "the Doctor is intirely mistaken, as they were most undoubtedly painted for this place; and, [as] supposed by the same painter as of the windows at Lincoln-College Chapel, given by the Archbishop's friend, the Lord-Keeper Williams."—He does not, however, refer to any authority for this statement; and, judging from the style and execution of the paintings, they have certainly the appearance of being anterior to the time of the foundation of the Hospital.

tory for the evidences, records, court-rolls, &c.; and in this apartment the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth was lodged, when on his way through Guildford to London, on his apprehension after the battle of Sedgemoor, in the year 1685. Behind the hospital is a large garden, with a pleasant look-out towards the south.

The first stone of this edifice was laid by Archbishop Abbot, in conjunction with his friend Sir Nicholas Kempe, knt., either on the 5th, or 6th, of April,³⁰ in the year 1619. The archbishop endowed it with lands and rents to the amount of 200*l.* per annum; and Sir Nicholas Kempe gave 100*l.* towards the expenses of the building, and afterwards bequeathed an additional sum of 500*l.* for its general benefit.

When the building was finished, the archbishop obtained from the king, James the First, his letters patent under the privy seal, dated June the 20th, 1622; by which the members of the hospital were constituted a "corporate body under the title of the Master and Brethren of the *Hospital of the Blessed Trinity*, in Guildford," with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such a corporation. By the same authority it was enacted, that the founder, and his successors in the see of Canterbury, should have power to make statutes, from time to time, for the good government of the hospital.

Archbishop Abbot, accordingly, compiled a body of statutes, which he delivered in due form to the Master and Brethren, on the 17th of August, 1629.—By these statutes it is provided, that the Master of the Hospital shall be "a man fearing God, of good name and fame, fifty years of age at least, born or having lived twenty years before in the town of Guildford": at the time of election a single man; and if he should marry afterwards, to resign his office within three days. Any man who had been mayor of Guildford and "governed the town with good report," may be elected; and the rector of Trinity church, though not qualified by birth or residence, may at any vacancy take the mastership;³¹ though it is requisite that both the rector and mayor should be single men, and otherwise qualified according to the statutes, in order to render them eligible. It is further provided, that the master "shall be as near as may be a provident man, acquainted with

³⁰ Mr. Manning says, "the first stone of this building was laid on the 5th of April, 1619, by Sir Nicholas Kempe."—SURREY, vol. i. p. 71: and the same date is given in the Life of Abbot in the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA;—but Mr. Russell states the 6th of April, 1619, to be the correct date, and refers to the 'Statutes of the Hospital';—in which, however, we do not find the date recorded.

³¹ He may "make it his option, without the form of Election"; according to Mr. Manning, *ut supra*: but this is not stated in the Statutes.

the affairs of the world, especially for letting or selling of land, or turning it to the best benefit of the institution."

The founder reserved the nomination of the master to himself, during his life; and he appointed that, after his decease, whenever the office should become vacant, by the death, resignation, or expulsion of a former master, notice should be given as speedily as possible to the electors, namely; the mayor of Guildford, or in his absence his deputy, the parson of Trinity parish, or if absent the parson of St. Nicholas, and three of the brethren, namely, the vice-master, and the two senior brothers: who must meet in the chapel; and if a majority of them should not decide on the choice of a new master within twenty-four hours after the office is declared vacant, the appointment devolves in the next instance on the Archbishop of Canterbury; if it be delayed twelve days longer, the nomination is vested in the Bishop of Winchester; in seven days more, it falls to the heir-at-law of Sir George More of Loseley; and after a further delay of five days, the choice reverts to the five original electors. The person thus elected, or nominated, is required to take the oath of allegiance to the sovereign, and also an oath of obedience and fidelity prescribed by the statutes.

The vice-master is chosen by the master and the five senior brethren, annually, on the morrow after Michaelmas day. The brethren and sisters must be persons of good character, sixty years of age, born at Guildford, or resident there twenty years previously to election; and they must be unmarried, and so remain, on penalty of expulsion. They were in the first instance nominated by the founder; and after his death, by the mayor of Guildford, and the master of the Free Grammar school there, alternately; the preference, to a limited extent, to be given to the kindred, or servants, of the founder. Every person, on obtaining the appointment, to have a chamber immediately assigned to him or her; but to receive no stipend till after the first quarter; the money thus saved, to be deposited in the common chest of the hospital. On the expiry of the term just mentioned, the new member is required to take the oath of allegiance to the sovereign, and an oath to keep the statutes, and obey the master. If it should fall out "that there be not men or women of threescore years of age, and single persons, in the town, to supply such places as are void," (as once happened in the archbishop's time,) some aged married man or woman, otherwise properly qualified, may be appointed; but only to receive the stipend as an out-brother or sister.

It is directed, that divine service shall be performed twice a day, in the chapel of the hospital, by the master, the vice-master, or by one

of the brethren appointed by the former; and every member is required to attend, if able; and also to receive the sacrament, at least, three times in the year. Defaulters to be admonished, mulcted, or expelled, in proportion to the offence; and "if any brother or sister shall be convinced of any kind of incontinency, perjury, forgery, obstinacy in heresy, sorcery, or witchcraft, or of any crime punishable by loss of life, or limb, or ear, or shall be publicly set on the pillory, or whipt for any offence by them committed, or shall obstinately refuse to frequent divine service by law established, upon confession, or conviction, &c.—such brother or sister shall immediately be displaced and expelled." The crimes of blasphemy, common swearing, gaming, drunkenness, brawling, &c. subject a member, for the first offence, to admonition; for the second, to the forfeiture of a month's stipend; and for the third, to irrecoverable expulsion.

If the master of the hospital "should be found to be negligent in performing the duty and charge which is imposed upon him by the statutes," he is to be punished at the discretion of the visitor, the archbishop of Canterbury for the time being.

Entertainments are provided for the members of the hospital, by direction of the founder, on Christmas day, Easter Sunday, and Whit Sunday; and also on the 29th of October, (i.e. November 9, N. S.) in commemoration of the archbishop's birth-day.

The estates assigned by the founder for the more immediate support of the hospital, consist of lands at Merrow, purchased of "one Master Harwood," producing 40*l.* a year; other lands at the same place, purchased of "one Master Goodwin," producing 40*l.* a year; lands at Meriden, near Dorking, producing 40*l.* a year; lands at Horsham, purchased of "one Constable," producing 40*l.* a year; lands at Ewhurst, purchased of Thomas Hill, producing 27*l.* 10*s.* a year; and a rent-charge of 12*l.* 10*s.* a year, issuing out of a farm called West-Wantley, near Storrington in Sussex: produce, in all, 200*l.* a year.

The rents of these lands altogether, amount to the same sum which they yielded when settled on the hospital, according to the provision in the statutes, that every estate should always be let for the same rent that was paid originally, unless circumstances rendered it unavoidably necessary to lower the rent of any one of the farms; in which case, the rent of some other farm was to be augmented, so as to make up the deficiency. Accordingly, the rent of the estate at Merrow having been reduced to 36*l.* a year, that at Ewhurst has been raised to 31*l.* 10*s.* The value of lands, in general, having increased within the last two hundred years, considerable fines are obtained for the renewals of leases; and one moiety of each fine is shared between

the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital; the master taking a double portion, while the other moiety is put into the common treasury of the institution.

The annual income of 200*l.* arising from the endowment of the founder, was directed to be thus appropriated:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Master.....per annum	20	0	0
the Vice-Master.....	0	13	4
the Clerk.....	1	0	0
the Rector of Trinity Parish.....	1	10	0
To each of the twenty Brethren and Sisters, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> weekly ...	130	0	0
Gowns for the Poor, once in two years, at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	15	0	0
the Expenses of four Gaudy days.....	2	0	0
two of the Sisters, to be annually appointed by the Master, on the 30th of September, for taking care of the sick..	0	13	4
For fuel in common from All-hallow tide to Easter	0	13	4
	<hr/>		
	£171	10	0

After these deductions, the residue of the income was ordered to be kept towards forming a general fund for the expenses of law-proceedings, repairs, and other charges of the household.³²

Besides his endowment for the hospital, Archbishop Abbot gave an annual rental of one hundred pounds, viz.; sixty pounds from lands at Burstow, and forty pounds from lands at Charlwood; for the purpose of establishing a manufacture in his native town, for the encouragement of industry, by setting the poor to work. Mr. Manning says, “the said manufacture never did take place;”³³ but Russell, on the contrary, has shewn that an attempt was actually made to carry the design of the donor into execution.³⁴ His statement is as follows:—“The Archbishop dying before the manufacture was settled, and he leaving the care thereof to the mayor and brethren of Guildford, and also to his executor Sir Maurice Abbot, and his nephew Mr. Maurice Abbot, and the master of his hospital, a manufacture was established for making of linen, and afterwards of woollen cloth; but neither of these ways being of that profit to the town as by the said will was intended, because such as were employed there to work would not work without greater wages than others gave, so that the poor tradesmen of the said town were much impoverished.” In con-

³² The benefactions of Sir Nicholas Kempe appear to have been expended by Archbishop Abbot, at his own discretion, for the benefit of the hospital. The gift of one hundred pounds was, doubtless, appropriated towards liquidating the cost of the building; and the legacy of five hundred pounds was, (as Abbot states in his will,) “bestowed upon some of the lands before mentioned to be bought and conveyed to his hospital.”—See WILL, appended to the Life of Archbishop Abbot, p. 70 : 1777.

³³ SURREY, vol. i. p. 73.

³⁴ HISTORY OF GUILDFORD, p. 20.

sequence of this, the mayor and approved men of Guildford, being trustees under the will of the archbishop, obtained an Order from the Court of Chancery, dated July the 3rd, 1656, that the rents above mentioned should be distributed, annually, among ten or more honest poor tradesmen and housekeepers of the town, at the discretion of the aforesaid trustees. Some inconveniencies attending this mode of distribution, occasioned a second application to the same court; and on the 14th of December, 1785, another decree was issued, alleging, "that for more than a century preceding these funds had been bestowed in small sums on persons who lived on the credit of such gifts, and became idle": it was therefore ordered, that for the future, one moiety only of these rents should be disposed of according to the former decree; and the other moiety appropriated in the following manner:—

	£	s.	d.
To the maintenance of four additional poor Women, at 3s. 4d. per week each, making in all	34	13	4
A new Gown for each, at 1 <i>l.</i> 10s., once in two years	3	0	0
Fuel, at 6s. 8d. each	1	6	8
Dinners for each, on Gaudy day	0	16	0
On the Founder's Birth-day, (Nov. 9, N.S.) 5s. each	1	0	0
Augmentation of the Master's Salary	8	10	8
Allowance for Fuel in common	0	13	4
	£50	0	0

By the same decree it was provided, that the women admitted upon this establishment should, in future, according to seniority, succeed to vacancies in the archbishop's hospital; and that others should be chosen to receive their pensions.

Since the time of the founder, the revenues of the hospital have been augmented by the annual sum of 50*l.* 19s.; being the produce of certain lands at Merrow, at Meriden near Dorking, and at Ewhurst, which were purchased with the accumulated savings out of the general income. After deductions for land-tax, quit rents, and repairs, the remaining part of the above sum is divided yearly, on the birth-day of the archbishop, into twenty-two equal portions; of which the master takes two, and the brethren and sisters on the old foundation, each, one portion.

Additional benefactions have, likewise, been made by Thomas Jackman, gent., one of the magistrates of Guildford, and Mrs. Jane More Molyneux of Loseley. The former, in the year 1785, by deed of gift, presented the hospital with 600*l.*; which sum was laid out in the purchase of Old South Sea Annuities, producing 26*l.* 4s. 4d. per annum; to which as much being added from the common stock as made up 30*l.*, that sum is thus appropriated:—

	£	s.	d.
To each of the twenty poor on the old foundation,—6d. a week .	26	0	0
the Master, in augmentation of his Salary	2	10	0
the Expenses of a Gaudy-day, on the 11th of April	1	0	0
the Clerk	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£30	0	0

In April, 1798, by her will, proved in the Prerogative Court September the 30th, 1802, Mrs. Jane More Molyneux bequeathed the sum of 2,000*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, upon trust, to the hospital; the dividends to be equally distributed half yearly, after payment of expenses, among the twenty-four brethren and sisters of this establishment.

Masters of Abbot's Hospital since 1792:—

RICHARD ELKINS, chosen January the 30th, 1792.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, chosen January the 30th, 1809.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, chosen May the 7th, 1824.

JESSE BOXALL, the Elder, chosen May the 1st, 1833.

The Master's Oath.—"I, A. B. from henceforth, so long as I shall continue and remain Master of the Hospital, shall and will by God's assistance, do my best endeavour to perform, fulfil, and obey the Statutes, Ordinances, and Constitutions of the same, as far as they concern me; and shall also do my best that the rest of the Brethren and Sisters, as also all others that are under me, do keep and observe the same; I shall not hereafter at any time procure, or willingly give assent unto the hurt, endangering, or endamaging of the said Hospital, in the hereditaments, or any of the moveable goods thereof, or in anything that may concern the estate or welfare thereof; but to my best skill and power, shall defend, promote, and set forward the benefit and commodity thereof while I live.—So help me God in Christ Jesus."

The Oath taken by the Brethren and Sisters is exactly to the same effect; but with the additional provision of being "obedient to the Master of the Hospital in all reasonable and honest things."

THE ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—This School was originally founded by Robert Beckingham, grocer, of the city of London; who, whilst living, gave a messuage and garden in Guildford, adjoining to the castle-ditch; and by his will, dated November the 3rd, 1509, bequeathed all his lands and tenements at Bromley in Kent, and Newington in Surrey, to establish a *Free Grammar School* in this town, and maintain a schoolmaster, under the management of the mayor and others.

In 1520, by an indenture, dated September the 3rd, the mayor and approved men of Guildford enfeoffed Robert Winterfall and others, and their heirs, in a parcel of land in St. Mary's parish, adjoining the castle-ditch, on which "a house was built, which had theretofore been used for the school-house, and the habitation of the schoolmaster," for the purpose of carrying into execution the Will of Beckingham. In

1550, Henry Polsted, esq. of Albury, gave two tenements in Trinity parish, valued at 4*l.* 15*s.* a year, towards the support of this school; which, however, seems to have been shortly after superseded by another, of royal foundation. For Edward the Sixth, by letters patent, in the sixth year of his reign, (1553,) on the petition of the mayor, approved men of Guildford, and others, gave a yearly rent-charge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* arising from lands at Great Bookham, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of lands of the archbishop of York in Battersea and Wandsworth, for the support of a free grammar school, with a master and usher. In 1555, the mayor and corporation of Guildford purchased a garden plot in the parish of the Holy Trinity, and a close of land adjoining it, for the site of a new establishment; and in 1557 they began, at their own expense, the erection of a large room, now used for the school-house. John Austen, who had been mayor of Guildford, commenced the building of a lodging for the schoolmaster, in 1569; and it was finished by his son, George Austen, 1586; the funds being furnished by subscription. In 1571, William Hammond, esq., during his second mayoralty, began building a house for the usher; and a gallery of communication with that of the master was, also, then built; which was subsequently converted into a library.

The foundation of the library appears to have been owing to the bequest of Dr. John Parkhurst, bishop of Norwich, who is reputed to have been educated in this school; and at his death, in 1574,³⁵ gave to it, by Will, all his books of divinity, those in the English language excepted. It was not, however, without great difficulty and some expense, that these books were obtained.³⁵ The library has been since augmented by many contributions of books and money, from various benefactors, of whom there is a list in Manning's Surrey. In the "Further Report" of the Parliamentary Commissioners on Public Charities it is stated, that "this library contains many valuable ecclesiastical works, some of which are now in very good condition."³⁶

The revenues appropriated for the support of this school have been augmented by other benefactions, in addition to those above mentioned; and the annual income, as reported by the parliamentary commissioners, in 1821, amounted to 84*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Out of this, the master received 62*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the remainder was expended in insurance of the school premises, taxes, salary to a treasurer, repairs, &c. The schoolmaster, on the occurrence of a vacancy, was formerly appointed by the mayor and corporation, but he is now chosen by the Charity trustees. This appointment, according to the foundation-

³⁵ See Russell's GUILDFORD, p. 99*, 100*.

³⁶ Full particulars concerning this School are inserted in the same Report, pp. 617—630.

charter of Edward the Sixth, was subject to the approbation of the warden, or bailiff, of the king's manor of Guildford; but the manor having been alienated, there is no warden, and the nomination of the schoolmaster was, until lately, vested solely in the corporation.

By the regulations of the school, as originally founded by Beekingham, it was provided, that thirty "of the poorest-men's sons" of Guildford should be taught to read and write English, and cast accounts perfectly, so that they should be fitted for apprentices, &c. On the erection of the Royal Grammar School, by charter of Edward the Sixth, the system of education was entirely altered. By the statutes made by the mayor and approved men of Guildford, and confirmed by the bishop of Winchester, on the 16th of September, 1608, it was provided, that there should be a master and an usher; and that the number of scholars should not exceed one hundred, to be instructed in the Latin and Greek languages; and "none to be admitted scholar into the said school before he be brought to the schoolmaster of that school, and upon his examination shall be found to have learned the rudiments of grammar, called the *Accidence*." Every scholar, on admission, if of the town, was to pay to the schoolmaster five shillings for his examination; and if from the country, or a stranger, ten shillings. "Every scholar was required to pay 3s. yearly, viz. quarterly, 9d. towards the provision of brooms and rods to be used in the said school; and also 1s. at the feast of St. Michael, yearly, where-with shall be bought clean waxen candles, to keep light in the said school-house, for the school-master, usher, and scholars, to study by, morning and evening, in the winter time." The scholars of the four chief forms were to converse in the Latin tongue *only*, unless licensed by the master to speak English.

Though, by the statutes, the master is required to admit one hundred boys, as free scholars, if so many should apply, the number of late years has been vastly reduced; and there are, at present, only ten boys on the foundation. The office of usher has, consequently, been abolished, and both salaries are paid to the master.³⁷ The boys are chosen from the inhabitants of the borough, by the Charity trustees.

There is nothing important in the architectural character of this edifice. The front, in Spital-street, is supported by four buttresses, and surmounted by three gable-like roofs: the windows are chiefly

³⁷ Joseph Nettle, gent. of St. Mary's parish, Guildford, in 1671, bequeathed the reversion, (after the death of his daughter,) of lands in the parish of Stoke next Guildford, to trustees, for the maintenance of a scholar at either of the Universities, Oxford or Cambridge. The scholar to be the son of a freeman of Guildford, and educated, so as to be fitted for the University, at the *Free Grammar School*. This Exhibition still belongs to the school, and may be held for a term of six years.

square, with water-tables over them. Under the large central window are the royal arms of Edward the Sixth; and below the latter, the following inscription:—

SCHOLA REGIA GRAMMATICALIS EDVARDI SEXTI, 1550.

The buildings surround a small quadrangular area, and appear sufficiently convenient for the purpose of their appropriation.³⁸

Masters of the Royal Grammar School since 1800:—

Rev. WILLIAM HODGSON COLE, A.M.; who resigned January the 5th, 1819.

Rev. JOHN STEDMAN, (then curate of the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary,) from 1819 to 1822: resigned.

Rev. HENRY AYLING, A.M. (now rector of the above parishes,) from 1822 to 1837: resigned.

Rev. CHARLES JOSEPH BELIN, A.M.; elected in 1837, and still master in April, 1841.

The following lines, commemorative of the founder and benefactors to this institution, were written by the Rev. John Studley, B.D. vicar of Ockham, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First. The spelling has been modernized.

Such things that do increase by kind
By course, at length, must wain;
And tract of time that set them up,
Will pull them down again.

The needful use of fruitful trees
The world would quickly want,
Except foresight preserve the kind
By young and tender plant.

This well and wisely did forecast
That Prince of noble fame,
That spark of godly government,
EDWARD THE SIXTH by name,—

Who careful that in after age,
Within this realm and land,
A flowing course of learned wits
Continue might and stand;

By training up of tender imps,—
Whereby the fruit, at length,
Of Wisdom seed begun in such
Might grow to perfect strength.

He therefore yielded hath a mean,
Whereby this School to found,
Endowing it with maintenance
Of, yearly, Twenty Pound.—

And Benefactor principal
Or more, was BECKINGHAM,
For first in *Guildford* by his gift
The name of FREE-SCHOOL came.

Such bounty of that noble king,
And gift of Beckingham,
Stirred up the well-disposed mind
This stately School to frame
For sundry well-disposed minds
Of *Guildford*, rais'd the wall,
And brought the stone-work into state,
But yet they did not all.

For other things, unperfected,
A while did stay and stand,
Till some of free and godly zeal
Did add their helping hand.

And so, by means of friends in time
The Gentry of this shire,
And other like, did yield so much
As did the case require

To finish up this worthy work,
In such sort as you see—
God grant that to his glory still
It may maintained be.

³⁸ Among the persons of talent formerly educated in this school, the names of five are

THE BLUE-COAT SCHOOL at Guildford, for educating and clothing thirty boys, was originally founded in the twenty-first year of Queen Elizabeth, (1579,) by Thomas Baker, a clothier; who endowed it with the rent of a market-house in this town, which he had built for the sale of rye, malt, and oats. Until 1731, the revenue arising from this source appears to have been duly applied for the benefit of the school; but in 1749, the market-house was taken down, and the ground on which it stood thrown into the High-street; of which it has ever since continued to form a part. A new market-house was erected, which was a very small building; and the market having fallen into decay, it was converted into a repository for the water-engines belonging to the town. The rents of the market-house having been suffered to accumulate, amounted, in 1758, to 306*l.* 17*s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in addition to which, in that year was received the sum of 91*l.* 7*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* from the benefaction of Timothy Wilson; forming a fund of 398*l.* 5*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* Upon the taking down of the old market-house, some inhabitants of the town having agreed to contribute by annual subscriptions towards the re-establishment and subsequent support of the school, the fund was transferred to trustees chosen from the subscribers, and the school was revived in 1762. Twenty boys are now educated on this establishment, in a part of the tower of Trinity church; and hence, this has been latterly called the *Church School*: they are, also, clothed every two years. The school is under the superintendence of five trustees, the mayor, and the rector of the united parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary.

In the School founded in pursuance of the will of Mr. Caleb Lovejoy, dated in 1676, the benefit of which is confined to the parish of St. Nicholas, nine boys are instructed in writing and merchants' accounts, by the master of the Blue-coat school; and ten pounds are given to each of them, on leaving the school with a good character. By the same charity, six younger children, of both sexes, are taught at a

recorded, who attained the honours of the prelacy, viz.:—JOHN PARKHURST, made bishop of Norwich in September, 1560; WILLIAM COTTON, bishop of Exeter, November, 1598; HENRY COTTON, bishop of Salisbury, November, 1598; ROBERT ABBOT, bishop of Salisbury, December, 1615; and GEORGE ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury, March, 1610-11. The following lines in reference to these prelates, were, according to Mr. Manning, (SURREY, vol. i. p. 80,) written on the decease of Archbishop Abbot, and inscribed on the wall at the lower end of the school;—but they have long been defaced.

Antehac jactabat Schola Guildfordiensis alumnos
 (Livorem conflans nominis inde sui)
 Sæclo uno se *Quinque* viros emitte MITRA
 CINCTOS; nunc medio pulvere mœsta jaces.
 Nam cessit fato cum quintus Episcopus, ille
 Optimus atq; idem maximus ipse fuit.

Dame-school in St. Nicholas' parish; and eight more at a Dame-school at Littleton. In 1821, the annual revenues of this charity amounted to 94*l.* 6*s.*; and after deducting the expense of the schools, the surplus is to be applied to the foundation and support of almshouses, in pursuance of the directions of the testator.³⁹ A suitable range of building, for this end, is now nearly finished in Bury-street, not far from St. Nicholas' church.

Besides the endowed schools, there are at Guildford the following, supported by voluntary contributions.

A National School for boys, on the plan of Dr. Andrew Bell, was established in 1812; and is supported by annual subscriptions, and money collected at the preaching of charity sermons in the parish churches. The average number of boys attending this school amounts to one hundred and thirty.

A National School for girls was founded at the same time with the preceding; but the funds proving inadequate to the support of both institutions, that for females was detached, and was re-established in 1819. The average number of scholars is stated to be ninety-six.

A Subscription School for girls, for which a new school-room has recently been erected, is conducted on the plan of Joseph Lancaster, called the Royal British system. It is under the superintendence of a committee of ladies, who appoint from among their own number monthly visitors.

There is, also, an Infant School, under the management of a committee of ladies, assisted by a few gentlemen. This institution was set on foot by W. Haydon, esq. of Millmead house, on the 1st of January, 1827: a school-room, and residence for the master and

³⁹ In the "Further Reports" of the Commissioners on Charities, pp. 646—649, there is a full abstract of the provisions of Mr. Caleb Lovejoy's Will; and likewise, some particulars of the manner in which his estate has been administered.—"The accounts, which are now extant of this charity, commence with the year 1757, at which time the rents of the premises in Southwark, (which at the date of the Will in 1676, were at 22*£*) had not risen to more than 25*£* per annum. They continued at this rent till 1787, when an increase of 5*£*. took place; and the rent of 30*£*. continues to be credited down to the year 1812, when the premises were demised to William Woodward, for a term of sixty-one years, at the annual rent of 63*£*. This lease, though taking effect from Midsummer 1812, was not in fact granted until the 19th of October 1816, when the lessee had completed his agreement to lay out the sum of 2000*£*., in erecting new buildings upon the premises, agreeably to the plans, and under the inspection, of a surveyor appointed by the trustees." In January, 1787, the trustees of this charity purchased for the sum of 84*l.* a "cottage, or tenement," with about ten rods of ground, at Artington, for the purpose of establishing almshouses there. But that design, on subsequent consideration, was given up; and the Lovejoy almshouses, as before stated, are now located in Bury-street.—The property in Walnut-tree Alley was sold, a few years ago, under the Act for rebuilding London Bridge, and the proceeds invested for the use of the Charity.

mistress, being fitted up in a large barn in Bury fields, belonging to Mr. Haydon, who supported the establishment himself during the first year; and it has since been maintained by public subscription.

Among the public charities at Guildford, which have not yet been mentioned, the following may be noticed as the most considerable.

John Parsons, in 1702, gave by will six hundred pounds; the proceeds of which are directed to be bestowed annually on some young man who has served creditably a seven years' apprenticeship, to enable him to establish himself in business. If no young man, properly qualified, should appear to claim this gratuity, it may be presented to any servant-maid who has continued three years together in reputable service in a private family in this town.

In 1674, John How devised to trustees property producing, at present, the net sum of ten pounds and twelve shillings a year; for which, (according to the will of the donor,) two poor maid-servants cast lots, annually,—the loser being allowed to become a candidate for the prize in the year following; and if unsuccessful again, to have a third and a fourth chance, but no more.

In 1705, Olive Duncomb gave, by Will, three hundred pounds to the poor of Guildford; which having been expended in the purchase of South-Sea Annuities, the dividends are appropriated for the apprenticing of poor boys belonging to the parish of the Holy Trinity.

George Bembrick, in 1682, devised to trustees land at Shalford; the rent arising from which is distributed among eight freemen of Guildford, dwelling in St. Nicholas' parish, who receive on an average, six or seven pounds a year, each.

John Austen, by will, in the ninth year of the reign of James the First, devised, for the benefit of the poor at Guildford, a rent-charge on his lands and tenements at Shalford, amounting to eight pounds a year; which, after a deduction for land-tax, is divided between thirty poor widows, in sums of not more than thirteen shillings and fourpence, and not less than three shillings and fourpence, each.

In 1612, William Bradford granted to the corporation of Guildford, as trustees, a rent-charge of thirty-three shillings and fourpence; the proceeds of which, every two years, are distributed among twenty-seven poor men and women of the united parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary.

The TOWN-HALL, or *Guild-hall*, which stands on the north side of the High-street, is a large brick building, surmounted by an open turret; and from the front projects the dial of a clock, with two faces. The clock was given to the corporation by Mr. John Aylward, on being admitted a freeman; and the bell on which the hammer strikes

the hours was brought from St. Martha's chapel, in the early part of the last century. This Hall was erected in 1683; and at the same time, an old market-house, which stood across the street, was pulled down.

The length of the building is forty-four feet.⁴⁰ In the north window, over the mayor's chair, are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and of the Corporation. The walls of the room are ornamented with whole-length portraits of James the First, Charles the Second, James the Second, (the two latter painted by Sir Peter Lely,) William the Third, and Mary the Second. Against the south wall is a half-length of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons; and, also, a picture of Vice-admiral Sir Richard Onslow, receiving the Dutch flag, after the victory off Camperdown, in 1797; the latter of which was painted by John Russell, R.A. a native of Guildford, and "presented to the Corporation by John Russell, Gent. Mayor, 1798, the artist's father."

Over the southern part of the hall is a large apartment called the Council-chamber. In it is a chimney-piece, which was removed from Stoughton in the parish of Stoke, when the old mansion there was pulled down. It is ornamented with figures carved in stone, which are partially injured by time. The first group exhibits a lover and his mistress, with the inscription *SANGVINEVS*; in the next compartment is a warrior, surrounded by military weapons, with the inscription *CHOLERICVS*; in the third is represented a person sitting in a boat, taking in a lading of fish, inscribed *PHLEGMATICVS*; and in the fourth compartment is a figure designed as an emblem of utter despair, characterized by the inscription *MELANCHOLICVS*. Above, are the arms of England, those ascribed to Edward the Confessor, the arms of Archbishop Abbot, and those of the town of Guildford.

In the hall is held one of the courts of assize for the home circuit, every two years; the other court being held in a court-house at the back of the new market-house. The quarter-sessions, both for the county and for the borough, are held in this hall: likewise the borough-court of record, and the county-court. In the council-chamber the county magistrates hold their sessions for the division of the county in which Guildford is situated. It is also used for public meetings of various kinds, and occasionally for scientific lectures, &c.

The police of the borough is under the direction of the mayor and council; and the officers consist of a superintendent, and six day and night policemen.

⁴⁰ The front of this building, with its projecting balcony, clock, and turret, are shewn in the annexed view of the High-street.

Mayors of the borough of Guildford from the year 1799 to 1840-1.

RICHARD SPARKES, elected at Michaelmas	1799	JOHN FRENCH	1821
JOHN NEALDS	1800	CHARLES BOOKER	1822
JOHN MARTYR	1801	WILLIAM ELKINS	1823
JAMES VINCENT	1802	JAMES STEDMAN	1824
ROBERT HARRISON	1803	WILLIAM SPARKES	1825
SAMUEL RUSSELL	1804	JOHN RAND	1826
GEORGE WAUGH	1805	JOHN FRENCH ⁴² }	1827
CHARLES BOOKER	1806	ANTHONY LEE }	
JOHN NEALDS	1807	GEORGE WAUGH	1828
JOHN MARTYR	1808	JOSEPH HAYDON	1829
JOHN FRENCH	1809	WILLIAM ELKINS	1830
JOSEPH HOCKLEY	1810	CHARLES BOOKER	1831
JOHN TICKNER	1811	JAMES STEDMAN	1832
JOHN NEALDS	1812	WILLIAM SPARKES	1833
CHARLES BOOKER, JUN.	1813	JOHN RAND	1834
GEORGE WAUGH	1814	JOHN RAND ⁴³	1835
WILLIAM ELKINS	1815	JOHN SMALLPEICE, ⁴⁴ elected Jan. 1.	1836
JOHN MARTYR	1816	ANTHONY LEE, elected Nov. 9.	1836
JOSEPH HAYDON	1817	JOSEPH HAYDON	1837
JOHN NEALDS	1818	WILLIAM SPARKES	1838
JOHN NEALDS ⁴¹	1819	JAMES STEDMAN	1839
WILLIAM SPARKES	1820	JOSEPH HAYDON	1840

High-Stewards:—

GEORGE, Earl Onslow [<i>ob. May the 17th, 1814</i>]	1776
WILLIAM, Lord Grantley [<i>ob. November the 12th, 1822</i>]	1814
FLETCHER, Lord Grantley ⁴⁵	1822

Recorders:—

WILLIAM, Lord Grantley	1789
MR. SERJEANT BEST, now LORD WYNFORD	1814
MR. SERJEANT ONSLOW	1819
THE HONOURABLE GEORGE CHAPPLE NORTON ⁴⁵	1829

The right of electing parliamentary burgesses, or persons to serve in parliament as representatives of the borough of Guildford, was (as

⁴¹ At the election this year, there being an equality of numbers for Mr. Samuel Russell and Mr. John Neads, it was decided by the then Recorder that the former mayor should serve again.

⁴² This gentleman died on the 10th of April, 1828, during his mayoralty; and Mr. Anthony Lee was chosen to serve the remaining part of his year of office, viz. until Michaelmas.

⁴³ Mr. Rand was continued in office by the Municipal Reform Act until the 12th of January, 1836; when such Act came into operation for abolishing the old Corporate Body, and electing a Mayor and Town-Council under the new enactments.

⁴⁴ This was the first election at Guildford under the new Municipal Act.

⁴⁵ Lord Grantley, and the Hon. George Chapple Norton (his brother), hold the above offices at the present time, viz. May, 1841.

stated in a previous page) formerly vested in the resident freeholders and freemen of the town who paid taxes. But since the passing of the Reform Act, or Statute, "to amend the Representation of the people of England and Wales," (2nd of William the Fourth, chap. 45,) the elective franchise is in one respect restricted, those burgesses only being entitled to vote who have acquired their municipal character by birth, servitude, or marriage: but by the same statute it is enacted, that the franchise shall be extended to "every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy, within the Borough, &c. as owner or tenant, any house, &c. of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds, if duly registered according to the provisions of the Act," respecting the period of occupation and residence, and the payment of rates and taxes. By a subsequent statute, (5th and 6th of William the Fourth, chap. 76,) it is enacted, that all persons who had been admitted as freemen at the time when the act passed, and those who might afterwards acquire that municipal distinction, should have their names entered on the "Freemen's Roll"; a list of qualified persons prepared annually, on or before the first of December, by the town-clerk of the borough.

In the year 1839-40, the number of Electors on the Register of this borough was four hundred and ninety-five; being an increase of sixty-five persons over the number registered in 1835-6. Of the above total, three hundred and eighty-eight persons were householders to the amount of ten pounds, and upwards; eleven were freemen; six were freeholders, or burgage tenants; and ninety possessed joint-qualifications.⁴⁶

*Members of Parliament for Guildford since the year 1800.*⁴⁷

1802. HON. THOS. ONSLOW, (afterwards Viscount Cranley).

GEN. THE HON. CHAPPLE NORTON, (brother of Lord Grantley).

*1806. HON. THOS. ONSLOW, re-elected.

GEORGE HOLME SUMNER, elected by a majority of 2, over General Norton, who was afterwards reelected by a Committee of the House of Commons.

1807. GENERAL NORTON.

COL. THE HON. T. CRANLEY ONSLOW, (second son of the late Earl).

1812. COL. THE HON. T. C. ONSLOW.

ARTHUR ONSLOW, (Serjeant-at-law,) of Send Grove.

*1818. MR. SERJEANT ONSLOW.

MR. SERJEANT BEST, (now Lord Wynford).

J. H. Frankland, esq., the other Candidate, declining on the second day's poll.

⁴⁶ See TABLES OF THE REVENUE, Population, Commerce, &c. Part ix, p. 355. Published by Authority of Parliament.

⁴⁷ Wherever, in this List, the date is preceded by an asterisk, it is to be understood that the Election was a contested one.

1819. Mr. Serjeant BEST being appointed a Welsh Judge, CHAS. BARING WALL, ESQ. was called on by a deputation of the electors; and he having acceded to the invitation, came in unopposed.
1820. New Parliament on the decease of George the Third :—
 MR. SERJEANT ONSLOW }
 MR. CHAS. BARING WALL } re-elected.
1826. MR. SERJEANT ONSLOW.
 HON. G. CHAPPLE NORTON, (brother of Lord Grantley).
 On this occasion, Mr. C. B. Wall retired.
- *1830. GEORGE HOLME SUMNER, ESQ. }
 CHAS. BARING WALL, ESQ. } elected,—defeating Mr. G. C. Norton.
- *1831. JAMES MANGLES, ESQ. }
 HON. CHAS. FRANCIS NORTON } elected,—defeating Mr. G. H. Sumner, and
 Mr. C. B. Wall.
- *1832. JAMES MANGLES, ESQ. }
 C. BARING WALL, ESQ. } elected,—defeating the Hon. Chas. Frans. Norton.
- *1835. JAMES MANGLES, ESQ. }
 C. BARING WALL, ESQ. } elected,—defeating R. A. Cloyne Austen, esq., eldest
 son of Sir H. E. Austen, knt. of Shalford House.
- *1837. CHARLES BARING WALL, ESQ. }
 HON. J. YORK SCARLETT (2nd } elected,—defeating Mr. Mangles.
 son of Lord Abinger)

HOUSE OF CORRECTION at Guildford.—On an elevated and extra-parochial spot, at a short distance southward from the castle ruins, stands the House of Correction for the county of Surrey. This is a large and convenient structure of red brick; and its upper galleries command a good view of the course of the river Wey and the neighbouring country. It was completed in the year 1822; and is solidly built, properly drained, and well ventilated.

The whole prison, exclusive of the chapel and a small day-room for female prisoners, is divided into separate cells, eighty-nine in number: an arrangement accommodated to the system of solitary confinement. The cells are in single ranges; and are approached by a corridor in each gallery, extending from one end of the building to the other. There are seven wards; five for men, and two for women. Each ward is accessible by a separate staircase, from the lower to the middle and upper galleries; and is divided from the adjoining wards, from the roof to the basement story, by partition-walls, in which are doors of communication for the passage of the officers of the prison through the corridors, into all the other wards. The Chapel is in the middle gallery. There are in it six compartments, for the several classes of male prisoners; but only one compartment for all the females.

In front of the prison, towards the south, stands the governor's house, which is a detached building. Before it, is a passage of communication with the different airing-yards, seven in number, and with the garden. The airing-yards are divided from the passage by an open iron fence; and are subject to full inspection from the windows

of the governor's residence. In the centre of the airing-yards is a tread-wheel house, containing two tread-wheels, divided into eight compartments; six for males, and two for females: altogether, they will hold sixty-eight prisoners. Over the mill-house is a common mess-room for male prisoners. There is, also, an Infirmary; which is detached from the main building, and comprises four apartments for sick prisoners of each sex.

This gaol is under the general jurisdiction of the county magistrates; but its more immediate superintendence is vested in twelve visiting magistrates.

The Governor of this prison, according to the Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, in 1836, had a salary of 150*l.* a year; and fees, emoluments, and allowances, amounting to 35*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*: at the present time, he receives a fixed salary of 205*l.* The Chaplain has a stipend of 125*l.* a year. The Matron has 50*l.* a year, and a daily allowance of bread. The Surgeon receives 80*l.* a year, for attendance and medicines. There are, also, attached to the prison, a chief-turnkey, who is likewise schoolmaster; four subordinate male and two female turnkeys; with a miller, a porter, and other inferior officers. The clerk, or secretary, to the visiting magistrates, has a salary of twenty pounds a year. The governor, the chaplain, the matron, the surgeon, and the clerk, are appointed by the magistrates at the quarter-sessions; the other officers by the visitors.

Though this prison will afford proper accommodation for no more than eighty-nine prisoners, according to the number of the cells or dormitories, considerably greater numbers have been confined in it of late years. In the course of the year ending at Michaelmas, 1836, there were one hundred and two prisoners in this gaol at one time; and in the preceding year, there had been one hundred and fifteen. The average number is about one hundred and ten: there have been as many as one hundred and forty-one at the same time, namely, one hundred and fifteen men, and twenty-six women. Hence, several prisoners are necessarily lodged in one cell. Four of the cells are of larger dimensions than the others; being capable of containing five or six beds each. It has been a regulation that, if more than one, not less than three prisoners should be placed in one cell; and when the gaol has been crowded, it has been found necessary that three or four should lie in the same bed. The whole number of prisoners admitted into this prison between Michaelmas 1835, and Michaelmas 1836, was four hundred and fourteen; namely, three hundred and fifty-six males, and fifty-eight females.

The prisoners are divided into classes; five of males, and two of

females. The first ward is appropriated for the reception of men characterized as rogues and vagabonds; the second, for prisoners summarily convicted; the third, for felon-convicts, mixed however with misdemeanants and persons summarily convicted; the fourth is the proper ward for misdemeanants; the fifth, for men convicted of felony, mixed with those only accused as felons, that is, committed for trial; the sixth ward is for females, summarily convicted; and the seventh, for female felons.

What is termed the 'silent system,' is professedly adopted here, in respect to convicted prisoners. They work in sets or gangs; and, at night, as far as they can be accommodated, sleep in separate cells. But the visiting magistrates state, 'that the separate system cannot be fully adopted at Guildford, without materially altering, or almost rebuilding the prison; which was originally intended for such prisoners only as were sentenced to hard labour;—and that the means of inspection afforded to the officers of the prison, without the knowledge of the prisoners, are very imperfect.'⁴⁸ Prisoners sentenced to 'hard labour' are set to work on the tread-wheel; in the mill attached to which corn is ground for customers, and thus the labour of the convicts is rendered productive. The profits for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1836, amounted to 93*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*: twenty per cent. is paid to the governor of the gaol; the remainder goes into the county fund. When there is no corn to be ground, the power is applied to the working of a fly-wheel. The labour characterized as 'not severe,' for men, consists in drawing a large iron roller; and the female prisoners are employed in washing, mending, and making shirts for the prisoners.

The duty of the chaplain of this gaol is, to preach two sermons on Sundays; read prayers daily; superintend the school, visiting it every day, Sunday excepted,—and the Infirmary as often as there may be any sick persons requiring attention. He keeps a Journal, in which he records the times of his attendance, and the duties he performs.

There is a school for boys, in which they are taught to read; the chief turnkey being the master, assisted by two of the subordinate turnkeys. The Bible is the only book used, spelling-books, &c. excepted. The number of the scholars varies from twenty to forty. There are no means of instruction provided for females.

The diseases chiefly prevalent in this prison are, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, catarrh, and diarrhœa. The rooms, passages, &c. are frequently white-washed, and are kept perfectly clean.

The prison-diet for the men and boys, consists of twenty-four ounces of bread, with potatoes, vegetable soup, and gruel, every day;

⁴⁸ See REPORTS RESPECTING GAOLS in 1837, p. 151: pub. 1838.

and four ounces of meat, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The diet of the women is the same, except that they have but sixteen ounces of bread daily. Some of the prisoners are employed as monitors, cleaners, &c.; and these receive additional allowances of provisions. The expense of the diet for all the prisoners, in 1836, was 549*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; being 5*l.* 11*s.* each for the year.

The total expenditure of the prison for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1836, was 1,646*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*: the profits of productive labour amounted to 93*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; the fines paid by prisoners, applicable to the county-rate, to 9*l.* 8*s.*⁴⁹

Since the passing of the "Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," (4th and 5th of William the Fourth, chap. 76,) the several parishes mentioned below, have been formed into what is termed the *Guildford Union*; and a new Union Workhouse has, in consequence, been erected at Stoke-next-Guildford,⁵⁰ for the reception of those who are so unfortunate as to be subjected to the restraints now inflicted upon poverty. The meetings of the Board of Guardians of the twenty parishes belonging to this Union, are held at the workhouse at Stoke, on Saturdays, weekly, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in summer; and at half-past ten, in the winter. The total expenditure for the poor of each parish, during the year ending September the 19th, 1840, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
ALBURY	565	12	8
CLANDON (EAST)	136	3	7
CLANDON (WEST)	248	14	0
COMPTON	272	3	11
GODALMING	2871	19	4
GUILDFORD, Holy Trinity	398	7	4
St. Mary	538	11	2
St. Nicholas, including Artington	590	14	9
HORSLEY (EAST)	93	19	4
HORSLEY (WEST)	382	10	10
MERROW	168	5	4
OCKHAM	316	15	8
PIRBRIGHT	358	2	2
SEND and RIPLEY	920	11	4
SHERE	908	13	2
STOKE	920	8	11
WANBOROUGH	44	17	0
WISLEY	59	6	9
WOKING	1410	0	1
WORPLESDON	972	5	9
Total	£12,178	3	1

⁴⁹ See 2nd REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS, &c. p. 421, and (Evidence of Prisoners and Officers) 425 to 429.

⁵⁰ Calculated to accommodate 300 paupers.

Immediately opposite to the Town-hall is the new CORN-MARKET House and *Assize Court*; which was erected in the year 1818, on the site of the old market-house, enlarged by ground previously occupied by the Three Tuns inn. The expense was defrayed, partly by subscription, and partly by the corporation; the entire cost being 4675*l*. Of that total, 2175*l*. were subscribed in the following sums, viz.—William, Lord Grantley, high-steward of Guildford, 200*l*.; Mr. Serjeant Best, recorder, 200*l*.; Mr. Serjeant Onslow, and Baring Wall, esq. the borough members, 200*l*. each; G. H. Sumner, esq. and William J. Denison, esq. the members for the county of Surrey, 50*l*. each; Joseph Haydon, esq. mayor of Guildford, 150*l*.; Mr. Alderman Martyr, 30*l*.; Mr. Ald. Russell, 30*l*.; Mr. Ald. Waugh, 10*l*.; Mr. Ald. French, 50*l*.; Mr. Ald. Nealds, 10*l*.; Mr. Ald. Booker, 20*l*.; Mr. Ald. Elkins, (with Mr. John Cooke, his partner,) 50*l*.; Richard Sparkes, esq. of Stoke, 100*l*.; Henry Drummond, esq. of Albury, 50*l*.; Messrs. Woodyer, Newland, and Stedman, 100*l*.; William and Thomas Haydon, esqrs. 50*l*. each; Francis Skurray, esq. 50*l*.; William Sparkes, esq. 50*l*.; Edmund Elkins, esq. of Bermondsey, 21*l*.; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, of Bradstone-brook, 20*l*. each; James Mangles, esq. of Woodbridge, 20*l*.; Messrs. George and Job Smallpeice, 20*l*.; Messrs. George Foster, Charles Niblett, William Shaw, George Stovell, and Messrs. Sharp, 20*l*. each; and the remaining part in various smaller donations. For the purchase of the estate, and to defray the expenses incurred beyond the amount of the above subscription, the sum of 2500*l*. was paid by the Corporation.⁵¹

The first stone of this edifice was laid with much ceremony by Joseph Haydon, esq. the mayor; and the design and appropriate character of the building reflects great credit on its architect, Mr. Joseph Garling. The front is constituted by a handsome and lofty portico of the Tuscan order. The market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays; the latter being the principal. This market is regarded as one of the best in England, for the superior quality of the wheat which is sold here; and there is, in general, an ample supply.⁵²—Besides this, there are other convenient markets connected with the town; of which that for vegetables, &c. is kept in Market-street, in a large room, erected in 1789, by the Lords Onslow and Grantley, and originally intended, both for judicial business and convivial entertainments. The market-house for butter, poultry, &c. was formerly a

⁵¹ On this occasion, the professional business, connected with the erection of the market-house, was performed gratuitously by the late Mr. Joseph Hockley, solicitor, and town-clerk of Guildford.

⁵² From a *Memorandum* of the 2nd of Charles the First, in Russell's GUILDFORD, pp. 160—162, it appears that the wheat-market was first established on its present site in 1625,

Cock-pit, but converted to its present purpose in the year 1800. In the same street is a small *Theatre*, which was built between forty and fifty years ago, but is only occasionally used. There are two annual fairs at Guildford for cattle and horses, which are held on the 4th of May and the 22nd of November; and a fair for lambs is kept on the Tuesday preceding Easter, and on every succeeding Tuesday until Whitsuntide.

The *Bridge* over the Wey, at the western extremity of the town, which connects the parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, was originally built of stone, and consisted of five arches. It was closed by a bar, which was opened only when floods took place; but at the time the river was made navigable to Godalming, the centre arch was widened with brick-work, so as to admit of the passage of barges under it.

In 1825, during the mayoralty of James Stedman, esq. the bridge was still further widened and improved, by the addition of iron arches with balustrades, under the direction of Mr. Porter, engineer and architect. The expense of this last improvement was 1285*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; of which sum Mr. Porter received 98*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, for plans, estimates, and superintendence. The money was obtained by voluntary contribution; the borough members, viz. Mr. Serjeant Onslow, and C. Baring Wall, esq. becoming subscribers of 100*l.* each; and 250*l.* being given by the Trustees of the Lower District of the Sheetbridge turnpike-road.⁵³ The alteration, first mentioned, was made at the expense of the Trustees of the Godalming Navigation, appointed under the authority of an Act of Parliament; and they undertook to keep the bridge in repair: the more recent alteration was effected with the consent of those trustees, who are still engaged, as to the repair of the bridge.

the usual "markett house next the Guildhall under the counsell chamber of this towne,—by reason of the multitude of corne brought to be sold there,"—no longer being "sufficient to containe the wheate, barleye, peas, and other grayne accustomable sold there."—In the same work are various particulars relating to the old markets and shambles of this town. There was formerly a *Fish-cross* (called the Round-House in Queen Elizabeth's reign) in the middle of the High-street, near the Angel inn; and near it, opposite the Swan yard, were the Butchers' Shambles.

⁵³ The remainder of the aggregate subscription was comprised by the sums of 50*l.* each, from the Right Hon. Fletcher, Lord Grantley; George Chapple Norton, esq. M.P.; Colonel Delap; and Col. Holme Sumner: of 25*l.* each, from James Stedman, and Joseph Haydon, esqrs.: and of smaller sums, of twenty guineas downward, from the inhabitants of the town, and surrounding gentry.—The cost of the iron-work was 665*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; of the Bricklayers and Plasterers' work, 189*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; the Stone-mason's work, 101*l.*; the Carpenters' work, 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; and the disbursements for fittings, labour, and wages, 172*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; besides smaller sums under different heads.—By going down to the edge of the river at the foot of the bridge, on the south side, a spectator may discern portions of all the three bridges.

GUILDFORD WATER WORKS.—The parishes of St. Mary, the Holy Trinity, and part of Stoke-next-Guildford, are supplied with Water for domestic purposes from the river Wey, by a Company, which was formed about the beginning of the last century. This useful result arose from the speculation of an individual named William Yarnold, who, having obtained a grant for the purpose from the mayor and approved men of Guildford, erected a water-engine near the town bridge. But that situation being found inconvenient, he proposed to remove his engine “to one of the conduits of the Fulling mills,”—(which stood on the spot now occupied by the Guildford corn-mills on the banks of the river below St. Mary’s church)—provided, “he might have a lease of a piece of ground eight feet square, or thereabouts, with liberty to enter into the Fulling mills to look after and amend his engine, and to lay pipes in the said mill and under the bridges, for conducting the water, and have the use of the mill-wheel.”⁵⁴ These proposals were agreed to by the Corporation; and a lease was granted to him for nine hundred years from the 20th of July, 1701.⁵⁵ Many improvements in the Water-works have been since made; and the water, which is raised about one hundred feet, being thrown into a Reservoir at the foot of Pewley-hill, is thence distributed through the town. The capital of the Company is divided into eight shares; three of which belong to the corporation.

The PAVING of Guildford appears to have been commenced in the forty-fifth year of Queen Elizabeth’s reign; at which time all persons were ordered, at their own charge, “to paue before their doores in the High Street eight foote in breadth on payne of 20 shillings.” In 1650 another order was issued, for ‘pitching’ the High-street “from Hog’s-flesh corner to Friary-lane end,” with good stones;—the inhabitants to maintain three yards at least from their respective houses; and the residue to be done by the way-wardens for the time being. But the latest and most essential improvements have been made by the Commissioners appointed under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1812, (52nd Geo. III. chap. 51) for Paving, Cleaning, and Improving the town of Guildford; the jurisdiction under which is co-extensive with the limits of the old borough. This act provides for repaving the whole with flag-stones, &c.; and removing projecting signs and other nuisances. Scavengers have, also, been appointed under this statute; and the houses properly numbered. The carriage road along the rapid descent of the High-street was *mac-adamized* in the autumn of 1840, and much improved by that useful process.

The GUILDFORD GAS AND COKE COMPANY was established with a

⁵⁴ Manning’s SURREY, vol. i. p. 33.

⁵⁵ Id.

capital of 3900*l.* in 1824; and on May the 4th, in that year, the town was first lighted with gas. The gasometer stands on the western bank of the Wey in the parish of St. Nicholas.

In the same parish, near the summit of the elevated tract formerly called Guildown, is a lofty prospect-tower, which was erected in 1839 by Charles Booker, esq.; and has, in consequence, obtained the name of BOOKER'S TOWER. It stands at the south-western corner of the new borough boundary, and is built upon land which had been recently sold by Mr. Booker to James Stedman, esq.;⁵⁶ who has granted a lease of the site to its former owner. This tower, which is of an octagonal form, and seventy feet in height, is constructed of stone brought from the quarries at Godalming. The lower part is strengthened with buttresses; and the upper story is embattled. It commands a series of fine prospects over a vast extent of country; including considerable parts of Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Middlesex. The South Downs are distinctly seen from this elevation; and in a contrary direction, the hills of Hampstead and Highgate are visible on the edge of the horizon.

Several SOCIETIES for the promotion of Christianity have been established in this town, viz.;—The *Protestant Society* (instituted in 1839); the *Auxiliary Bible Society*; the *Auxiliary Association* for promoting *Christianity among the Jews*; the *Incorporated Society* for the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*; the *Guildford Town Mission*; and the *Society* for promoting Christian Knowledge in the *Guildford District*. There are, likewise, other Associations for the relief of the poor, and the protection of property. Although, numerically, the Dissenters from the established church, form but a small portion of the inhabitants; the Baptists (particular), Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have meeting-houses in this town.

GUILDFORD LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—This Institution was established in 1835, under the patronage of Henry Drummond, esq. of Albury, who is the president. From a Report lately published (1841), it appears that there are about one hundred and twenty members belonging to this society; and from them is chosen a committee of management. The members pay ten shillings a year each; which entitles the subscriber to a participation in all the advantages of the institution, including admission to public lectures, and the right to introduce a female friend to such lectures. A subscriber

⁵⁶ From the very pleasant residence of Mr. Stedman, which stands on Little Mount, (now called Mount Pleasant), near the steep ascent of the Hogsback, the view of Guildford attached to this work, was sketched by the eldest daughter of that gentleman.

of twenty shillings annually has the additional advantage of a transferable ticket for the lectures; and a donation of five pounds at once constitutes the donor a member of the institution for life.

Collections of ancient marbles, minerals, fossils, and entomological specimens, belong to the society, chiefly consisting of presents from Mr. Drummond; and a series of casts taken from Grecian works of art, including the Elgin and the Phigaleian marbles, in the British Museum; and casts from other sculptures have been procured by means of a private subscription. There is a Library, containing between seven and eight hundred volumes, for the use of members, either in the reading-room, or for perusal at home.

Many lectures on various subjects connected with literature and science have been delivered before the members of this institution since its commencement. Essays, also, composed by persons belonging to this society, have been publicly read; and classes have been formed for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of particular kinds of knowledge. This Society holds its meetings, and has its collections in apartments at the back of the Angel Inn.

GUILDFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Mechanics' Institute was formed here in April, 1834; which comprises one hundred and twenty-six members. The minimum subscription is two shillings a quarter; but many persons pay half-a-crown, and some others five shillings. The institution is under the management of a committee; and it has a president and other officers, the services of all of whom are gratuitous. There is a reading-room (situated in Fishmonger's gate), and a library of between five and six hundred volumes; and lectures on various branches of science have, at different times, been delivered for the instruction of the members of the institute.

The **SURREY SOUTH-WESTERN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION** (the general meetings of which have been, hitherto, held in this town) was founded in the year 1840. It originated in a proposal made by that eminent agriculturist, Mr. Thomas Drewitt, sen. of Piccard's Farm, at a public dinner at the White Hart, in Guildford, in the preceding year; in consequence of which, many of the gentry and leading farmers of the county came forward with subscriptions for the establishment and support of an Association for the promotion of the interests of agriculture, and the improvement of farm-servants, and of the labouring agricultural population, in the hundreds of Woking, Godalming, Farnham, Blackheath, and Effingham. The first general meeting of the Society, which was both numerous and respectable, took place at Guildford, October the 23rd, 1840, under the presidency of William Holme Sumner, esq. of Hatchlands; to whose influential

and personal exertions the Society is greatly indebted for its formation and success. On that occasion there was a ploughing match in a field at Stoke; and prizes were distributed among the ploughmen and drivers who were considered as having executed the work appointed in the best manner. Premiums were, also, bestowed on several classes of farm-servants, for length of service and good behaviour; and on labourers or their widows, for having distinguished themselves in the proper education of their children. The first general annual meeting of this Association was held in the council-chamber at Guildford, on the 10th of March, 1841. From the published report of proceedings it appears, that the receipts of the Society up to that time amounted to 206*l.* 16*s.*; and the expenditure to 150*l.* Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. was appointed chairman for the ensuing year; the list of the managing committee was augmented by the addition of the names of several gentlemen; and the general annual meeting was appointed to be held in future, on the second Wednesday in May. It was also agreed, that the next meeting of the Association should be held at Godalming.

The GUILDFORD FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, which is held under the patronage of Lord and Lady Grantley, and others, was instituted a few years since, for the purpose of promoting improvements in the culture of Flowers and Fruits in this part of the country. Annual Exhibitions of flowers, fruits, and vegetables take place, under the direction of a committee, at the green-market in Guildford; when prizes are awarded for the finest specimens of the respective classes; the competition being restricted to persons residing within twenty miles of the town. The last exhibition took place on the 22nd of September, 1840; when, besides a number of beautiful dahlias and roses in choice variety, there were shewn some curious green-house plants of different species.

Among the natives of Guildford who attained distinction in former days were *Robert de Geldeford*, who was prebendary of Sarum about the 31st of Henry the Second's reign; and Master *Peter de Gildeford*, clerk, who became Remembrancer of the Exchequer in the 18th year of Edward the First.⁵⁷ The name of *Gilbert de Guldeford* is, also, several times mentioned in an Issue roll of the Exchequer (preserved among the Pell Records) of the 43rd of Henry the Third, "for works done to the King's Palace at Westminster," as one of the carpenters employed about "the construction of the common outer chamber, and putting the shingles on the King's kitchens." His pay was 3½*d.* per day;—which was the general wages of the carpenters employed at the royal palace at that time.

⁵⁷ Madox, HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, vol. i. p. 311; and vol. ii. p. 159.

In another Issue roll of Thomas de Brantingham, bishop of Exeter, and Lord high-treasurer of England, recording payments made out of his Majesty's revenue in the 44th year of King Edward the Third (1370) are notices of several payments of 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each, made to *Andrew de Gildeford*, the king's serjeant-at-arms, and surveyor of the king's ships, "to whom the King by his letters patent lately granted 12*d.* for his wages daily, to be received at the Exchequer during his life, for the good services rendered by him to the same Lord the King." There is, also, an entry of the payment of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to *John de Guldeford*, "to whom the King by his letters patent lately granted 10 marks yearly, during his life, for the good service rendered by him to the same Lord the King."⁵⁸ What the services alluded to in these extracts actually were, do not appear.⁵⁹

Among the more eminent natives of Guildford of a later period,

⁵⁸ Vide "*Issue Roll* of Thomas de Brantingham," translated by Frederick Devon, pp. 25, 63, 343, &c. In the same publication is also the following entry, p. 359 :—"To Simon Brokas, Keeper of the King's *Park of Gildeford*, to whom the Lord the King lately granted 4*d.* daily, to be received at the Exchequer during his life, beyond the 2*d.* which he elsewhere receives of the King's gift, for the good service rendered by him to the same Lord the King. In money delivered to him in discharge of this his allowance, £3. 0. 10."

⁵⁹ Among the Petitions made to Parliament in the 21st and 22nd of the reign of Edward the Third, preserved among the manuscript collections of Sir Matthew Hale, in the library belonging to Lincoln's Inn, is one addressed to the King and Council, by *Andreu de Guldeford*, King's Serjeant-at-Arms, who, most probably, was the same person as the Andrew named in the Issue Roll of the Lord High-Treasurer. The petitioner sets forth, that he had been engaged in long service in different places, and especially in Ireland, with Mons. Rauf d' Ufford, Justice of Ireland, in an expedition into Ulster, against the enemies of the King of England, when he fought against one Thomas Maccartan, who called himself the Irish King [*Roy Irroys*]; and it was proclaimed throughout the host, that any one who would take Maccartan alive should have a reward of one hundred pounds, or forty pounds for killing him. And the Justice returned home, and left the petitioner, de Guldeford, governor [*Gardeyn*] in that country : and the Irish King returning with a great host, to destroy the country, Andreu encountered him, and by the grace of God, defeated him, and took him alive ; and afterwards he was put to death, according to law, and by the judgment of the country ; for which the said Andreu obtained no advantage or profit. And further, in the district of Uriel, in the same country, the petitioner met with a great discomfiture, and lost thirty men, and horses and armour to the value of one hundred pounds. Afterwards, in his passage from Ireland, he lost his son, his six men, all his horses, and all his goods, to the value of two hundred pounds. He therefore prays that the king would have regard to his great labours and losses, in his service ; and in charity grant that he should have his maintenance until the Justice and Treasurer of Ireland, and other good knights, should bear witness to the truth of his statements.

In answer to the Petition, it is admitted that the Justice of Ireland had recognized in full council the truth of the allegations of the petitioner ; and that, therefore, it was but reasonable, that he should be paid the hundred pounds promised for taking Maccartan ; and that the King should grant him such *further reward* as his services and losses deserved. It was then ordered that he should have one hundred pounds from the ferm of Waterford.—See ROTUL. PARLIAMENT. vol. ii. pp. 211, 12.

may be noticed the Bishops Parkhurst and Abbot; exclusively of George Abbot, the archbishop, of whom a memoir has been given already.

JOHN PARKHURST, who became bishop of Norwich, was the son of George Parkhurst of Guildford, where he was born, in or about 1511. He is said to have received his early education at the free grammar school of his native place, then recently founded; but Anthony Wood states that he was sent, "when very young, to Oxford, where he was educated in grammar learning in the school joining to Magdalen College common-gate, under the famous Mr. Thomas Robertson." In 1529 he was chosen a fellow of Merton college; in 1532 he became Master of Arts, and entered into holy orders. He then obtained the valuable rectory of Bishop's Cleve, in Gloucestershire; but on the death of King Edward the Sixth, his attachment to Protestantism induced him to relinquish his preferment, and seek shelter from apprehended persecution among the English refugees at Zurich. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he returned to England; and in 1560, was promoted to the bishopric of Norwich, by that sovereign. He died on the 2nd of February, 1574; and was interred in his cathedral; where a monument to his memory was erected, which was destroyed during the civil war in the reign of Charles the First.

Bishop Parkhurst is chiefly known as the author of Latin Epigrams; of which his chief work has the title '*Ludicra sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*,' 4to; and was published in 1573, the year preceding his decease.—"Which book," says Wood, "though written in his younger days, and containing therein more obscenity than the Epigrams of Martial, (as some say, though I myself cannot perceive it,) yet while he was Bishop he must needs have it printed, alleging that he would not be like *Heliodorus*, to lose his bishopric for it." This prelate was the translator of the Apocrypha, from the book of Wisdom to the end, in '*the Bishops' Bible*,' published by the command of Queen Elizabeth.⁶⁰ He bequeathed to the library of the Free-school in his native place all his books of divinity not in the English language; and he is said to have given the twelfth part of his goods, plate, &c. to the poor of Guildford; which donation, however, was withheld by his executors.⁶¹ Several of his letters have been published by Strype; and others are preserved in manuscript in the British Museum.

ROBERT ABBOT, who became bishop of Salisbury, was the elder brother of George Abbot, the archbishop; and was born at Guildford,

⁶⁰ Wood, *ATHENÆ OXONIENSIS*, 2nd edit.; 1721: vol. i. col. 179.

⁶¹ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. i. pp. 76. 77.

in 1560. His education commenced at the free-school in his native town; and in 1575 he matriculated at Baliol college, Oxford; where, in 1582, he took the degree of Master of Arts. Having been chosen a Preaching Fellow [*Socius Sacerdotalis*] of his college in the preceding year, he soon distinguished himself by his lectures at St. Martin's Carfax, Oxford; and being made rector of the parish of All-Saints, at Worcester, he resigned his fellowship in March, 1588. A sermon, which he subsequently preached at Paul's Cross, London, is said to have been so much admired by John Stanhope, esq. one of his auditors, that he rewarded the preacher with the rich rectory of Bingham in Northamptonshire.

In 1594 he published a treatise, intituled "The Mirror of Popish Subtilties"; which was the first production by which he made himself known as a polemical writer. In 1597 he proceeded Doctor of Divinity. He again attacked the Catholics in 1603, in his "*Antichristi Demonstratio, contra Fabulas Pontificias, et ineptam Rob. Bellarmini de Antichristo Disputationem.*" King James was so much pleased with this work, that on the publication of a second edition of it, in 1608, he directed that his own Commentary on a part of the Revelations, relating to the same subject, (Antichrist,) should be printed together with it.

In 1609 Dr. Abbot was elected master of Baliol college; and in November, the following year, made prebendary of Normanton, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

James the First, who paid more attention to religious controversy than to the duties of his high station, founded a college at Chelsea; the inmates of which were to devote their talents to the defence of the Protestant church against the Catholics; and Dr. Robert Abbot, as might have been expected, was nominated one of the first fellows of that establishment; which, however, did not long survive the reign of its founder. The buildings originally intended for the champions of the church, were ultimately appropriated for the residence of disabled soldiers, forming the Royal Hospital of Chelsea. In 1612, this divine was nominated Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford; where he delivered lectures on the king's supremacy, afterwards published, with the title "*De Suprema Potestate Regia, Exercitationes habitæ in Acad. Oxon. contra Rob. Bellarminum et Fran. Suarez.*" These lectures, doubtless, contributed to the promotion of the author to the bishopric of Salisbury, which he obtained in 1615; being consecrated by his brother, the archbishop, in his chapel at Lambeth, on December the 3rd in that year. "Herein," says Fuller, "he equalled the felicity of Suffridus, Bishop of Chichester, that, being himself a

Bishop, he saw his brother George at the same time Archbishop of Canterbury. Of these *two*, George was the more plausible Preacher, Robert the greater Scholar; George the abler States-man, Robert the deeper Divine: Gravity did frown in George, and smile in Robert."⁶² About half a year after his elevation to the episcopal dignity, he married a second time, greatly, it is reported, to the displeasure of his metropolitan brother; who had himself lived in celibacy, and was, probably, shocked at the new bishop's utter neglect of the pastoral advice of St. Paul to Timothy.

Bishop Abbot was afflicted with a nephritic complaint; in consequence of which, after severe suffering, he died on March the 2nd, 1617-18; and was interred in his own cathedral. He was the author of several works, besides those above mentioned; some of which are in manuscript, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.⁶³

SIR MAURICE ABBOT, brother of the prelates, of whom an account has been already given, was the sixth and youngest son of Maurice Abbot, cloth-worker, of Guildford. He received his education at the Free-school in that town; and devoted himself to the pursuit of trade and commerce with so much success, that he became one of the most eminent merchants of the period at which he lived. It appears that he was a Director of the East India Company, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and in the ensuing reign, Mr. Abbot had acquired so much reputation for acquaintance with the commercial interests of his native country, and her colonial settlements, that he was appointed one of the commissioners to conclude a treaty with the Dutch East India Company, containing regulations as to the respective shares of the merchants of Britain and Holland in the traffic with the Molucca, or Spice Islands. The treaty was signed on the 7th of July, 1619; and ratified by the king, on the 16th of the same month. In the following year, Abbot, in conjunction with Sir Dudley Digges, was sent on an embassy to Holland; one of the objects of which was, the recovery of goods belonging to British merchants which had been seized by the Dutch; but the result of this mission is not mentioned.⁶⁴ By the treaty it had been decided, that the Dutch Company should have two-thirds of the commerce with the Spice Islands, and the English one-third; and this agreement was to continue in force for twenty years: but the covetous Dutchmen were by no means satisfied with the arrangement, and as history informs us, secured for a long

⁶² Fuller's *WORTHIES*, vol. ii. p. 358; 4to.; edit. 1811.

⁶³ Wood, *ATHENÆ OXONIENSES*, 2nd edit. vol. i. col. 430. *BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA*, vol. i.

⁶⁴ Camden, *ANNALES*, Nov. 1620.

period the whole commerce of the islands to themselves, by the perfidious massacre of the agents of the English East India Company at Amboyna, in 1624; which infamous transgression against international law, as well as the common rights of humanity, neither James the First, nor his son and successor, had spirit or ability to punish or resent; and it was not till under the protectorate of Cromwell, that the States General were compelled to make atonement for the injury which this nation had suffered.

In 1623, Mr. Abbot was one of the farmers of the customs, as appears from a commission published in Rymer's *Fœdera*, authorizing Abbot and others to administer certain oaths to persons desiring to enter or quit this kingdom. In the next year, he was nominated one of the council for establishing the colony of Virginia. On the accession of Charles the First, he received the honour of knighthood; and in the same year, 1625, he was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London: in 1627, he served the office of Sheriff; and in 1638, he was Lord-mayor. His death took place January the 10th, 1640. He married Joan Austen, by whom he had five children; one of whom, his son George, took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1630, at Oxford, when he was a Fellow of Merton college.⁶⁵

JOHN RUSSELL, R.A. the celebrated painter in crayons, was another eminent native of this town. He was born in the year 1745, being the eldest son of Mr. John Russell, bookseller, who was four times mayor of Guildford, (the last time in 1797,) and died, father of the corporation, at the advanced age of ninety-five. His son having in early youth evinced a strong predilection for drawing, was placed under the tuition of Mr. Francis Coates, an academician of great talent; after whose decease, "he enjoyed the reputation of being the first artist in Crayon Painting, in which he particularly excelled in the delineation of female beauty." In 1789, he was himself chosen a member of the Royal Academy; and soon after, appointed Crayon Painter to the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York. Notwithstanding the extraordinary abilities of Mr. Russell ensured him a constant succession of professional employment, he devoted considerable attention to astronomical pursuits; and his *Selenographia*, or Model of the Moon, which occupied the whole of his leisure from the year 1785 until 1797, affords a remarkable instance of his ingenuity and perseverance. At the time of his decease, he had finished two other drawings, which completed his plan, and exhibit an elaborate view of the moon in a full state of illumination. These were published about two years after his death;—and it has been truly remarked,

⁶⁵ Vide BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, vol. i.

that "the great utility of this masterly work to the sciences connected with astronomy, has been acknowledged by those who are best able to appreciate its value." Mr. Russell died at Hull, in Yorkshire, on the 20th of April, 1806, in his sixty-fourth year; and was interred in the High Church of that town. He was the author of a small tract, which appeared in 4to. in 1772, on the 'Elements of Painting in Crayons':—a work that is now exceedingly scarce.⁶⁶

TITLES OF HONOUR derived from the Town of Guildford.—Persons belonging to three different families have taken titles of nobility from this place. The individual first thus distinguished was *Lady Elizabeth Fielding*, the youngest daughter of William, first earl of Denbigh, who in 1639 was married to Lewis Boyle, Viscount Kinelmeacky, in the kingdom of Ireland, a younger son of Richard, first earl of Cork. In the civil war, in the time of Charles the First, this nobleman took up arms in support of the royal cause; and he lost his life in the battle of Liscarrol, September the 3rd, 1642. Charles the Second rewarded the services of Lord Kinelmeacky by bestowing on his widow a British peerage. She was created *Countess of Guildford*, for life, by letters patent, dated July 14, 1660; and she died without issue, but in what year is uncertain.

The title of *Earl of Guildford* was first conferred on John Maitland, earl and afterwards duke of Lauderdale in Scotland, one of the confidential ministers of Charles the Second, who was deeply involved in the arbitrary measures of the government during the period immediately succeeding the restoration of that prince. He had been a royalist at the time of the civil war, and was present at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner, in September, 1650. He was detained in captivity nearly nine years, till within a short time before the king returned from exile, when he was liberated; and having recommended himself to favour at court, he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland. In 1671 he married the Countess of Dysart, who was his second consort, and thus he came into the possession of the manor and mansion-house of Ham, in the parish of Kingston. On the 2nd of May, 1672, he was created Marquis of March, and Duke of Lauderdale; and on June the 3rd, in the same year, he was made a Knight of the Garter. In 1674 he was raised to

⁶⁶ There are two very clever portraits (large ovals) in crayons, by this artist, in the small but valuable cabinet of William Newland, esq. in this town, viz.—John Palmer in the character of Comus, and Mrs. Wells as Anne Page, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*; both of which have been engraved. Among the other pictures in the collection of this gentleman, are two very early and clever paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul, on panel, (each about four feet in height); and a Battle piece of great merit, by Hugtenburgh.

an English peerage, by the titles of Baron of Petersham, and Earl of Guildford. His life is supposed to have been shortened by vexation of mind, at the animosity of the people against him, in consequence of his conduct as a statesman; and he died on the 24th of August, 1682. The duke had no issue by his second marriage: but by his first lady, who was the daughter of the Earl of Hume, he had a daughter named Anne, who married John, second marquis of Tweeddale. As he left no male issue, the honours he had acquired, being entailed on the heirs male of his body, became extinct; and the hereditary title of Earl of Lauderdale devolved on his brother, Charles Maitland.

In the year following that of the death of Lauderdale, the title of *Baron of Guildford* was conferred on *Sir Francis North*, then Lord-keeper of the Great Seal. He was the second son of Dudley, Lord North, of Kirtling; and was born in 1640. After some stay at St. John's college, Cambridge, he became a student at the Middle Temple; and having completed his education, he was called to the bar. His talents and industry raised him to eminence in his profession: in May, 1671, he was appointed Solicitor-general, when he received the honour of knighthood; in 1673 he was made Attorney-general; and the next year, promoted to the office of Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas. In April, 1679, when the king admitted into the Privy-council Lord Shaftesbury, the Earl of Essex, Lord William Russell, and other opposition members of parliament, the Chief-Justice North was also called to a seat at the council table. He had been a supporter of the measures of the government, both when he sat in the House of Commons whilst Solicitor-general, and after his advancement to the peerage; and in his new station he maintained the principles he had before professed, displaying, however, a spirit of prudence and moderation not often observed among the contemporary statesmen of that era. In December, 1682, on the death of the Lord-chancellor Finch, earl of Nottingham, he succeeded him in the custody of the Great Seal; and by letters patent, dated September the 27th, 1683, he was created a peer of the realm, by the style and title of Lord North, Baron of Guildford, in the county of Surrey. He retained the office of lord-keeper after the accession of James the Second to the throne; but he did not long survive that event, his death taking place on the 5th of September, 1685. By his lady, who was the second daughter of Thomas Pope, earl of Down, he left two sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to his title.

Francis North, the second baron of Guildford, was born in 1673. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he obtained the

degree of Master of Arts. In November, 1690, he took his seat in the House of Peers; in July, 1712, he was made a commissioner of the Board of Trade and Plantations; and subsequently, a member of the Privy-council. He died in 1729. He was twice married; and by his second lady, the second daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Brownlow, he had an only son, who became his successor.

Francis North, third Lord Guildford, was born in 1704. He was chosen member of parliament for Banbury, in the first parliament that sat in the reign of George the Second; and in October, 1730, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to Frederic, prince of Wales. On the death of his father's first cousin, William, Lord North, of Kirtling, in 1734, he succeeded to the title. In November, 1750, he was constituted governor of the Prince royal, afterwards George the Third; and by letters patent, dated April the 8th, 1752, he was created *Earl of Guildford*. His death took place in 1790. This nobleman was thrice married. His first consort was the daughter of George Montagu, earl of Halifax; and by her he had one son, who succeeded to his titles. By his second wife, the Viscountess Dowager of Lewisham, he had a son, Brownlow, who entered into holy orders, and obtained the bishopric of Winchester; and also three daughters. His third lady brought him no children.

Frederic, the second earl and fourth baron of Guildford, best known by the title of Lord North, which he also inherited, was born on the 13th of April, 1732. He obtained a seat in parliament in 1754, when he was chosen representative of the borough of Banbury; and he sat in successive parliaments for the same place till he was called to the House of Peers on the decease of his father. In June, 1759, he was made a commissioner of the Treasury; and in August, 1766, joint-paymaster of the forces. He was appointed to the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, December the 1st, 1767; and in January, 1770, he was also constituted First Lord of the Treasury; and was placed in the arduous station of prime-minister during the critical period of the war which terminated in the loss of the British colonies in North America, and the acknowledgment of their independence as forming the Republic of the United States.

In June, 1772, Lord North was made a knight of the Garter; and in the same year, he was chosen chancellor of the University of Oxford. In March, 1774, he was appointed Lord-lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset; in 1778, he was constituted constable of Dover castle, and lord-warden of the Cinque Ports, during pleasure; and in April, 1782, he had a grant of that office for life. In the preceding month, his lordship had retired from

the helm of state, on the termination of the American war: but in the next year, he entered into a coalition with his previous political opponent, Charles James Fox; and on the 2nd of April, 1783, he took the office of Secretary of State for the Home department. This incongruous association, which exposed both parties to much public animadversion, did not last long; for on the 19th of December, in the same year, Lord North resigned his office; and his immediate connexion with the affairs of government finally ceased. His death took place on the 5th of August, 1792. He married in 1756, Ann, the daughter and heiress of George Speke, esq. of Dillington in the county of Somerset, by whom he had three sons, who successively inherited his titles; and also three daughters.

George Augustus, third earl of Guildford, succeeded to the family titles and estates on the death of his father. In 1785, he married Maria Francis Mary, daughter of George, earl of Buckinghamshire; by whom he had a daughter, Maria, who was married to the Marquis of Bute. Being left a widower, the earl married Susan, daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq. banker; and by her he had two daughters, Susan and Georgiana. He died on the 20th of April, 1802; when the barony of North of Kirtling fell into abeyance between his three daughters; the peerage being founded on a writ of summons to parliament, and therefore descending to heirs general; but the earldom and barony of Guildford, created by letters patent, and limited to heirs male, devolved on *Francis North*, the next brother of the late peer, who thus became the fourth earl of Guildford. He married Maria, daughter of Thomas Boycott, esq.; by whom he left no children. His death took place in 1817.

Frederic, the youngest son of the celebrated statesman, Lord North, succeeded his brother as fifth earl of Guildford. He held the office of chancellor of the University of the Ionian islands, and was knight-grand-cross of the Ionian Order. Dying unmarried, October the 14th, 1827, his titles reverted to his cousin, (the eldest son of the Right Rev. Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester,) the *Rev. Francis North*, rector of Southampton and Alresford in Hampshire, prebendary of Winchester, and master of the hospital of St. Cross; who is the sixth and present earl of Guildford. He was born on the 17th of December, 1772; and has been twice married. By Harriet, his second consort, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Ward, G.C.B., he has a son, Dudley, Lord Guildford, who was born August the 7th, 1829; and is, consequently, a minor.

Nothing has yet been stated respecting the remarkable site of

Guildford, which, says a late writer, "is, perhaps, the most singular and romantic of any in England."⁶⁷ This, however, must be understood with much limitation; for the sites of some other towns are equally singular, and far more picturesque. Still, the situation of Guildford, standing as it does upon the declivities of two hills, with the river Wey flowing between them, through a narrow ravine caused by a depression of the chalk ridge which nearly crosses the county from east to west, must be admitted to have but few parallels. The principal part of the borough stands on the eastern side of the river, and includes all the public buildings and churches except St. Nicholas' church, which is on the western side of the Wey; and of late years, many respectable dwellings have, also, been erected on that side, and its neighbourhood much extended.

The main roads from the metropolis to Portsmouth, Farnham, and Southampton, pass through this town; and those to Woking, Chertsey, &c., branch off from it on the north side. The old Portsmouth road, after passing St. Nicholas' church at the foot of the bridge, was continued along Bury-street, a steep and narrow avenue, at the abrupt turn of which many fatal accidents happened; in consequence of which, the present convenient road was made to escape the danger. A great improvement was, also, made at the beginning of the present century, by forming a new road from the town along the northern declivity of the Hogsback, about two miles and a half in length, by which means the very steep ascent continued on a line with the bridge to the brow of that ridge is altogether avoided.

The buildings of the High-street, which include the more respectable dwelling houses, shops, &c. are chiefly of red brick; the roofs are mostly of slate. There are many Inns, and several Posting houses; the principal of the latter being the White Hart, the Crown, the White Lion, and the Angel. Nearly parallel with the High-street are two others, named North and South streets; but these are much inferior to the former; and the latter is very irregular. Several other narrow streets and passages branch off from the above in different directions.

This borough has in an eminent degree been visited with all those changes and improvements which have marked the social progress of the present century. The streets have assumed the regularity and neatness of the metropolis; exchanging the 'visible gloom' of the old country lamps for the effulgence of gas; and the easy and liberal diffusion of water from the river, places the means of health and

⁶⁷ Vide Russell's GUILDFORD, p. 8; and repeated in Gough's Camden, BRITANNIA, vol. i. p. 249.

comfort at the command of the most indigent housekeeper. Its trading aspect, and perhaps its commercial importance, have also participated in the changes of the past generation. The trade in wool is no longer the 'staple' of the town; and the injunction, that every house of entertainment should present a 'wool-sack,' is not observed at present by more than two or three taverns of secondary pretensions.⁶⁸ As the centre of an extensive agricultural district, the grain market of Guildford has increased in importance. The market-house is equal in its accommodations, and the amount of business carried on within its area, to any similar exchange between London and the coast. No inconsiderable branch of the present trade of Guildford consists in the production of bacon, which has suddenly attained a high reputation, both in the London and provincial markets. Several dealers exhibit the carcasses of from one to three hundred hogs per week; many weighing from thirty to fifty stone each.

In its social intercourse, and the character of the town amusements, Guildford has also participated in the changed taste and spirit of the times. The interchange of visits, and festal meetings distinguishing particular seasons, have fallen into desuetude. The ball, held at the White Hart at Christmas, which is attended by most of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, is the only existing re-union of the merry season.

The *Race Course*, on Merrow downs, (two miles eastward of the town,) commands views towards the north and north-east, which, for extent, variety, and beauty, may be compared with the most enchanting spots the entire range of the southern and western districts of Britain can boast. The races were formerly held at Whitsuntide, and were most numerously attended. Since, however, the races of Epsom and Ascot have been changed to periods which press closely on the time appointed for the Guildford meeting, the latter has much declined in importance. It is probable—the grand stand having been pulled down, and no sporting characters residing in the neighbourhood—that the races would be altogether discontinued, but for the existence of the royal donation, originally given by King William the Third, but now, a 'Queen's plate of 100 guineas.' One day's sport is thus kept up; and sometimes good running is exhibited. On the right of the road leading from Guildford to Merrow, and near the latter place, in a valley on the downs is *Level's Grove*, formerly a small hunting-seat occupied by Lord Southampton: it is now the kennel of the Earl of Onslow's harriers; the house being occupied by the huntsman.

ADDITIONS.—The *Friary* land on which the barracks stood (see

⁶⁸ See ORDERS of Queen Elizabeth's time, p. 297.

pp. 306-7) was sold in 1840, by order of government ; the purchasers were Messrs. Palmer and Nichols of this town.⁶⁹

Guildford Castle, p. 319.—In 1822 Lord Grantley granted a lease of the castle-house and garden in Quarry-street to the Corporation for a term of twenty-one years ; allowing, also, the use of the upper garden and castle-keep, though not included in the lease. On that occasion, the castle-house was altered, and new rooms built for the accommodation of the Judges when holding the assizes at Guildford. The expense was defrayed by a subscription amounting to 450*l.* 5*s.* ; towards which Lord Grantley, and Mr. Serjeant Onslow and Mr. Baring Wall (the two members for the borough), contributed 50*l.* each ; the remaining part being given in smaller sums by the principal inhabitants.

Within the borough of Guildford and its immediate precincts, there are a number of pleasant Villas and Cottage residences of a superior class ; the abodes of gentlemen of respectability and comparative affluence. We shall enumerate the principal of these, placing them in alphabetical order for more easy reference.

BRAYBIEF HOUSE, Major Wight : BURY HILL, Mr. W. O. Emlyn : BURY STREET, T. Haydon, esq. : DAPDUNE HOUSE, R. Shurlock, esq. : DOWN FARM, F. Mangles, esq. : GUILDFORD PARK FARM, Mr. J. Bicknell : MILLMEAD COTTAGE, Dr. Bacon : MILLMEAD HOUSE, W. Haydon, esq. : MOUNT PLEASANT, James Stedman, esq. : POYLE HOUSE, Capt. C. Mangles : POYLE COTTAGE, B. K. Finnimore, esq. : SANDFIELD HOUSE, Capt. Pyner : ST. CATHERINE'S, Mrs. Molyneux : *St. Catherine's Terrace*, RECTORY HOUSE, Rev. W. H. Pearson : STOKE HILL HOUSE, Rev. S. Paynter : STOKE PARK, Colonel Delap : STOKE RECTORY, Rev. R. P. Blake : WEYCLIFFE HOUSE, near St. Catherine's, J. N. Smith, esq. : WOODBRIDGE, R. D. Mangles, esq. : WOODBRIDGE HOUSE, Hon. Colonel E. M. Onslow : WOODBRIDGE ROAD, J. P. Shrubb, esq.

⁶⁹ It has been stated that a Stone, on which the following lines were engraven, was found among the ruins of the Friary in the year 1813.—

Si sapiens fore vis, sex serva quæ tibi mando
Quid, dicas, et *ubi*, de *quo*, *cui*, *quomodo*, *quando*,
 Nunc *lege*, nunc *ora*, nunc cum fervore *labora*,
 Tunc erit hora brevis, et labor ipse levis.

These lines have been thus translated—

If you are willing to be wise,
 These six plain maxims don't despise ;
 Both *what* you speak and *how* take care,
Of, and to *whom*, and *when* and *where* :
 At proper hours *read*, *work*, and *pray*,
 Time then will fly, and work be play.

ERTINDON, OR ARTINGTON.

The ancient vill and manor of Ertindon, which gives name to the modern tithing of Artington, or Ertindon, is in that part of the parish of St. Nicholas, Guildford, which is within the hundred of Godalming. In this tithing are comprised the old vill of Ertindon, (including the present hamlet and manor so named, with the manor of Brabeuf or Brabief, Piccard's, and other lands,) and Guildford Park, Loseley, and Littleton.

The vill, hamlet, and manor of Ertindon, at the time of the Domesday survey, formed a portion of the royal manor of Godalming, which appears to have contained three thousand acres; and in the second year of the reign of Henry the Second, when that manor was granted to the church of Sarum, Ertindon was reserved, and remained a part of the demesnes of the crown. That king, however, subsequently gave Ertindon to one Master David, then on an embassy at Rome, and he, David, granted it in fee-farm to Ranulf de Broc, at the rent of fifteen pounds a year. The grantee had two daughters; one of whom, Edeline, married Stephen de Turnham, who held this manor as a part of her inheritance. He died between the seventh and the sixteenth years of the reign of John; in the latter of which, his widow Edeline gave sixty marks and a palfrey to the king, for permission to consult her own inclinations as to marrying again.¹

Stephen de Turnham left four daughters, his co-heirs, between whom the original manor of Ertindon, which he had held entire, was divided; and Mabilia, the eldest of the sisters, who was the wife of Thomas de Banelingham, obtained for her share the lands forming the present manor of Ertindon or Artington, of which she and her husband had livery and seisin in the third of Henry the Third. In the eighth year of the same reign, they "levied a fine of the hundred and manor of Godalming," to the Bishop of Salisbury, then lord of that manor; but they excepted their tenement in Ertindon.² Thomas and Mabil had a son, Ralph, and a daughter, Mabil; and the fine was probably levied, in order that they might be enabled to make a settlement on the daughter, who was married to Robert de Mankesey, alias Robert de Gatton, as he held, in her right, this portion of the old manor as tenant-in-chief of the crown, by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee. He died seised of this estate, valued at forty shillings a year, in the 48th of Henry the Third; and was succeeded by his eldest son Hamo de Gatton, who died the 20th of Edward the

¹ ROT. PIP. 16 Johan. Nov. Oblat. Surr.² ROT. FIN. 8 Hen. III.

First, leaving a son and heir of the same name. The manor at this period was valued at 39*s.* 9*d.* a year, consisting of the rents of free tenants, 15*s.* 4*d.*; of customary tenants, 19*s.* 2*d.*; and of the services of customary tenants, 5*s.* 3*d.* By his wife Margery, this last Hamo de Gatton had a son, who died in infancy, and the estate devolved on his sister Elizabeth; who conveyed it by marriage to the family of Northwode, the last heir-male of which, Roger de Northwode, succeeded his brother Thomas in the 35th of Edward the Third, and died the same year, without issue. Agnes, one of his sisters and co-heiresses, had this manor; and her second husband, John Leigh, (probably the person of that name who was knight of the shire in the second year of Richard the Second) paid a fine in the year ensuing, for his relief of the manor of Ertindon, of the inheritance of his wife Agnes, which he held in chief of the king, valued at fifty shillings a year. His daughter and sole heiress, Joan, became the wife of William de Weston, of Weston in Albury; whose son, John de Weston, married the daughter of William Carthorpe of Westwood; and dying in 1441, he left three daughters his co-heiresses, among whom this part of the inheritance was equally divided, in the 24th of Henry the Sixth.³ How the shares were again united has not been traced.

This manor was, eventually, granted in fee to the Mores of Loseley; most probably, to Sir George More, when, in November 1601, he received a grant of the lordship and hundred of Godalming from Queen Elizabeth: and it has descended with the other estates of the family to the present James More Molyneux, esq. of Loseley.

The Manor of BRABEUF, or BRABIEF.

On the partition of the estates of Stephen de Turnham, who in right of his wife, Edeline de Broc, held the ancient manor of Ertindon, a fourth part of it was assigned to his second daughter, Alice, the wife of Adam de Bendengs. She survived her husband; and when a widow, by deed dated at Hascomb, March the 5th, 16th of Henry the Third, she released to Geoffrey de Brabeuf,⁴ and his heirs, and assigns, for ever, the lands of her inheritance in the vill of Ertindon, consisting of one capital messuage and dove-house, one croft of land called Boywyk, twenty-eight acres of arable land; the rents of free tenants, amounting to twenty-six shillings a year; the fourth part of two mills in Westenye; with all houses, lands, meadows, pastures, woods, leys, mills, waters, &c.; and all homage, service,

³ ROTUL. COMMUN. 24 Hen. VI.

⁴ The name of Brabeuf, or Brabuf, occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey, among those of the Warriors who came to England with William the First.

reliefs, wardships, escheats, &c., with their respective appurtenances, in the said vill, or elsewhere.

This estate continued to be held by Geoffrey de Brabeuf and his descendants in the male line, for more than one hundred and thirty years; and from this family is derived its appellation. Andrew de Brabeuf, who died, in the 36th year of the reign of Edward the Third, seised in demesne, as of fee of one-fourth of the original manor of Ertindon, which he held of Henry Stourmy, or Esturmi, by the service of sixpence a year, left an only daughter, Agnes. She was twice married; first, to Robert Danhurst; and after his death, to Robert Loxley, jun. Previously to her second marriage, she made a feoffment of her estate to Robert Loxley, sen. and John Weston; who afterwards made a new conveyance of it to Robert Loxley, jun. and Agnes his wife, and their heirs male; with remainder to Robert Danhurst, the son of Agnes by her first husband, and his heirs male; remainder to Thomas Loxley, brother of the second husband, and his heirs, for ever. As there was no male issue from the second marriage, Robert Danhurst succeeded to the property after the deaths of the feoffers, as heir in remainder. Some time previous to his own death, which took place in 1481, he made a feoffment in favour of Bernard Jenyns of Fanne, in Surrey, who had married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Loxley, brother of Thomas, the last heir in remainder mentioned in the preceding feoffment. Thomas Jenyns, the son of Bernard and Elizabeth, next held the estate till his death, in 1508. In the eighth of Henry the Seventh, Thomas Jenyns was cited to appear before the barons of the Exchequer, to shew cause why he should not account for the issues of the manor, from the death of Robert Danhurst, as being held of the king; when he produced satisfactory evidence that it was not so holden. Sir John Jenyns, knight, grandson of the preceding, to whom the inheritance had descended, was living in the last year of the reign of Henry the Eighth; and his son and heir, John, dying without issue, in 1557, the estate devolved on his cousin and heir, Joan, the wife of Robert Kemp; whose daughter and heir, Agnes, conveyed it by marriage to John Wight of Wimbledon; in whose descendants it still continues, the present possessor being Mrs. Sarah Wight, relict of John Wight, who died in 1817.

The manor-house of BRABIEF is a pleasant residence, occupying an elevated spot in a dip or recess of the hill opposite to St. Catherine's Chapel; the slopes and summit of which are well wooded, chiefly with firs and elms. The surrounding scenery possesses much interest from its picturesque and varied character.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL.—On the summit of a boldly-rising hill within the manor of Brabeuf, and nearly a mile from Guildford, on the eastern side of the Portsmouth road, are the ruins of a *Chapel* dedicated to St. Catherine,—or, as the name is spelt in old records, St. Katharine. It is uncertain by whom, or at what period, this chapel was originally founded; but Mr. Manning, with some probability, conjectures that King Henry the Second erected a place of worship on this spot for the convenience of the tenants of his manor of Ertindon, after he had detached it from that of Godalming; which last he transferred to the bishop of Sarum, in the second year of his reign. It does not, however, appear to be mentioned in any existing records until the reign of Henry the Third, when the stipend of the curate, or chaplain, was paid out of the revenues of the crown. For in the Pipe Rolls of the fourteenth year of that king, (anno 1230,) an allowance or deduction from his account for the year preceding was claimed by the Sheriff of the county, John de Gatesden, of the sum of fifty shillings, paid by him to the chaplain officiating in the chapel of St. Katharine at Guildford. In the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Edward the First, or perhaps earlier,⁵ Richard de Wauncey, parson of St. Nicholas' parish, Guildford, purchased the freehold of the site of this chapel of Hamo de Gatton, Andrew de Brabeuf, John le Mareschal, and the Abbess of Wherwell, (between whom the original royal manor of Ertindon was then divided,) with the intention, probably, of annexing it to his benefice as a chapel of ease. It appears to have been dilapidated; for Wauncey rebuilt it, and obtained from the bishop of Winchester a licence for the consecration of the new chapel, dated May 19, 1317, (10th Edw. II.) and directed to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, then probably a resident at his manor of East Horsley, near Guildford. However, on the death of the rector of St. Nicholas in 1324, it appeared on an inquisition taken for the purpose, that he had not paid to the king the fine rendered requisite, by the statutes of Mortmain, for legalizing his purchase. His grant, therefore, was declared void; and by a charter dated at Westminster, November 15, 1324, the premises⁶ were re-granted to Thomas le Conestable, chaplain to the king, and parson of St. Mary's, Guildford, for life. Notwithstanding this grant, Bernard Brocas, who succeeded Wauncey as rector of St. Nicholas, maintained

⁵ Certainly not later, for H. de Gatton, one of the parties to the sale, died that year. Vide *ESCHEAT*. 29 Edw. I. N. 58.

⁶ In this grant the premises are described as "a certain place called *Drake Hull*, without Guldeford, with the appertinencies, in which there is a certain Chapel erected to the honour of St. Katharine." Cart. 18 Edw. II. recit. in Petit. ad Parl. Tho. le Conestable, 1 Edw. III. Vide *ROT. PARL.* vol. ii. p. 378.



Drawn by J. R. Thompson

For Brayley's History of Surrey

Engd by M. J. Starling

ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL NEAR GUILDFORD
N W VIEW



Drawn by J. R. Thompson

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INTERIOR OF ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL NEAR GUILDFORD
LOOKING WEST

possession of the chapel. Legal proceedings ensued; Conestable accusing Brocas of bribery; and the king's officers, Sir Robert Baldock, his chancellor, and Bishop Stapleton, his treasurer, of corruption and partiality: the suit terminated in favour of Brocas, who on paying the necessary fine had a grant of the site and chapel, to hold to him and his successors, parsons of the church of St. Nicholas, in perpetuity. This grant was obtained in December, 1328; and on the 20th of February, 1329, the Bishop of Winchester issued his mandate to the Archdeacon of Surrey, to cause notice of his intention to consecrate this chapel to be published in the several parish churches of Guildford on every Sunday and holiday, until the first court-day after the ensuing feast of the Annunciation, when the parishioners, or others whom it might concern, were required to attend and shew cause, if any, why the consecration should not take place. The archdeacon was further required to make inquisition, by a Jury of clergy and laity, upon oath, on whose soil, by whose permission, in what parish, at what time, and by whom the said chapel was refounded. Though the act of consecration does not appear in the registers, it is probable that the ceremony was performed in due course, and the chapel of St. Katharine was subsequently regarded as an appendage to the church of St. Nicholas. In a record of the forty-fifth year of the reign of Edward the Third, Walter Herman is mentioned as chaplain of Ertindon,⁷ and was, therefore, probably the minister of this chapel;—but it is uncertain how long after that time it continued to be used for the purposes of public worship, or when it was first suffered to fall into ruin and decay.

After Wauncey had bought the site of this chapel, as above stated, in 1308, he procured a royal charter for the establishment of an annual Fair “at his Chapel of St. Katharine the Virgin, on the hill called Drake hill, near Guildford”—to continue “five days; namely, on the eve and day of St. Matthew the Apostle, and for three days after it, unless that fair should be prejudicial to neighbouring fairs.” John Brym, or Bryme, who was rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, from 1493 to 1504, obtained from King Henry the Seventh letters patent, dated at Westminster, November the 4th, in the twelfth year of his reign, exemplifying an enrolment of the charter of his ancestor, Edward the Second.⁸ This fair, which used to commence on St. Matthew's eve, (September 20, O.S.) is still continued, but is now held on the 2nd of October. Manning states, that “every inhabitant

⁷ Vide ESCHEAT, 45 Edw. III. N. 4.

⁸ See Copy of the Grant of Confirmation of the right of holding the Fair, by Hen. VII. in Russell's GUILDFORD, p. 260.

of the manor [of Ertindon, sc.] is then permitted to sell ale, on paying a small acknowledgment to the Lord. The issues and profits of this fair, arising from tolls paid for the erection of booths, stalls, &c. are said to have belonged, by a covenant in the grant of the land to Wauncey, to the said Wauncey and his successors, Rectors of St. Nicholas, for ever; paying to the Lord an acknowledgment of 12*d.* a year: and it has been alleged that the said tolls were actually received by him and his said successors to the year 1653, when John Manship was Rector."⁹

St. Catherine's Chapel is situated on the top of a remarkable knoll, (composed of red sand, interspersed with occasional layers, or concretions, of ironstone,) which rises abruptly from the banks of the river Wey, and forms one of the most noticeable objects in this county. Both the roof and interior of the chapel are entirely destroyed; and scarcely any part remains except the outward walls; yet these sufficiently denote the original architectural character and elegance of this little edifice. Its length within, is forty-five feet and a half; and its breadth, twenty feet and a half. The walls are about three feet in thickness; and at the north-west angle, has been a circular newell staircase, leading to the roof, of which nothing but the casing is now left. The chief entrance is at the west end, under a sharp-pointed arch; and there is, also, an entrance on each side, under a trefoil-headed arch. At each angle, except that enclosing the staircase, is a graduated buttress; and there are two other similar buttresses on each side. The windows, which were deeply-chamfered interiorly, are of irregular heights and widths; the principal one being at the east end; another is over the western doorway; and three others are in the intervals between the buttresses in each side wall. These are all surmounted by pointed arches; within which are vestiges of cinquefoil-headed tracery. The original arches, quoins, and dressings, are of chalk, but some necessary reparations have been made with freestone, &c. These repairs are stated to have been made in the year 1793, at the expense of the late Robert Austen, esq. of Shalford; in order to prevent the utter ruin of this venerable specimen of the "olden times."

Some beautiful prospects of the town and neighbourhood of Guildford are obtained from this commanding spot, as well as of the surrounding country to a vast extent. The view over the meadows to the east and south-east is partly bounded by an amphitheatre of well-wooded hills. Near the bottom of this eminence towards the river, and into which it flows, there is a fine spring. There are, also,

⁹ HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. i. p. 89.

two or three fine gnarled oaks on the declivity, which extend their widely-branching arms in a very picturesque manner.

PICARD, or PICCARD'S MANOR.

Eleanor, the third daughter of Stephen de Turnham and his wife Edeline, had for her portion a fourth part of the ancient manor of Ertindon, her mother's inheritance. She married Roger de Leybourn; the wardship of whose estate had been held by her father. In the third year of Henry the Third, (1219-20,) she had livery of her lands. Her husband survived her, and took a second wife, Eleanor de Vaux, widow of Robert de Quinci, earl of Winchester. He died in the last year of the reign of Henry the Third; and was succeeded by his son William, the issue of his first marriage, who was engaged on military service in the wars of Edward the First; and had summons to parliament, as a peer of the realm, from the 27th of that king's reign to the 3rd of Edward the Third, when his death took place. His son Thomas died before him, leaving a daughter, Julian, who was twice married, but died without issue.¹⁰ It is uncertain whether William de Leybourn ever had possession of his mother's share of the Ertindon property; and, indeed, it seems more probable that his father disposed of the estate in favour of a daughter by his second wife; for before the end of the reign of Henry the Third, William de Branche of Peperharrow, and Joan his wife, held lands in Ertindon, for which they obtained a charter of free-warren from that king, which she pleaded in answer to a writ of *Quo Warranto* issued against her in the 7th of Edward the First, at which time she was a widow.¹¹ On that inquiry it was stated, that Sir Nicholas Branche was the heir of Joan; but his right was contested; and in the 26th of Edward the First, Henry de Gildford, Lord Mareschal, on a writ of *Novel Disseisin*, recovered these lands; which Sir Nicholas, consequently, released to him. Henry de Gildford died in the sixth of Edward the Second, "seised in his demesne as of fee," of three acres of arable land, and 48s. 10d. of assised rent, in Ertindon, held of the king in chief, by the service of one-fourth of one-twentieth of a knight's fee, and valued at two shillings a year. His next heir was John, son of Gilbert le Mareschal of Gildford; who in the tenth year of Edward the Second paid 12s. 6d. for the relief of this estate, being one-fourth of half a knight's fee, which had been formerly held of the crown by Stephen de Turnham.¹²

¹⁰ Dugdale, BARONAGE, vol. ii. p. 14.

¹¹ PLACIT. cor. Justic. Itin. ap. Gildford: 7 Edw. I. Rot. 27.

¹² ESCHEAT. 6 Edw. II. n. 43. Rot. Pip. Oblat. 13 Edw. II. *Sussex*.

Not long after the time just mentioned, this estate seems to have been in the possession of the family of Picard; from whom it obtained the name by which it has since been distinguished. In 1351, John, the son of John Picard, obtained a licence to enfeof Bernard Brocas, clerk, (who died in 1368, and was interred in St. Nicholas church, Guildford,) with lands, rents, &c. in Ertindon, near Guildford, to be holden by him and his heirs, for ever, of the king as tenants *in capite*, by the service of one-fourth of half a knight's fee.¹³ The family of Brocas held the property till the time of Henry the Seventh; in the 21st year of whose reign, William Brocas, the last heir-male of the elder branch of his family, lord of the manor of Peperharrow, died seised of this estate, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses; one of whom dying without issue, the other daughter, Edith, the wife of Ralph Pexall, esq. ultimately became the sole inheritrix of her father. Her son, Sir Richard Pexall, knt. held this estate or manor in 1550; and by his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of William, marquis of Winchester, he left at his death, in 1571, four daughters his co-heiresses, among whom this estate was divided: Ann, one of the four sisters, married Bernard Brocas of Horton Hall, Bucks, descended from a younger branch of the family to which this manor had formerly belonged. He died in 1589, seised of this estate, of his wife's inheritance, stated to be one-fourth of one-third of Picard's manor, near Guildford and Artington; but his son, Pexall Brocas, subsequently knighted, had, before his father's death, in 1585, sold the reversion of the property to Henry Smith, gent. of Peperharrow.¹⁴ Margaret another daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Pexall, was twice married; and at her decease in 1581, her share, one-fourth of one-third of Picard's manor, descended to John Becket, her son by her first husband, then a minor. Mr. Manning could meet with no information as to the shares of the other two sisters, Barbara and Elizabeth Pexall; but he states that one or more of these shares became the property of Sir William More of Loseley, who died in 1600, seised of this land, which he held of the queen, as of her manor of Ertindon, by fealty only, in lieu of all services, the estate being then valued at five marks per annum;¹⁵ and it now belongs to James More Molyneux, esq. The farm-house called PICCARDS, which was formerly the manor-house, is situated on the north side of the road leading from St. Catherine's hill to Loseley, and is tenanted by Thomas Drewitt, esq.; whose name has already been recorded, as one of the most experienced and judicious agriculturists in this county.

¹³ ESCH. 24 Edw. III. n. 34.

¹⁴ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 90, 91.

¹⁵ Id. vol. i. p. 91.

ESTATE of the NUNNERY of *Wherwell*, at Ertindon.

One-fourth of the original manor of Ertindon, held by Stephen de Turnham, in right of his wife, Edeline de Broc, was assigned to Beatrice, their fourth daughter and co-heiress. She was married to Ralph de Fay; who, in the third year of Henry the Third, had livery of the lands of her inheritance in Ertindon. He died about the sixth of the same reign, and his widow became the wife of Hugo de Playz; previously to which second marriage, she gave her lands here to the Abbess and Nuns of Wherwell in Hampshire; who continued in possession of the estate until the dissolution of their monastery, in the thirty-first of Henry the Eighth; when it appears that the rents of Ertindon belonging to the Wherwell establishment amounted to 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* a year; besides which, there was a meadow at Guildford, called Millmede, 1*s.* 4*d.*; and land in St. Nicholas parish, near the town, 7½*d.* a year.¹⁶ Mr. Manning has given a statement of the rent of these lands, held by five tenants, as accounted for by the king's bailiff, in the year following the dissolution, the sums total being 21*s.* 4*d.*¹⁷ Sir John Wolley, knt. of Pirford, had a grant, in 1594, of these lands, or a part of them, from the Queen, for twenty-one years, at 9*s.* 4*d.* a year; and his son, Sir Francis Wolley, dying in 1610, bequeathed his interest in the lease to his cousin, Sir Arthur Manwaring, who sold it to Robert Terry of Guildford; and he, having obtained a reversionary grant of the land for forty years after the expiration of the former term, disposed of it to Richard Watts.¹⁸

LOSELEY.

Loseley, the seat and manor of James More Molyneux, esq., but at present tenanted by John Sparkes, esq., his brother-in-law, is situated about two miles to the south-west of Guildford, between Compton on the north-east, and the lordship of Godalming on the south and east. This manor is within the tithing of Artington, and was held in chief by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, at the time of the Domesday survey; in which record it is thus noticed:—

“In Godalming Hundred.—Turolde holds of the Earl *Losele*. Os-mund held it of King Edward. Then it was rated at 3 hides; now,

¹⁶ Dugdale, *MONASTICON*, new edit.; vol. ii. p. 643.

¹⁷ *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 91; from a Charter in the Augmentation Office.

¹⁸ *Id.* vol. i. pp. 91, 92.—In 1401, 3rd of Henry the Fourth, Sir Thomas Poyle, knt. (according to the *Inquisitions Post-Mortem*, Calendar, vol. iii. p. 280,) died seised of a mill, and half an acre of land in Ertindon: but it does not appear to whom this property had previously belonged, or whether it had formed any portion of the original manor divided between the co-heirs of Stephen de Turnham and his consort Edeline de Broc.

at 2 hides. The arable land is 2 carucates : in demesne is one carucate ; and 7 villains, [or villagers,] with 1 cottar and three carucates. There are 2 bondmen with 5 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40 shillings ; afterward at 20 shillings : now, at 60 shillings."

Roger de Montgomery was one of the Norman barons who engaged in the expedition to England under Duke William ; and he commanded the central division of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. In reward of his services he obtained his lands and titles, including, among the former, three manors in the county of Surrey, besides that of Loseley. After the death of William the First he joined the party in favour of his eldest son, Robert Curthose ; but at length quitted it, and became the firm adherent of William Rufus. He founded several religious houses ; one of which was the Priory of Shrewsbury, where he spent the latter part of his life, and died July the 27th, 1094.

Sibilla, the daughter of Earl Roger, who became heiress to his estates, married Robert Fitz-Hamon, who, being Lord of the Honor of Gloucester, united to it the manor of Loseley, which was afterwards held as an appurtenance to that Honor.

In the reign of Henry the Third, Hugh de Deol, or Dol, held this manor of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, as of the Honor of Gloucester, by the military service of half a knight's fee ; but in the succeeding reigns of Edward the First, Second, and Third, it was held of the same Honor by the service of a whole knight's fee, and valued at twenty pounds per annum. On the decease of Robert de Dol, grandson of Hugh, in the year 1356, (30th of Edward the Third,) this manor devolved on his two daughters, co-heiresses, Joan and Margaret ; the former of whom had married John de Bures, and the latter, John de Norton. From their descendants the respective moieties of the Bures and Nortons were, in process of time, conveyed to the families of Westbrook and Cross ; and in 1515, (7th of Henry the Eighth,) John Westbrook, esq. of Godalming, disposed of his moiety to *Christopher More*, esq., whose family had been previously settled in Derbyshire. Cross's share had been sold in June, 1395, to William Sidney, esq. of Stoke D'Abernon ; and of William, his great-grandson, it was eventually purchased, in 1532, by the above Christopher, who thus became possessed of the entire manor. In the year 1545, he likewise bought the manor of Westbury in Compton parish ; and about the same time, also, the advowson of that rectory.

On becoming possessed of the whole of the Loseley estate, Mr. More obtained a grant of free-warren, with a license to make a park

here, as appears from a writ of privy-seal of Henry the Eighth, preserved among the muniments at Loseley. It is dated Chelseheth, 24th December, in the 24th of his reign, A.D. 1533, and gives license to Christopher More, characterized as one of the clerks of the Exchequer, to impark, and surround with hedges, ditches, and pales, two hundred acres of land at his manor of Loseley, free-warren in the same, &c. Red deer were kept in this park.¹⁹ This Christopher More was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, both in the 24th and 31st years of Henry the Eighth; on the first of which occasions he received the honour of knighthood. In the 37th of Henry's reign he held the office of King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, which he retained until his decease in August, 1549.

William More, the eldest surviving son and successor of Christopher, (by his first wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Walter Mudge, esq.) was born on January the 30th, 1519-20. He sat in parliament, as member for the borough of Guildford, several times in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth; and in that of the latter he was chosen knight of the shire for Surrey: he also twice held the office of Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex; and he was appointed Vice-admiral of the latter county,—the duty of which office was to enforce the rights of the admiralty on the shores of the district entrusted to his jurisdiction. On the 14th of May, 1576, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him by Dudley, earl of Leicester, in the Earl of Lincoln's garden, at Pirford, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth; who, on giving him her hand to kiss, told him, that he "well deserved the honour which she had then conferred upon him." He may be considered as the founder of Loseley House; for in 1562 he began to build the central compartment of the mansion, somewhat to the north, probably, of an earlier edifice, some vestiges of which have been placed in the great hall of the present building.²⁰ He also added to the family estates, the manor of Polsted in Compton, and Catteshill in Godalming; the former of which he purchased in 1557, and the latter in 1565. He died, much respected, on the 20th of July, 1600, in the eighty-first year of his age; and was buried in the family vault at St. Nicholas church, Guildford. This gentleman was highly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Loseley in the years 1577, 1583, and 1591; and probably, also, on one or two other occasions. He was a firm supporter of the Protestant religion; and, in 1570, the safe

¹⁹ Kempe's LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS; Introd.; p. xii.: 1835.

²⁰ On the wainscot is a monogram, composed of the letters H.K.P. for Henry, and Katherine Parr; H.R. the fleur-de-lis, the rose, and the portcullis, with the motto—*Dieu et mon Droit*,—all evidently executed in the reign of Henry the Eighth.—Id. p. xiv.

keeping of Henry Wriothesley, second earl of Southampton, who had been subjected to restraint as a suspected papist, was intrusted to him; and the earl, in consequence, became his prisoner-guest at Loseley for nearly three years.²¹

George, the only son and heir of Sir William More, (by Margaret, his first wife, the daughter and co-heir of Ralph Daniel, esq. of Swaffham in Norfolk, was born on the 28th of November, 1553. According to Anthony Wood, he was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; but Mr. Kempe has published a letter to his father from the President of Corpus Christi college, in the same University, from which it appears that the writer, Dr. Wm. Cole, had the direction of his studies.²² In the year 1597 (40th of Queen Elizabeth) he was nominated Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex; and about the same time, he received the honour of knighthood. Like his father, he acquired the special favour of the Queen; who, on the 3rd of November, 1601, augmented his estate by a grant of the lordship and hundred of

²¹ Among the Manuscripts at Loseley several Letters are extant, respecting the arrangements for the Queen's visits, and the caution that was taken to prevent her Majesty being exposed to any infectious disease during her progresses. In a letter, dated from the Court at Oatlands, in August, 1583, Sir Christopher Hatton informs Sir W. More, that—"Her Ma^{tie} hath an intention about ten or twelve days hence to visite yo^r House by Gylford, and to remayne there some foure or fyve dayes, wth I thought good to adverteize you of, that in the meane whyle you might see every thinge well ordered, and your House kept sweete and cleane, to receave her Hygnes whensoever she shalbe pleased to see it." In a second letter, dated the 24th of August, Sir Christopher says—"Her Ma^{ty} e fyndynge the could seazon of the yeaere to growe on faster than she thought of, is now pleased to abridge the jorney w^{ch} first her Highnes intended,—and is at this present resolved, uppo' tewsdaye next, w^{ch} shalbe the xxvijth of this moneth, to dyne at Okynge, and that night to go to bed to yo^r House, w^{ch} I have thought good to geaf yo^r notice of, to th'ende you may take order to see it made sweete and meete to receave her Ma^{tie}, and that in the meane tyme you may avoyde [send away] yo^r famely, and prepare every thinge ready agaynste the daye prefixed as to yo^r owne discretioⁿ shall seeme most needefull for her Ma^{ties} good contentatioⁿ at her repayre thether: And so I comitt you to God," &c. Sir Christopher was, at that time, the Queen's Chamberlain.

How highly Sir William stood in the Queen's favour may be inferred from a Letter sent to him by his daughter Elizabeth, (wife of Sir John Wolley, Latin Secretary to the Council,) who was one of the ladies of her Majesty's privy-chamber. This letter was, apparently, written in the autumn of 1595, but is not dated. It is of a miscellaneous description, and includes the following passage in reference to Sir William.—"Synce my commynge to the Corte I have had manie gracious wordes of her Ma^{tie} and manye tymes she bad me welcom wth all her hart, evere since I have waited. Yesterdaye she wore the gowne you gave her, and toke thereby occasion to speake of yo^u, saying er long I should find a mother-in-lawe, w^{ch} was herself, but she was affrayd of the tow wydows that ar ther wth yo^u, that they would be angrye wth her for yt; and that she would gyve ten thowsand poundes you were twenty yeeeres younger, for that she hath but few suche servautes as you ar."—KEMPE'S LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, pp. 268, 269, 319.

²² In 1604, Sir George testified his regard for his *Alma Mater*, by a present of divers manuscripts to the public library at Oxford, together with forty pounds for the purchase of printed books. In the following year, Sir George was created Master of Arts.

Godalming. In the beginning of the next reign, he was appointed Treasurer to Henry, prince of Wales. On the 11th and 12th of August, 1603, both King James and his queen were "royally entertained" at Loseley by this gentleman; and on August the 21st, 1606, he was again honoured by a visit from the king. In 1610, his Majesty promoted him to the chancellorship of the Order of the Garter; and in 1615, from a full "confidence in his honesty," and, as James himself expresses it, "without the knowledge of any," he appointed him Lieutenant of the Tower, after the removal of Sir Gervase Elwes, or Elwayes, from that important command, in consequence of his being implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.²³

At the beginning of August, 1617, Sir George entertained the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the First, at Loseley. He sat in parliament, as member for Guildford, in the 28th, 31st, and 35th years of Elizabeth's reign; and also in the 1st, 12th, and 21st of those of King James. He was, likewise, a representative for the county of Surrey, in the several parliaments of the 39th and 43rd of Elizabeth, 18th of James the First, and 1st of Charles the First. His death occurred when in the seventy-ninth year of his age, on the 16th of October, 1632.²⁴ By his wife Ann, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Adrian Poynings, he had four sons and five daughters; of whom Ann, (born in May, 1584,) was privately married, in 1600, to *John Donne*, afterwards celebrated as a poet and divine, on whom King James conferred the deanery of St. Paul's, but who, at that time, was Secretary to the Lord-chancellor Egerton.²⁵

Robert, the eldest son of Sir George More, who was born in 1581, was a representative for the borough of Guildford in the 43rd year of Elizabeth's reign; and again, in the 18th of James the First, by whom he had been knighted. He also sat in parliament as a knight of this

²³ Kempe's LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, p. 400. In that publication there is, also, a narrative of Overbury's murder, &c.; together with four original letters from King James to Sir G. More, from which it appears, that his Majesty was deeply indebted to Sir George for his management of Somerset previously to his trial for the murder of Overbury. In one of the letters the king says—"it is easie to be seene that he [the Earl] wolde threatin me with laying an aspersion upon me of being, in some sorte, accessorie to his cryme." Mr. Kempe, in another part of his work, states that—"from the drafts of sundry disregarded memorials extant at Loseley, Sir George appears to have been ill-requited for his services to James, who neglected him in his declining years. He is noticed, in Nichols's *Progresses* of that King, as attending his Funeral, in his office as Chancellor of the Garter, in a very infirm state."—Id. p. xviii.

²⁴ Sir George More was the author of "A Demonstration of God in his Works, against all such that deny either in word or life, that there is a God." Lond. 1598: 1624: 4to. Some of his "Parliamentary Speeches" were also published.

²⁵ The lady's father was so highly incensed by this match, that he procured the dismissal of Donne from the Lord-chancellor's service, and caused him to be committed to

shire in the 1st, 12th, and 21st years of the same king. He died at Loseley on the 2nd of February, 1625-6; leaving by his wife, Francis, (daughter of Sampson Lennard, esq.,) six sons and five daughters.

Poynings More, who was the eldest of these, was born on the 13th of February, 1605-6; and succeeded to the family estates on the death of Sir George, his grandfather, in 1632. He represented the borough of Haslemere in parliament in the 21st year of James the First; and again, in the 1st and 16th years of Charles the First: he was also a representative for the borough of Guildford in the 3rd year of Charles the First; and he was created a baronet by that king on the 18th of May, 1642. He died on the 11th of April, 1649; leaving issue two sons by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Fytche, knt. She was afterwards married to Christopher Rous, esq.

Sir William, the eldest surviving son of Sir Poynings More, who was but six years old when he succeeded to the title and inheritance, was appointed Sheriff of Surrey in the year 1669, 21st of Charles the Second; and in the 31st and 33rd years of the same king, he sat in parliament for the borough of Haslemere. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Hendley, bart. of Cuckfield; but dying without issue, on the 24th of July, 1684, (his younger brother having previously died,) the baronetcy granted to his father became extinct; and the family estates devolved on the *Rev. Nicholas More*, a younger brother of Sir Poynings, who was then rector of Fetcham in this county. He enjoyed the inheritance but five months; and after his death, on December the 22nd, 1684, was succeeded by *Robert*, his only son, whom, together with two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, he had by his wife Susanna, the daughter of Richard Saunders, esq. On the decease of Robert, who died unmarried, in May, 1689, his sisters became his co-heirs. Elizabeth died, a spinster, in February, 1691-2; when the whole of the inheritance became vested in Margaret, her surviving sister. This lady married *Sir Thomas Molyneux, knt.* of the ancient family of that name, of Sefton in Lancashire; from which the present Earl of Sefton and Viscount Molyneux, of Maryborough in Ireland, is descended.²⁶

the Fleet prison; nor was it until after the lapse of several years, that he was prevailed on fully to pardon the offending pair. Although he soon regained his own liberty, the sorrowful bridegroom was put to a long and expensive process in the Ecclesiastical court, before he could recover possession of his wife, who was forcibly withheld from him; but at length, a decree confirming the marriage was obtained on the 27th of April, 1602. Mrs. Donne died on the 15th of August, 1615, seven days after the birth of her twelfth child.—Vide *LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS*, pp. 321—344; and *Walton's LIFE OF DR. DONNE*.

²⁶ *William de Moulines*, the common ancestor of the Molyneux family, came into England in the train of William the Norman; and his name stands the eighteenth in the order of succession in the Roll of Battle Abbey.

Sir More Molyneux, knt., the eldest and only surviving son of Lady and Sir Thomas Molyneux, (the former of whom died the 14th of September, 1704, aged forty-four; and the latter, in his fifty-seventh year, on December the 13th, 1719,) succeeded to the Loseley property; and on the 1st of March, 1721-2, he married Cassandra, daughter of Thomas, and sister and co-heir of Francis Cornwallis, esq. of Abermarles in Caermarthenshire; by whom he had three sons and eight daughters. That lady died on the 7th of January, 1754; but her husband survived until the 19th of February, 1760; when, on his decease, his second son, *Sir Thomas More Molyneux*, (who obtained the rank of colonel in the army,) succeeded to the inheritance.²⁷ On the death of his elder brother James, in the previous year, he was chosen a member for Haslemere; and he was, also, elected a representative for the same borough in the three succeeding parliaments of 1761, 1768, and 1774. He died, unmarried, on the 3rd of October, 1776, in the fifty-third year of his age; "whereupon," continues the manuscript, from which most of the above particulars have been derived, "the male issue of this family became extinct." After his decease, the Loseley estates successively descended to his sisters, *Cassandra* and *Jane*, both of whom died without having been married; the former, on the 29th of June, 1777; and the latter, on September the 10th, 1802. James More Molyneux, esq., "who is now the representative of that branch of the family which became, by intermarriage with the female inheritrix of More, the possessors of Loseley,"²⁸ derives the property in virtue of his descent from the above Thomas More Molyneux, who died in the year 1776. This gentleman was married to Caroline Isabella, the daughter of — Lowndes, esq., on the 24th of July, 1832. Ann Cornwallis, the youngest daughter of Sir More Molyneux, who became the wife of General, Sir Charles Rainsford, died without issue, in January, 1798.

²⁷ James, the eldest brother of this gentleman, who had been elected a parliamentary burgess for Haslemere in the twenty-seventh year of George the Second's reign, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Sherard, esq. of Carcolston, in the county of Nottingham; but died without issue, on the 24th of June, 1759; in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

²⁸ Kempe's LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, p. 23.—This curious work consists, principally, of copies from the Manuscripts and other rare documents which are preserved in the *Muniment Room* at Loseley: the "key of which," Mr. Kempe says, "had been lost, and its existence disregarded during an interval of two hundred years." These manuscripts had been kept in "ponderous oaken coffer:" but the late Mr. Bray, when proceeding with his *History of Surrey*, had access to them, and, by Mr. Molyneux's permission, selected a number of the papers, and had them bound in nine folio volumes. Among the fac-similes given from these Manuscripts by Mr. Kempe, is one of the Lady Jane Grey as '*Quene*.'

PEDIGREE OF THE MORES OF LOSELEY.

This Pedigree has been deduced from that given in Manning and Bray's *HISTORY OF SURREY*, which is stated to have been taken from the Visitation Book of 1623, *Harl. MSS.* No. 1046; fol. 108; *Stemma*, penes T. M. Molyneux, Arm. *Monumental Inscriptions* in the Church of St. Nicholas, Guildford; and the Register of that parish.

[The Notes to which the reference figures allude are inserted in page 418.]

JOHN MORE.¹

Thomas More, of Norton, Co. Derby = Isabel.

John More = Isabel.

Robert More.

Robert More, = Mary.
of London. | Sir Christopher More, = 1st. Margaret, dau. and heir
of Loseley, knt. | of Walter Mudge.²
Ob. Aug. 16, 1549. | 2nd. Constance, dau. of Rich.
Sackvill, and wid. of
William Heneage.³

Ann. = — Fisher of London.
Margaret. = — Stubbs, | Joan. = John Hull, of
Hamildon.

Alice. = 1st. — Clarke.
Ob. 2nd. Sir John More,
K.B.

Ann. = John Lucas, of
Halden, Co.
Kent.

Richard. Ob. sine prole.	Christopher. Ob. sine prole.	John. Ob. sine prole.	Sir William = 1st. Margaret, dau. More, of and co-heir of Loseley, Ralph Daniel. ⁴ knt. Ob. 2nd. Mabel, dau. of Marchion July 20, Dingley. 1600.	Elizabeth.	Cecily.	Margaret. = Thos. Fynes, brother of Lord Dacre.
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Elizabeth. = John Wintershull. Ann. = John Scarlett. Bridget. = — Compton, of Guernsey. Eleanor. = William Heneage,
of Milton.

Sir George More, of Loseley, knt.

Elizabeth.

Ann.

Sir George More, of Loseley, knt. = 1st. Ann, dan. and co-heir of Sir Adrian Poyninges, wid. of ——— Knight, esq. 2nd. Constance, dan. and co-heir of John Michell, esq.	Elizabeth. = 1st. Rich. Polsted, of Albury. Ob. sine prole. 2nd. Sir John Wolley, of Pirford. 3rd. Sir Thos. Egerton, Cr. Baron Ellesmere, Ld. Chancellor.	Ann. = Sir George Manwaring, of Ighfield, Co. Salop.
Sir Robert More, knt. = Frances, dan. of Sampson Leonard, by Margaret, Baroness Dacre. ^a Ob. Feb. 2, 1625-6.	William. Nat. May 24, 1585.	George. Nat. Dec. 12, 1587.
Sir Robert More, knt. = Frances, dan. of Sampson Leonard, by Margaret, Baroness Dacre. ^a Ob. Feb. 2, 1625-6.	John. Nat. May 17, 1589.	Mary. = Sir Nicholas Throckmorton Curew, Jan. 17, 1597-8.
Ann. = John Donne, D.D. Ob. Aug. 15, 1617.	Elizabeth. = Sir John Mille, bart.	Frances. = Sir John Oglander,
Margaret. Ob. 1693.	Elizabeth. Ob. Inf.	Ann. = James Gresham. Frances. Ob. 1695.
Henry More. Ob. Inf.	Sir William More, bart. = Mary, dan. and heir of Sir Walter Hindley, bart. of Co. Sussex. ^s	Robert More. Ob. 1689 : sine prole.
William More. Nat. July 1, 1611. Ob. sine prole.	Nicholas More, Ck. = Susan, dan. of Ob. Dec. 22, 1684. Rich. Saunders. ⁹ Ob. Aug. 1687.	Major Robert More. = Poud —, Co. Hants. Ob. Inf. Dec. 10, 1624.
Robert More. Ob. May, 1689 : sine prole.	Elizabeth. Ob. 1691-2 : sine prole.	MARGARET. = Sir THOMAS MOLYNEUX, knt. ¹⁹ Ob. Sept. 14, 1704. Æt. 44.
		Frances. = John Laffon, of Esher. Ob. 1680. Bur. with her 1st child, at Kingston Bagpuze,

MARGARET. = SIR THOMAS MOLYNEUX, knt.

Sir William More Molyneux. = Cassandra, dau. of Thos. Cornwallis, and co-heir of her br. Francis C. ¹¹ Ob. Feb. 19, 1760.	Nathaniel M. Molyneux. Ob. Juv.	Margaret. = Samuel Robertson. Ob. Cœl. 1716.	Elizabeth. Ob. Cœl. 1716.
James More Molyneux. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Robert Sherard. ¹² Ob. June 24, 1759 : sine prole. His next brother became his heir.	Ann. = William Lee. Ob. sine prole.	Susan. = Richard Wyatt. Ob. 1774 : sine prole.	
	Thos. M. Molyneux. Ob. Oct. 3, 1776.	Cassandra. Ob. Cœl. June 29, 1777.	Emma. = Wm. Green. Ob. Jan. 26, 1767.
	George M. Molyneux. Ob. Inf. Feb. 1740-1.	Ann Cornwallis. = Lieut. Gen. Chas. Rainsford. Ob. Feb. 16, 1789.	Jane. ¹³ Ob. Cœl. Sept. 10, 1802.
	Susan Caroline. Ob. Cœl. Aug. 25, 1778.	Margaret. Ob. Inf. Feb. 1736-7.	
	Elizabeth. Ob. Inf. Nov. 1730.	Lettice. Ob. Cœl. Jan. 16, 1755.	

¹ Arms :—Az. on a Cross Arg. five martlets, Sab. Crest,—On a Ducal coronet, an Antelope, Sab. *More*.² Arms :—Arg. a Chevron between three Cockatrices, Sab. *Mudje*.³ Arms :—Quarterly, Or and Gu. a Bend Vert. *Sackvill*.⁴ Arms :—Arg. five Lozenges in pale, Sab. *Daniel*.⁵ Arms :—Barry of Six Or and Vert, a Bend Gu. *Poynings*.⁶ Arms :—Or, on a Fess Gu. three Fleurs-de-Lis of the field. *Lennard*.⁷ Arms :—Sab. a Chevron between three Leopards' Heads, Or. *Fytche*, or *Fiche*.⁸ Arms :—Fuselly, Az. and Gu. an Orle of eight martlets Or, three, two, two, and one. *Hindley*, or *Hendley*.⁹ Arms :—Sab. a Chevron Erm. between three Bulls' Heads, cabossed, Arg. *Saunders*, or *Sanders*.¹⁰ Arms :—Az. a Cross Moline Or, pierced Lozenge-wise. Crest,—A Cap of Maintenance with a Peacock's Tail. *Molyneur*.¹¹ Arms :—Sab. gutté d' Or, on a Fess Arg. three Cornish Choughs, ppr. *Cornwallis*.¹² Arms :—Arg. a Chevron Gu. between three Torteaux. *Sherard*.¹³ This lady was the last inheritor of the Loseley property in the direct line. James More Molyneux, the present possessor, married Caroline Isabella, the daughter of William Lowndes, esq. of Brightwell in Oxfordshire. Arms :—Quarterly, *Molyneur* and *More*, impaling Arg. Frety Az. on a Canton Gu. a Lion's Head, erased, Or : *Lowndes*.

LOSELEY PARK, which is an extensive and finely-wooded demesne, situated at between two and three miles south-west from Guildford, is approached from the Portsmouth road by a pleasant drive, partly bounded by a quick-set hedge, and occasionally overshadowed by elms and other trees. The immediate scenery, although not greatly diversified, is enriched by many venerable oaks and noble elms, both standing singly, and in clumps or groups. There is, also, a small sheet of water; and on the skirts of the park towards the west, where the ground rises considerably, is a plantation of firs.

Loseley, no doubt, "had, from an early period, its manse or capital dwelling-house fortified by a moat, according to the custom of the feudal ages," but although some vestiges of the latter defence still remain, the dwelling itself has been long destroyed. The present mansion is an interesting example of the Elizabethan age, and was erected between the years 1562 and 1568, by Sir William More, as the central part of a structure intended to form three sides of a quadrangle, if not a complete square. But the design was never executed to its full extent, although a western wing, (including a gallery, one hundred and twenty-one feet in length, and eighteen feet wide, and also a chapel,) was annexed by Sir George More, the son of the founder. That wing, however, was wholly taken down some years ago, and the building reduced to its original state.

This edifice is of stone, of a grey and sombrous character. In its architectural divisions there is a general uniformity, though by no means a strict one. All the windows are square headed, but they differ much in size; those belonging to the principal apartments being of large dimensions, and separated by mullions and transoms into several lights. In the bay, or oriel window, of the great hall, (which is forty-two feet in length, and twenty-five feet in width,) among other emblazonments, are the arms of the Mores, painted on glass, with the date 1568.²⁹ There was formerly an extensive collection of military weapons in this apartment, but this has long been removed; and it now contains an assemblage of pictures of much interest. Among them are whole-length portraits of *James the First*, and *Anne of Denmark*, his queen; which were originally placed at Loseley, on the occasion of their visit

²⁹ "The principal entrance," says Mr. Manning, "which is in the centre of the front, opens into the Hall, but was originally more eastward, viz. at the end of the passage between the Screens which divide the Hall from the Kitchen and Butteries." The entrance here, he continues, "was by a Porch or Vestibule, (now a Butler's pantry) and over it were placed three Figures in stone. On the left hand was that of *Fortune*, treading on a Globe, and holding a Wheel, on which was inscribed *Fortuna Omnia*. On the right hand, *Fate*, holding a Celestial Globe with these words, *Non Fors, sed Fatum*. In the middle, and more exalted than the others, a Figure with one foot on a Wheel, and the

to Sir George More, in the year 1603.³⁰ There is, also, a very large painting of *Sir William More Molyneux*, with *Cassandra* his wife, and all their children, at full length, by Somers.

Among the other portraits of the More and Molyneux families, which are preserved in this mansion, are those of *Sir William More* and his lady; *Sir George More*; *Sir Robert More*; *Sir Poynings More*; *Sir Thomas Molyneux*, who married Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of the Mores; and *Elizabeth*, the elder sister of that lady. There is, likewise, a small three-quarter length of *Edward the Sixth*; together with original portraits of *Anne Boleyn*, the ill-fated queen of Henry the Eighth, and *Sir Thomas More*, his equally unfortunate chancellor.

Many of the apartments at Loseley are of an interesting character; but that which most deserves attention, is the with-drawing room,—a splendid example of the decorative style of the early part of Queen

other on a Globe, holding a Book open, and pointing to these words, *Non Fors nec Fatum, sed*; and over the entrance to the Vestibule was inscribed this distich:—

Invide, tangendi tibi limina nulla facultas,

At tibi, Amice, patent janua, mensa, domus.

“Within the porch, over the Hall door, was inscribed, *Invidia claudor, pateo sed semper amico*; over the Kitchen door, *Fami, non Gulæ*: over the Buttery door, *Siti, non Ebrietati*; and over the Parlour door, *Probis, non Pravis*.”—SURREY, vol. i. p. 98. This information appears to have been derived from Russell’s *GUILDFORD*, pp. 265-6; in which work it is, also, stated, that there were “two gilt needlework low chairs, in the gallery, with cushions worked by Queen Elizabeth.”

³⁰ Anno 1603. “On the 11th and 12th [of August] Sir George More entertained their Majesties at Loseley Park; but all the notice I can find of this visit is mentioned in the following lines, written by Mr. William Fowler, who was Secretary and Master of Requests to Anne of Denmark, and attendant on the Court during the Progress.”—Nichols’ *PROGRESSES, &c.* of King James the First, vol. i. p. 251.

“Upon a HOROLOGE of the Clock at Sir George More’s, at his Place of Loseley, 1603.

Court hath me now transform’d into a Clock,

And in my braynes her restles wheelles doth place,

W^{ch} makes my thoughts the tacks ther to knock,

And by ay-turning courses them to chase.

Yea, in the circuite of that restles space

Tyme takes the stage to see them turne alwaies,

Whilst careles fates doth just desires disgrace,

And brings me shades of nights for shynes of daies.

My hart her bell, on which disdaine assaies

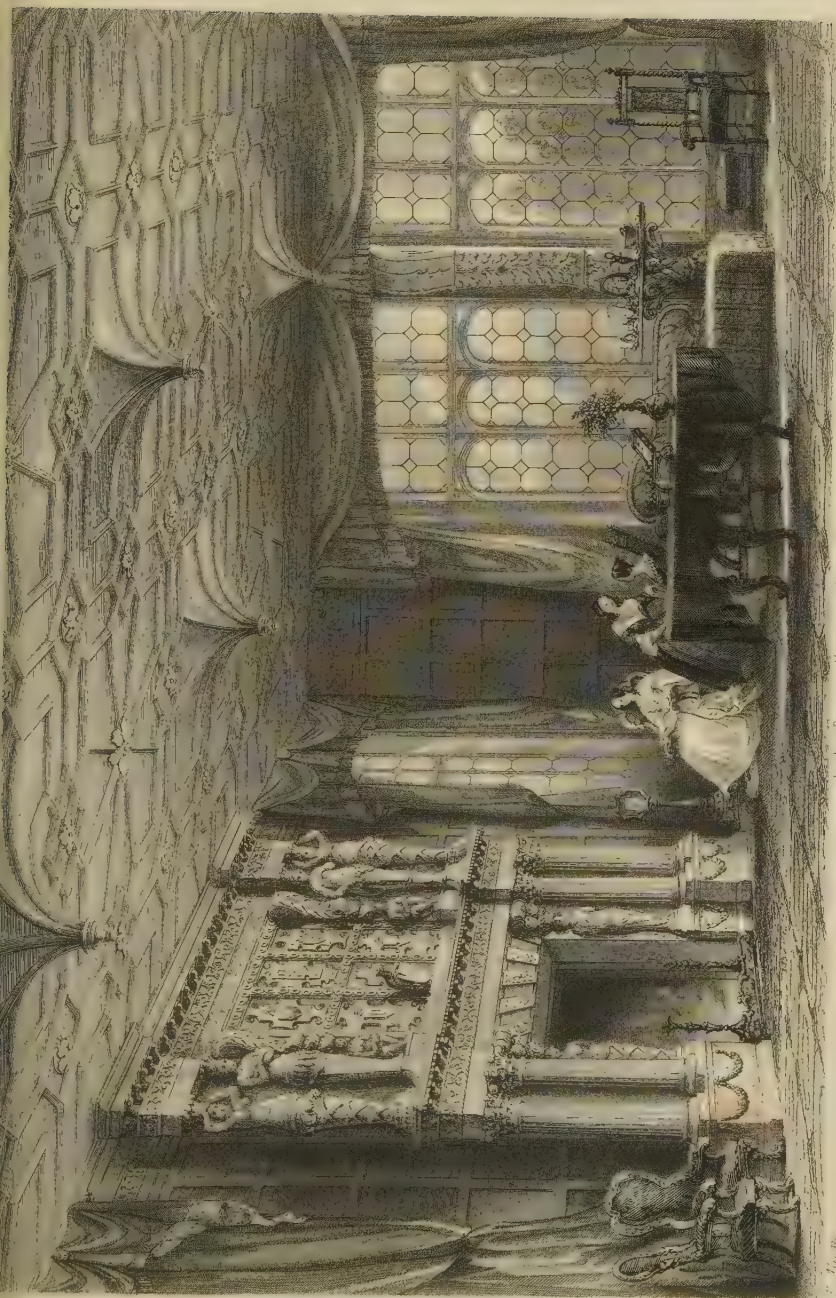
Ingratefully to hamber on y^e same,

And, beating on the edge of truth, bewraies

Distempered happe to be her proper name.

But here I stay—I feare supernall powers:

Unpoized hambers strikes untymelie howers.”



W. H. Smith

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Elizabeth's reign. It exhibits an enriched cornice, on which is the *Rebus* of the More family,—a Mulberry tree, intersecting the motto "*Morus tarde Moriens—Morum cito Morituum.*"³¹ The wainscotting is panelled, and the ceiling ornamented with pendant drops and moulded gothic tracery,—within the involved forms of which, among other insignia, the figure of a cockatrice is frequently repeated.³² The chimney-piece, which is of an elaborate design, and in excellent preservation, may be described as consisting of an upper and a lower division; the latter being of the Corinthian order, composed of two columns and a bracket on each side, sustaining a very florid entablature. Below each bracket is a caryatide figure; and the whole is based on high pedestals, adorned with festoons and other sculptures. The upper division, or mantel, is bounded at the sides by brackets and caryatides of a grotesque character and in different attitudes, supporting a fascia and cornice, variously enriched. In the intermediate panelling are displayed the heraldic bearings of the Mores, &c. in six compartments. Emblazoned shields of arms, also, enrich the glazing of the mullioned windows of this room.³³

LITTLETON.

This place is a small hamlet in the tithing of Ertindon. It was anciently a distinct manor; for it is stated in the Domesday Book that Wlwi, or Ulphi, the king's huntsman, held Littleton of the king, (William); and that he had also held it of Edward the Confessor. It was then reckoned at two hides; but was not taxed. At the time of the survey it was assessed at 'one virgate.' The arable land was 'one carucate.' There were in demesne 'one villain, and one cottar, with one carucate.' There were two acres of meadow. It was rated, both before and after the survey, at twenty shillings.

Mr. Manning styles Ulphi "Master of the Hounds to the King;" but it is not likely that he was the chief officer on the king's hunting establishment; for another huntsman is mentioned in the Domesday

³¹ Mr. Kempe considers this motto as implying, "that the Family stock, like the Mulberry tree, should be of long endurance, but that its individual descendants, like the fruit, should by the common lot of mortality, be subject to speedy decay.—The piety of our ancestors seldom neglected to proclaim this great, though too-easily forgotten truth, even on the walls of their banquetting chambers and the cups for their wassail; thus enforcing the necessity of hourly preparation."—LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS, p. xv.

³² The Cockatrice was a bearing of the Mudge family, and was, doubtless, displayed by Sir William More in affectionate remembrance of Margaret, his mother, who was the daughter and heir of Walter Mudge, esq.

³³ A beautiful lithographic view of this apartment has been published by Joseph Nash, in his curious work intituled "Mansions of England in the Olden time." Imp. folio, 1839.

Book, who held land in Surrey: probably, they were both subordinates to the Master of the Hounds, as their tenancies were inconsiderable; and that office must have been more important formerly than at present; and it is even now vested in a person of high rank.

In the thirteenth year of Edward the First, Littleton belonged to Nicholas le Gras, who had a grant of free-warren for this manor. His eldest son and successor, Roger, died without issue in 1304, and left the estate to his brother Nicholas. It then consisted of a capital messuage and garden, valued at 4*s.* a year; six acres of meadow, at 12*d.* an acre; six acres of woodland, the pannage of which was worth 2*s.* a year; one hundred acres of arable land, at 4*d.* an acre; and the assised rents of three freehold tenants, 8*s.* a year: in all, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This estate was held of John de Cobham, as lord of the fee, by the service of finding a lodging, with victuals and drink for the lord himself and five horses, two nights and two days, twice in the year.³⁴

In the seventeenth year of Edward the Second, (1324,) Nicholas le Gras, supposed to have been the son of the preceding, was charged in the Exchequer with the sum of 5*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* due to the Crown from his father, while he held this manor, the annual value of which is stated at 3*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.*; but whence this demand arose does not appear.

It is uncertain how long the family of Le Gras remained in possession of this estate, or to whom it subsequently belonged, until about forty years before the conclusion of the last century; when Sir More Molyneux, of Loseley, purchased of ——— Toft, the principal farm, called Orange Court, and all the other tenements, except two, which were the property of the Rev. George Turner, through his marriage with the heiress of Richard Clifton, of Guildford.³⁵

ASH, FORMERLY ESSE, OR ASSHE.

This parish is situated on the western border of the county. It is bounded on the north by Frimley; on the east, by Worplesdon; on the south and south-west, by Seale; and on the west, by Aldershot in Hampshire. The hamlet of Wyke, which is surrounded by the lands of this parish, is considered as a part of the parish of Worplesdon. The soil of the parish of Ash is sandy; and there is much waste land, covered with heath.

There are in this parish three manors; namely, Ash, Henley, and Cleygate; to which may be added, Fermans or Formans, formerly a separate manor, but now joined with Cleygate. All these, at the time

³⁴ ESCHEATS, 32 Edw. I. n. 47.

³⁵ Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 100.

of the Domesday survey, were probably included in the manor of *Henlei*, which then belonged to the Abbot of Chertsey. It is recorded, that 'Azor held this manor till his death in the reign of King William, when he gave it to the church, for the health of his soul; and the monks alleged that the estate was confirmed to them by the king's writ.' 'In the time of King Edward it was rated at eight hides; but when surveyed, at five hides and a half. The Arable land was five carucates. One carucate was in demesne; and there were ten Villains, and six Bordars, with five carucates. There was a Church; and two Bondmen, and four acres of meadow. The wood yielded fifty Swine in pannage time. In the days of King Edward the manor was valued at £6: at the time of the Survey, at 100s.'¹

It appears from the earliest records of the abbey of Chertsey, that the monks claimed possession of lands at Henlea from the foundation of the monastery: for in the charter of Frithwald and Erkenwald, the alleged founders, it is stated, that the former gave the monks five manses at Henlea, among the townships [*villulæ*] beyond the river Wey.²

In the Leiger Book, or register, of the abbey of Chertsey, among the Exchequer records, are grants of lands at Ash to the abbot of Chertsey, from persons of the family of Halvelord of Asshe, and from Adam le Staumpe of Ockham; but it does not appear whether these lands had belonged to the original manor of Henlei, or were then first annexed to the abbot's estate.

There was a family designated from this place, (Henley,) and holding property here and at Worplesdon in the early part of the fourteenth century. A deed, without a date, is quoted by Mr. Manning, by which John de Henley granted to Richard Purs of Worplesdon, for his service, a messuage, &c.; which Matilda, daughter of Julian de Henley, sometime held of him, in Henley. The names of William de Henle, Peter his brother, and Robert de Henle, occur as witnesses to a deed in the thirty-fourth year of Edward the First, 1306; and in 1311, William Henley instituted legal proceedings against certain persons for forcible entrance on his land at Tebaude Furlongs, in Worplesdon, and the destruction of his corn, &c. These statements were derived from documents in the custody of private individuals.

This William de Henley was, probably, the individual of that name who was made Sheriff of Surrey in the second year of Edward the Second, in the place of Walter de Gedding, in pursuance of the king's writ of privy-seal, addressed to the deputy-treasurer and barons

¹ Vide DOMESDAY SURVEY; and Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 68.

² Dugdale, MONASTICON, vol. i. p. 430.

of the Exchequer, dated April 12th, 1309.³ Henley held the office of Sheriff of the county till the sixth year of the same reign inclusive; and in the eighth year of Edward the Second, he appears to have sat in two parliaments then held, as one of the Knights of the shire. He, or another person of the same name, was also member for the county of Surrey in the parliament held at Northampton, in the twelfth year of Edward the Third. Before this last period, however, William de Henley had disposed of his interest in the estate he had here; and which, apparently, his ancestors had long held under the abbots of Chertsey. From the Escheats of the first year of Edward the Third we learn, that William de Henley had held the manor of Henley, valued at 30*l.* a year, exclusive of a quit-rent, with other lands in Framlesworth, of the abbot of Chertsey, ‘by the service of 22*s.* 8*d.* a year, and twelve gallons of honey at Michaelmas; and by suit of court at the abbot’s manor of Ash, from three weeks to three weeks, the inhabitants of the vill or township of Henley attending the abbot’s leet at Ash, annually, on St. Matthew’s day.’ William de Henley sold the property to the king, Edward the Second, who, by writ dated September the 20th, 1325, ordered Master John Hildesle, clerk, to take seisin of the manor in his name, and appoint a bailiff, to receive the rents and account for them at the treasury. In the Patent Rolls of the same year (18th Edward the Second) is an acknowledgment from the king, that besides money due to William de Henley for this estate, he was to have the wardship of an heir-male, a tenant of the crown, valued at one hundred marks; of which circumstance he might take advantage by marrying the youth to his daughter, or by exacting a premium for liberty to marry elsewhere;—and in case the king did not transfer such a wardship to the vendor before the ensuing Christmas, he was to receive one hundred marks in money; and that sum was ultimately paid at Westminster, by the king’s treasurer, William, archbishop of York, on the Thursday before the feast of St. Nicholas, 1326. In the same year in which the king purchased the manor of Henley he granted the custody of it, with all lands belonging to it in ‘Esh, Worplesdon, and Henle,’ to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter; but this grant was, within a few months, recalled; and the custody was given to Walter Lad.

An account is extant of the proceeds of this manor from Michaelmas, in the 18th year of Edward the Second, to the same festival in the next year, in which Lad acknowledges the receipt of a heifer as a

³ See Madox, *HIST. OF THE EXCHEQUER*, vol. ii. p. 69: from Pasch. Brev. 2 Edw. II. Rot. 65, *a.*

heriot, and of a gown [*tunica*] for another heriot, the latter of which sold for 1*s.* 1*d.*: the milk of fifteen cows and forty-five goats, let to farm, the former at 4*s.* 6*d.*, the latter at 4*d.* The whole receipts amounted to 34*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Among the payments are, 6*d.* for two bushels of salt for the servants' potage; 4*d.* for the tithes of four calves; 5*d.* for mowing, gathering, and binding corn, by the acre, except barley, which was 6*d.*; for the wages of a plough-boy in harvest, 2*s.* 4*d.*; mowing, making, and carrying hay, 8*d.* an acre; threshing and winnowing 196 quarters and a half of various sorts of corn, 12*s.* 3½*d.*; two ploughmen, two carters, one ploughboy, and one mower, had one half-penny a week each allowed for potage, according to the custom of the manor, 13*s.*; the wages of these six persons, with one goat-herd, one swine-herd, and one cow-herd, amounted to 2*l.* 7*s.*; and the bailiff who superintended, and kept the account, had 2*d.* a day. The clear profit was 17*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*⁴

In 1327, a petition from the Abbot of Chertsey was presented to the king, complaining of the non-payment of the reserved rent due to the abbot, as superior lord of the manor of Henley since it had been sold by William de Henley. An inquisition took place at Harpesford in Egham; when it was proved that William de Henley and his ancestors, lords of the manor, had, from time immemorial, paid the rent in question to the abbot, who had never released his right to the king.⁵ But though the claim was established, the abbot was obliged repeatedly to present petitions against the grantees of the crown before he could obtain justice.⁶

William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, had a grant of this manor, at first for life, and subsequently in fee. But it appears, as if this grant had been only in trust for Sir John Molyns, knt.; for

⁴ Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 70: from Pipe Rolls, 3 Edw. III.

⁵ ESCHEATS, 1st Edw. III. n. 11. The Abbot again petitioned in the 4th, 9th, and 17th of the same reign.

⁶ See ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT, vol. ii. p. 91. In the early part of the reign of Edward the Third, 1328, Henley Park was the scene of the capture of Robert de Holand, a dependant of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who was executed at Pontefract, in 1322. When the Earl appeared in arms to oppose the King and his favourites, the Despensers, he sent Holand to levy troops for his service in Lancashire. This treacherous officer having collected a body of five hundred men, instead of leading them to the assistance of his master, joined the royalists, made terms for himself, and thus contributed to the ruin of Lancaster. Holand having consequently rendered himself highly obnoxious to the friends of the Earl, and to the people in general, he probably endeavoured to conceal himself after the destruction of his new patrons the Despensers; for Dugdale says, that he was taken in a wood near Henley Park, and beheaded, on the nones of October, 1328; and that his head was sent to Henry, earl of Lancaster, the brother of the deceased nobleman, then at Waltham Cross in Essex.—Dugdale, BARONAGE, vol. i. p. 781.

but two days after he had received the grant, namely, August 24th, 1338, the Earl executed a conveyance of the estate to Molyns; and on the 23rd of September following he appeared in the court of Chancery, and acknowledged and confirmed the conveyance. John de Molyns was summoned to parliament, as Baron Molines of Stoke Pogeis, in the county of Buckingham. In the same year in which he acquired this estate, he procured a license from the king to impark his woods of West Grove and Goddard's Grove, belonging to the manor of Henley, together with three hundred acres of land adjoining those woods. In the year following, he had a grant of a court-leet, with a confirmation of the license for inclosing the park, notwithstanding it was within the limits of the royal forest of Windsor. In 1340 he obtained a grant of 'Return of Writs within the manor, with Infangthef, Outfangthef, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, waifs, estrays, gallows, trial of malefactors taken within his domain; together with exemption from toll, murage, and pontage throughout the kingdom; and also free-warren in all his manors that were not within the Forest.' Lord Molines shortly afterwards experienced the severe displeasure of the king; who being at war with France, laid siege to the town of Tournay, and not receiving money which he expected from England to pay his troops, he found himself obliged to make a truce with the French; after which he returned suddenly to England, determined to punish those officers of the treasury, and other functionaries, to whose criminal negligence he imputed the failure of his undertaking; and among them was the nobleman just mentioned, who held the office of treasurer of the chamber to the king.

Stow thus mentions this affair: "King Edward," after concluding the truce, "went to Ghent in Flanders, and stayed there, looking for money out of England, which came not. Then the King, with eight of his men, fayning that he would ride abroad for his pleasure, secretly came into Zeland, where taking shippe, after he had sayled three dayes and three nights, on S. Andrewes day at night, about the Cocke crowing, he entered the Tower of London by water, being waited on by the Earle of Northampton, Nicholas Cantilope, Reginalde Cobham, Giles de Bello Campo, John de Bello Campo, knights; William Killesby and Philip Weston, priests. Earely in the morning he sent for his Chancellour, Treasourour, and Justices, then being at London; and the Bishop of Chichester being his Chancellour, and the Bishop of Coventry his Treasourour, he put out of office, minding also to have sent them into Flaunders, to have been pledges for money

⁷ ROT. PAT., 11, 12, and 13 Edw. III.

he owed there; but the Bishop of Chichester declared unto him what danger might insue to him by the Canons of the Church; whereupon the King dismissed them out of the Tower; but as concerning the high Justices, to wit, John Lord Stonor, Robert Lord Willowby, William Lord Scharshell, and especially Nicholas de la Beche, who before that time was Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Sir John Molens, knight, with certaine marchant men, &c.—with many other moe, the king commaunded to be imprisoned, some in one place, some in another, neither would he suffer them to be discharged thence till he were throughly pacified of his anger conceived for not sending the money which should have served at the siege of Tournay.”⁸

Lord Molines was not only deprived of his liberty, but of his property also; for the king seized all his estates, including the manor of Henley, which, from a survey taken in 1344, appears to have yielded a clear revenue of 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a year. In 1347 this estate was restored to Lord Molines; and in 1350, Henry de Stoghton, who is supposed to have had a grant of the manor while it was under confiscation, released all his right therein to that nobleman and his heirs. However, he did not long retain it; for by indenture, dated June the 26th, 1352, he conveyed to the king the manor of Henley, in consideration of the sum of 550*l.* and a yearly rent of 4*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, issuing out of lands in Buckinghamshire; and in 1360, William, the son and heir of John, Lord Molines, released to the king and his heirs all his claims to the estate.⁹ Yet it seems, that the family still preserved some interest in the property; for in the twentieth year of Henry the Sixth, Robert Hungerford, (who had married the heiress of William, the last Lord Molines,) in conjunction with his wife, had a license to enter on the estate.

In the meantime, the king had purchased lands in this manor of twenty different persons; probably, these were all who held of the manor; and hence, no manorial courts are now subsisting. The lands thus purchased were added to the park; and to indemnify the rector of Ash for the decrease of his tithes, &c., the king, by letters patent, dated January the 18th, 1357, granted to Robert de Parnicote, the then incumbent, that in lieu of all tenths, mortuaries, oblations, &c. accruing from lands and tenements in the parish contiguous to the king's park at Henley, and then recently inclosed in it, he would procure a prebend worth twenty marks a year, to be annexed in perpetuity to the church of Ash; the rector engaging to provide a chaplain to perform divine service daily within the manor of Henley, that is, in the mansion or manor-house. The king further covenanted

⁸ Stow's CHRONICLE; edit. 1600; p. 371.

⁹ ROT. CLAUS. 25 and 33 Edw. III.

to pay to the parson of Ash, and his successors, one hundred shillings a year, at the Exchequer, till the annexation of the prebend should take place; and also gave him ten pounds as a compensation for the loss he had sustained during two years since the inclosure of the lands. This grant was confirmed by Richard the Second, Henry the Sixth; and Edward the Fourth; and the annual payment of one hundred shillings was continued, but the addition of a prebend to the living did not take place.

After the manor of Henley became a royal demesne, the office of park-keeper was at different times granted to various persons; probably, for life: thus Sir John Stanley had a grant of it from Henry the Fourth; Sir Thomas Seintleger, from Edward the Fourth, whose sister, the Duchess Dowager of Exeter, he had married; and Sir Reginald Bray held it under Henry the Seventh. Queen Mary granted the park to Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, whose youngest son, Henry, afterwards knighted, obtained a grant of the estate in reversion from Queen Elizabeth, in 1590. James the First granted it, subject to the life-interest of Brown, to Sir Alexander Hay; and then gave the further reversion to his favourite, Philip Herbert, earl of Montgomery, who purchased the interests of Brown and Hay, and in 1621, assigned his right to Robert Ratcliff, earl of Sussex; who, two years after, made a similar transfer of the property to Robert Tyrwhit, esq. This gentleman, March the 15th, 1623-24, in consideration of the payment of 200*l.*, by Arthur Squib and Stephen Squib, gentlemen, as an advance of two years' rent, appointed them to exercise the office of keepers of Henley park for twelve years, if the Earl of Montgomery and Sir Henry Brown should so long live, at the yearly rent of 100*l.* In 1632, Mr. Tyrwhit made an agreement with Arthur Squib that, in consideration of 2500*l.*, he would procure a grant under the great seal, vesting Henley park in himself, Arthur Squib, and their heirs, in perpetuity; and that he would convey to the said Arthur Squib all his title and interest under such grant. A grant was accordingly obtained, July the 18th, 1633, whereby the king, for 850*l.* paid by Tyrwhit, gave to him, Arthur Squib and their heirs for ever, the entire manor of Henley, with the park, and all messuages and lands, &c. as held by William de Henley and his predecessors, and by other grantees, or as possessed by the king or his predecessors, with free-warren in the park and premises; reserving all knights' fees, &c., and mines of gold or silver;—the manorial estate to be held by one-fourth of a knight's fee, and 10*l.* a year; the grantee having the liberty to dispark or assart the land. At a forest court held at Windsor, September the 25th, 1639, Mr.

Squib claimed to be seised of this estate in fee, asserting his right to dispark, cut down the timber, and appropriate the land as he thought proper, according to the terms of the letters patent; and his claims were allowed.

In 1624, Mr. Squib was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer; and in 1646, he obtained the office of Clarencieux king-at-arms. He sold Henley park to his son-in-law, Sir John Glynne; who was chief-justice of the King's Bench during the government of Cromwell, who made him one of his parliamentary lords. That gentleman was knighted by Charles the Second, November the 16th, 1660; and his death took place in 1666. His grand-daughter, Dorothy, conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir Richard Child, who, in 1731, was created Earl of Tylney; and in 1739, he sold it to Solomon Dayrolles, esq. It was again consigned, by purchase, in 1784, to Henry Halsey, esq., who married the sister of Richard Glover, the author of "*Leonidas*," an epic poem, and other literary productions; and it is still vested in his descendants.

Between one and two miles south-eastward from Ash, is HENLEY PARK, the seat of Henry Wm. Richard Westgarth Halsey, esq. The house, which is approached by a double avenue of elms, nearly half a mile in length, consists of a centre, and two wings, which project a short distance from the middle part of the building. The front entrance is by a handsome doorway, on each side of which are three large sash-windows. In the second story is a range of seven windows. The attic is partly concealed by a parapet, which in the centre rises by curved lines into a gable-end, surmounted by a low pediment, under which is a square window. Similar gables surmount the wings; and the western wing is fronted by a colonnade. Though of some age, this house has a modern character, from some late repairs, and the front has the appearance of stone. The gardens and pleasure grounds are beautifully laid out; and as Henley Park is situated on an eminence, it forms an 'oasis in the desert,' looking more beautiful from its contrast with the wild and blackened heath around it.¹⁰

CLEYGATE, in Ash.

The earliest notice of the manor of Cleygate occurs in the reign of Henry the Sixth, who granted it to his uterine brother, Jasper, earl of Pembroke. He was attainted among the adherents of the house of Lancaster, on the accession of Edward the Fourth to the throne, and his estates were forfeited. Richard the Third, in the beginning of his reign, gave the custody of this manor to William Mistelbroke, for

¹⁰ There is springing up, on the wastes and commons of this manor, a natural wood of fir, &c. (principally Scotch firs,) which, in a few years, will give a very different appearance to the whole of this hitherto wild country.

life, reserving an annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* as an increase.¹¹ Henry the Seventh, soon after his accession, bestowed Cleygate on his faithful follower, Sir Reginald Bray, who, in 1488, had a grant of it for life, together with the custody of the royal parks of Guildford and Henley. Edward the Sixth, in the second year of his reign, gave the manor for life to Gregory Reavill, a yeoman of the guard.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1560, granted the manor of Cleygate, with court-leet, &c., and the reversion of certain lands adjoining, in which Reavill had a life-interest, to Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye, (afterwards Earl of Lincoln,) great-admiral of England. This must have been a grant in fee; for in the sixth of Elizabeth, Lord Clinton conveyed the estate to Christopher Draper, alderman of London, afterwards knighted; who, about three years after, transferred it to William Harding of Wanborough, who married Catherine, the daughter of Sir John White, alderman of London. William Harding, his son and heir, dying in 1611, the estate descended to his sister Mary, married to Sir Robert Gorges, jointly with whom, in 1621, she conveyed it to Sir Thomas White; who settled it on Robert Woodroffe, esq., his cousin and heir; in whose family it is still vested.

The MANOR of FERMANS, or FORMANS, in Ash.

In the reign of Elizabeth, this manor belonged to Jane Vyne, who, in 1598, in conjunction with her son Ralph, conveyed it to Robert White of Aldershot. And in 1610, Sir Walter Tichborne, and Dame Mary his wife, made a conveyance of it to Sir Thomas White; from whom it was transferred, with Cleygate, to the family of Woodroffe; and it is now a farm appertaining to their estate.

The superior manor of Ash continued to belong to the monastery of Chertsey till the 38th of Henry the Eighth, when, with the other conventual estates, it was surrendered to the king. This manor was afterwards given to the College of St. Mary, at Winchester; to which establishment it still belongs.

ASH is a long scattered village, situated in a dreary part of the country; which presents an almost unvaried scene of black-peat moor, mingled with a few patches of sand, upon which grows stunted furze. The Basingstoke canal runs through this moor, or rather over it, for it is embanked throughout the whole of this district; and beyond Ash bridge, there is an aqueduct nearly thirty feet high. For the most part, the houses are mean and distant from each other. The turf and peat which are cut here, are sold only to the parishioners, at 2*s.* 3*d.* per load.

¹¹ Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 69: from Privy Seals, 1 Rich. III., in Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The Living of Ash is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of St. Mary's college, Winchester: it is valued in the taxation of Pope Nicholas at 12*l.*; and in the King's Books at 15*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* The parish register commences with the year 1548; second of Edward the Sixth.

Rectors in and since the year 1800.—

THOMAS RICKMAN, by exchange. Instituted in 1781: died in August, 1811.

HARRY LEE, M.A., Fellow of Winchester College. Instituted January the 5th, 1813.

GILBERT WALL HEATHCOTE, B.C.L. Instituted July the 27th, 1838.



NORMAN DOORWAY AT ASH CHURCH.

Ash Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, existed in the Norman times, but has undergone so much alteration, that few vestiges of its original character remain. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a large low tower, embattled, at the west end; and crowned by a small spire covered with lead. On the north side, beneath a wooden porch, is an ancient doorway of very simple character, as represented in the annexed wood-cut.

Within the tower, which opens to the nave by a circular arch springing from massive piers, are five bells. The arch is obscured by a modern gallery; in which is a neat organ, purchased by subscription in the year 1832. The pews and pulpit are of oak; the latter being carved in the style of James the First's reign. The font is a plain square stone, standing on wooden pillars. In the nave, which opens to the chancel by a pointed arch, is a neat marble tablet in memory of *William Hammersly, esq.*, of Ash Lodge, who died in 1834, aged fifty-eight. Among the other memorials are inscriptions in verse, commemorative of the *Rev. Edward Dawe, D.D.*, rector of Ash, who died in 1718; and *Anne Newnham*, ob. May the 18th, 1798, aged seventy-eight. Adjoining is an inscribed tablet for the husband of the latter, *William Moore Newnham, esq.*, "who resided in this village forty-four years, exhibiting uniformly a character of benevolence

and integrity," and died in October, 1796, aged sixty-six. In the chancel is a tablet, handsomely ornamented, for the *Rev. J. Harris, D.D.* who succeeded Dr. Dawe, and continued rector of Ash forty-one years. He died on the 13th of December, 1759, in the eightieth year of his age. Ann, his first wife, was sister to Dr. Young, the poet, who is said to have written a part of his 'Night Thoughts' in the rectory at Ash. Here, also, is a small tablet in memory of *Mrs. Judith Harris*, the sister of Dr. Harris; who died on the 17th of February, 1765, aged eighty-seven years. Near the church is the *Rectory-house*, which is a large and respectable modernized-building, inhabited by the Rev. Anthony L. Lambert, the curate and resident minister of Ash.

Ash Lodge, a small modern hunting-seat, was the residence of the late William Hammersley, esq.; but is now the property of Mrs. Bree, and uninhabited. This lady is the owner of much land in this parish.

NORMANDY TITHING, which belongs to the domain of Henley park, consists, principally, of a single Farm, with an extensive right of common. This farm was rendered somewhat memorable, from having been tenanted by the late celebrated William Cobbett, esq. M.P.; and many of his '*Political Registers*,' and other papers of interest, were produced there.

FRIMLEY, in Ash.

This place, although locally situated in the hundred of Godley, is in the parish of Ash, of which it forms a distinct chapelry. At the time of the Domesday survey, it was included in the manor of *Henlei*, and belonged to the Abbot of Chertsey. Becoming the property of the crown, at the period of the dissolution, Queen Mary held a manorial court here in the first year of her reign. It subsequently belonged to Robert White, esq. of Aldershot in Hampshire, who died seised of this manor, leaving two daughters, his co-heirs, namely, Helen, the wife of Richard Tichborne, esq., and Mary, the wife of Walter Tichborne, esq.; between whom Mr. White's estates being divided, in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, the manor of Frimley was allotted to Walter Tichborne and his wife, who held their first court October the 1st, 1602. The estate continued in the possession of the Tichbornes till after 1727; when it belonged to James Tichborne, esq., who had held it ever since the last year of the reign of William the Third. It was at length sold for the sum of 20,000*l.* to James Laurell, esq., who had purchased other lands at this place; and dying July the 6th, 1799, was succeeded by his only son, of the same name. This gentleman, on the inclosure of the commons and waters of Frimley in the year 1801, purchased several lots of ground

which were sold to defray the expenses of procuring the act of parliament; and these, together with the portions of the waste assigned to him, as lord of the manor, amounted to about six thousand acres. He afterwards sold to John Tekell, esq., the mansion-house of Frimley, together with a part of his allotments from the waste, &c.: and on a portion of the lands which he retained, made extensive plantations of firs and other trees.

At what time the Chapel at Frimley was originally built is unknown; and the only authentic document referring to its foundation is the return made to a Commission which was issued in the 2nd of Edward the Sixth, (1549,) to make inquiry respecting Chantries, &c. in this county. It is therein stated, that as to *Frymley Chapel*, "it was builded in the parish of Ashe long time past, for the ease of the people, being four miles from their parish church; within which parish are 273 housling people, and no more priests but the parson;—and sithen the building of the said Chapel, there was founded in it one *Chauntry*, called John Stephens's Chauntry, for maintaining one Priest to say masse in the same for ever."—The return additionally states, that Thomas Snellinge, the then incumbent, had no other living nor pension than 106*s.* 8*d.* yearly, out of the late monastery of Newark, in this county.

Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, on the 30th of January, 1606-7, with the assent of the rector of Ash, licensed the chapel and chapel-yard of Frimley as burial places; and the chapel was subsequently licensed for the administration of the rites and sacraments of the church in general; "the inhabitants undertaking to repair on every Midsummer-day to hear Divine service at Ash, in acknowledgment of that being the Mother church." The register commences with the year 1590.

Frimley *Chapel* was rebuilt and enlarged in the year 1825; the expense being partly defrayed by a grant from the Society for promoting the enlargement and building of Churches;—in consequence of which, four hundred and fifty sittings here are declared free and unappropriated for ever. It is constructed of the stone found in this neighbourhood; but has few pretensions to any particular merit of an architectural character; being simply a plain edifice in the pointed style. The interior is neatly fitted up without pews; and the back of each seat forms a kind of reading-desk to that behind it. There is a small organ-gallery at the west end; and other galleries on the north and south sides, supported by slender iron columns.

The hamlet of Frimley is irregularly built, and chiefly consists of detached houses on each side of the road. The principal mansion is

that of Mr. Tekell, in Frimley park, who holds a great part of the estates here. At the bottom of the village is a small bridge crossing the Blackwater stream.¹²

PIRBRIGHT.

Pirbright was formerly a Chapelry in the parish and manor of Woking, and called *Pirifrith*, possibly from *Piri*, the name of some ancient proprietor; from whom, also, Pirford, and Pirihill in Worplesdon, are supposed to have received their designations. It now forms a distinct parish, in respect to ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and the village chiefly consists of some cottages and scattered farm-houses, situated between the parishes of Bisley on the north, Worplesdon on the south, Woking on the east, and Ash on the west.

It is uncertain when Pirbright was detached from the royal manor of Woking, to which it originally belonged; but it must have come into the possession of the Clares, earls of Gloucester, descended from Richard de Tonbridge, either in or before the reign of Henry the Third; when Peter de Pirifrith, or Pirbright, held this manor of the Honor of Clare, by the service of one knight's fee.¹ In the same reign, Fulk Basset, lord of the manor of Woking, purchased a hide of land called Bridley, or Crastock, of the fee of Pirifrith, parcel of the Honor of Gloucester, and annexed it to his capital manor of Woking. In the thirtieth year of the reign of Edward the First, John Trenchard died seised in demesne, as of fee, of the manor of Purifright, [Pirbright,] held of the Earl of Gloucester, as of his Honor of Clare, by the service of one knight's fee, leaving a son and heir, Henry, eighteen years of age.² Probably, in consequence of the death of Henry Trenchard without heirs, the manor reverted to the lord of the fee, the Earl of Gloucester; for in the 17th year of Edward the Second, Hugh le Despenser, the younger, the favourite minister of that king, who held the earldom of Gloucester in right of his wife, was in possession of Pirbright;—and it appears that in the year just mentioned, Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Richard Talbot of Goderich castle in Herefordshire, one of the sisters and co-heirs of John Comyn of Badenoch, was seized at her house at Kennington, by Hugh, earl of Gloucester, in conjunction with his father, Hugh, earl of Winchester,

¹² Aubrey, speaking of Frimley, says—"In this Tything, on Collingley Ridge, is a very high *Barrow*, which exceeds any of those I have seen in Wiltshire, except Silbury Hill. About it, is a large round ditch, in which you commonly may find water, notwithstanding it is a high mountain."—*ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 210.

¹ *TESTA DE NEVIL*, fol. 219: 1807.

² *ESCAET*. 30 Edw. I. n. 32.

(who was then lord of Woking,) and carried, in the first instance, to Woking, and thence to Purifrieth [Pirbright]; where she was kept till April the 20th, in the 18th year of Edward the Second; and was compelled, doubtless as the price of her liberty, to give up the right and inheritance of her manor of Painswick in Gloucestershire to the elder Spenser, and the castle of Goderich to the younger.³

By acts of violence and direct injustice such as this, the Spensers drew upon themselves the displeasure and hatred of the people in general; and both paid the penalty of their crimes by the forfeiture of their lives. Shortly after the execution of the elder Spenser, in 1326, the Earl of Gloucester, his son, was made a prisoner by the people of South Wales, among whom he had sought refuge, and delivered up to the Queen, who was then at Hereford. Forthwith, "without sentence or judgement," says Stow, "he was drawne and hanged on a gallows thirtie foote high, and after beheaded and quartered, on the foure and twentieth day of November, whose head was sent to London Bridge, his quarters to foure partes of the Realme."⁴ An act of attainder followed; in virtue of which, Pirbright, with the other estates of this nobleman, escheated to the king.

The manor is stated to have been shortly after vested in the Prince of Wales,⁵ who, on the deposition of his father, succeeded to the crown, under the title of Edward the Third. In the first year of his reign, Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent, the king's uncle, obtained a grant of Pirbright,⁶ as also of Woking and Sutton, to hold in chief of the crown, as of the Honor of Clare, by the service of one knight's fee, and suit of court at Blechingley; rendering annually to the treasury, by the hands of the sheriff, twenty pence at Michaelmas. The execution and attainder of the Earl of Kent, through the machinations of Roger, earl Mortimer, who governed the kingdom during the minority of Edward the Third, occasioned another forfeiture of this manor, as stated in the account of Woking, which also belonged to this nobleman. He left two sons, who were restored to their rights by act of parliament; but both dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on their sister Joan, the wife of Sir Thomas Holland, and afterwards of Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince. But Pirbright never came into her possession; it being settled in dower on Elizabeth, countess of Kent, the widow of her brother John.⁷ That lady survived till the twelfth year of Henry the Fourth, when the reversionary right was vested in Edmund Mortimer, earl of

³ Dugdale, *BARONAGE*, vol. i. pp. 326, 393, 686.

⁴ *CHRONICLE*, p. 347.

⁵ Manning, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 146.

⁶ Dugdale, *BARONAGE*, vol. ii. p. 93.

⁷ *Id.* p. 94.

March, as the representative of his mother, Eleanor, a grand-daughter of the Princess Joan by her second husband, Sir Thomas Holland. He died seised of this manor in the third year of Henry the Sixth; and leaving no issue, his estate passed to his nephew Richard, duke of York, then fourteen years of age,⁸ who was afterwards a competitor with Henry of Lancaster for the crown; and losing his life at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, his eldest son, Edward, became his successor, and shortly after ascended the throne, with the title of Edward the Fourth; but his mother, Cicely, duchess of York, held Pirbright as part of her dower.

Henry the Eighth, in the twelfth year of his reign, granted this manor, by letters patent dated December the 19th, 1520, to Sir William Fitz-William, afterwards created Earl of Southampton; who died on the 14th of October, 1542. The grant was only for life; and soon after the earl's decease, the king granted the manor on the same terms to Sir Anthony Brown, knt. By letters patent, dated February the 8th, 1554-5, King Philip and Queen Mary, in consideration of the eminent services of Anthony, the son and heir of Sir Anthony Brown, who had then recently been created Viscount Montacute, granted the demesne and manor of Pirbright, with all its rights, members and appertinances, (charged only with the payment of 13s. 4d. annually, as the bailiff's fee,) to Sir Anthony, and his heirs and assigns for ever, to be held in chief, by the service of half a knight's fee, rendering yearly at the manor of Stockwell, for this and other lands included in the same grant, the sum of 8*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Anthony, Viscount Montacute, died seised of this manor, valued at 6*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, in 1592; and his great-grandson, Francis, Viscount Montacute, to whom the estate had descended, in 1677, sold it to John Glynne, esq. of Henley Park, near Guildford.

This gentleman was the son of Sir John Glynne, knt., who was chief-justice of the King's Bench during the interregnum. He died in 1682; and leaving no male issue, the manor, about 1707, came into the possession of Sir Richard Child, afterwards Earl of Tilney, who had married Dorothy, the daughter and, at length, sole heir of Mr. Glynne. In 1739, the Earl sold it to Solomon Dayrolles, esq. of Henley Park; by whom it was again disposed of, in 1784, to Henry Halsey, esq.;⁹ and it is now the property of his son, Henry Wm. Richard Westgarth Halsey, esq.

Before the Reformation, a piece of ground in the parish of Pirbright, called *Torch-plat*, was let for 12*d.* a year; and another piece, called *Lamp-plat*, for 8*d.* a year: and these rents had been given

⁸ Dugdale, *BARONAGE*, vol. ii. p. 159.

⁹ Manning, *SURREY*, vol. i. p. 149.

towards the expense of lights for the church. These lands were seized as chantry-lands for the crown; and in 1575, Queen Elizabeth granted them to John Dudley and John Ascough, esqrs., and their heirs for ever, to hold by fealty only, in free socage, as of the Honor of East Greenwich; and those persons, by indenture dated the 16th of June following, conveyed the same to John Martin, of Pirbright, yeoman.¹⁰

In the northern part of the parish of Pirbright there is a small manor called *Cowshete*, which extends into the adjoining parish of Bisley, and is annexed to the rectory of that parish. It is held of the manor of Pirbright, by the yearly acknowledgment of one peppercorn. Thomas Cowshete, senior, resided here in the reign of Richard the Second. He held a messuage and half a virgate [yardland] in Frensham; and dying without issue, his brother John became heir to the estate. His son Thomas died in the eleventh year of Henry the Sixth; and the inheritance descended to his daughter Isabel, who married John Shering.¹¹

PIRBRIGHT, though somewhat enlivened of late years by the south-western railroad passing through it, is still a secluded village; and but seldom visited, except by persons on business. Indeed, there is very little inducement for travellers to inspect this part of the country; the scenery being chiefly confined to barren heath and moor lands, intermixed with occasional patches of cultivation, where the soil is of a better quality. Only a few years ago, a stranger was hailed as a rarity here; and it was a custom of the inhabitants to greet him by joining hands and dancing round him; and this singular mode of salutation had the boorish title attached to it of—"Dancing the Hog."¹²

The Living of Pirbright, which is a perpetual curacy, is endowed

¹⁰ Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 149.—Among the *Customs* of Pirbright manor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears from a Survey taken in May, 1574, were the following, viz.—Every Tenant and Copyholder shall pay unto the Lord, upon every alienation or death of the tenant, his best beast for an heriott; and shall fine at the Lord's Will.—The eldest son shall inherit his father's Copyhold Lands; but the father may surrender to the use of which Child he listeth.—If a surrender be delivered into the hands of any tenants, and they present it not within one year and a day, or at the next Court of the Lord's, the Surrender is void.—The widow of any tenant dying seised of any Copyhold land shall have no *Widow's Bench* (the same which is called *Free Bench*, in our Law Books.) nor any part of the husband's Copyhold, unless she be *fin'd in* with her husband in his Copy.—If there be no Son, the eldest daughter shall have the Copyhold. Id. p. 150.

¹¹ ROT. CUR. de Pentecost in Frensham.

¹² Among other stories told, illustrative of the ignorance which formerly characterized the inhabitants of this wild tract, is, that they only knew when it rained by looking into the ponds on their heaths and commons.

with 600*l.* royal bounty, and 400*l.* parliamentary grant. The tithes formerly appertained to the rectory of Woking, in conjunction with which they were appropriated to the Priory of Newark in 1262, when they were valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; with the payment of 10*s.* 8*d.* for tenths. The curate's stipend is paid by the lay-impropriator, the owner of this manor; in whom is vested the patronage of the living.

From the Register of the Bishop of Winchester it appears that, in 1367-8, he issued his mandate to the Sequestrators in the archdeaconry of Surrey, for the levying of procuration money due to him for the purgation of the chapel of Pyrbryght, which had been polluted with blood; for the payment of which the rector of Worplesdon, and three of the parishioners of Pyrbryght, had given security.¹³ No account is given of the particular event which rendered such purgation necessary.

Curates of Pirbright in and since 1800.—

HENRY HAMMOND. Licensed in 1795.

C. V. HOLME SUMNER. Licensed in January, 1828.

WILLIAM FRASER, M.A.¹⁴ Licensed 22nd of August, 1828.

CHARLES B. BOWLES, M.A. Licensed July the 11th, 1831.

HENRY AYLING, M.A. Licensed in 1837: resigned 1838.

WILLIAM HENRY PARSON. Licensed in October, 1838.

The *Church* at Pirbright is dedicated to St. Michael, and chiefly consists of a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end, surmounted by a small shingled spire; on the apex of which is a gilded ball, crowned by a handsome gilt vane in the form of a dragon. On each side of the nave are two large semi-circular-headed windows; between which, on the south, is a small porch sheltering the entrance to the interior. The chancel, which, like the tower, is of stone, and similarly embattled, is flanked by two projecting buildings; that on the south side being a vestry-room; and that on the north, a mausoleum. At the east end of each of these is a semi-circular niche, in which is placed an inscribed tablet of marble, in form of a sarcophagus;—the one displaying the words, "Mausoleum of H. Halsey, esq., ob. June 15th, 1807; aged 62 years"; and the other, "Erected pursuant to the Will of H. Halsey, esq., late of Henley Park, 1812." The walls of the nave are of red brick; and the roof, which is high-pitched, is tiled. The mausoleum is entered from the church-yard.

The interior of this edifice, which consists of a nave and spacious

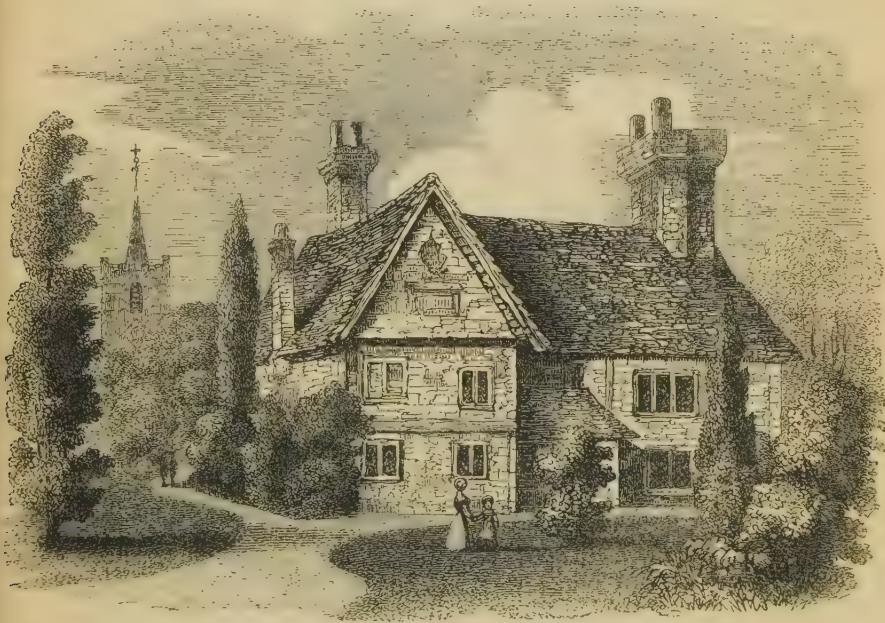
¹³ REGIST. WICKHAM, II. fol. 12, b.

¹⁴ Prior to the residence of this minister at Pirbright, the duty was only once every Sunday; but since his time, there have been two full services on each Sabbath-day.

side aisle, with a flat ceiling supported by three Doric columns, has the appearance of a large square room. There is also a chancel, which is separated from the nave by a semi-circular arch springing from single columns of the Doric order; and, adjoining, is a vestry-room. The chancel has a concave ceiling; and the east end is elliptical. In the east window, which is ornamented with a stained border on ground glass, is a shield of arms, thus emblazoned:—

Arms,—Arg. Three Boars' Heads, erased, in pale, Sab., for *Halsey*; Impaling, Sab. on a Fess between three crescents in chief and one in base, Arg., a martlet between two Mullets of the First, for *Glover*. Crest,—On a Wreath, upon a Sword, erect, ppr. pomel and hilt, Or, a Boar's Head, erased, transfix'd, Sab. *Halsey*.

There are no sepulchral memorials of importance within this edifice. The pulpit and reading-desk are of oak; and the pewing, which is in good repair, is painted to represent oak. The Font is an elegant vase of white marble, standing upon a pedestal of veined marble. This church has been erected at different times in place of a smaller and meaner structure. The nave and tower were rebuilt, in 1785; the expense being partly defrayed by money collected by brief. The chancel and its side buildings were erected at the cost of the Halsey family, who are the lay-impropriators. The parish registers commence with the year 1574



THE COURT-HOUSE, PIRBRIGHT.

At a short distance from the church is the COURT-HOUSE, an old mansion, now tenanted by the Rev. Wm. Henry Parson, the present incumbent. This consisted, originally, of a centre and two low-gabled wings; but a part of the former, and one wing, have been pulled down. It was formerly surrounded by a moat, which has been partly filled up; and a modern bridge of one arch, leading to the front of the house, has been substituted in place of the ancient draw-bridge. The manor courts are still opened in this dwelling, *pro forma*, and are then adjourned to the White Hart, which is the only public-house in the village.

Independently of between four and five thousand acres of heath, &c. this parish contains about 585 acres of arable land, 299 acres of meadow, and 432 acres of pasture, rough meadow, wood, and plantations.

STOKE-NEXT-GUILDFORD.

There are in the county of Surrey two parishes which bear the name of Stoke: one of these, in the hundred of Emley-bridge, is distinguished by the appellation of Stoke D' Abernon, from a family to which the manor anciently belonged; and the other, which we are about to describe, has been termed Stoke-next-Guildford, it being situated to the north and north-west of that town, part of which extends into this parish. Stoke seems to have been, at an early period, a place of some importance, as it gave name to the deanery of Stoke, but which, since the reign of Edward the First, has not unfrequently been called the Deanery of Guildford.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the king held *Stochæ* (Stoke, or *Stokes*,) in demesne. It was of the ferm of King Edward: or was a part of his personal estate. Then it was rated at seventeen hides; but was not taxed. 'The arable land,' says the record, 'is sixteen carucates: in demesne are two carucates, and twenty four villains, and ten bordars, with twenty carucates. There is a Church, which William holds of the King, with half a hide of land, in frank almoigne. There are five bondmen; and two mills worth 25 shillings, and sixteen acres of meadow. The wood, which yields 40 swine, is in the King's park.—In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, the manor was valued at 12 pounds; when surveyed, at 15 pounds. And the tenant pays 15 pounds, by weight. The Sheriff hath 25 shillings.'

In the fourteenth year of the reign of Henry the Second, an aid or contribution was collected throughout the kingdom on the marriage of the king's daughter, Matilda, with the Duke of Saxony; when one

mark was charged on every knight's fee. From the account of the Sheriff of Surrey it appears, that the tenants of the crown at Stoke paid toward this aid 33s. 4d.:¹ therefore the whole manor was then rated at two knights' fees and a half.

This manor continued to form a part of the estates belonging to the crown, till the time of King John; by whom it appears to have been dismembered, and afterwards alienated. This prince, in the first year of his reign, granted to Geoffrey Bocumton [qy. Stoucton?] land in Stoke-next-Guildford, in exchange for other land which he held by gift from the king at Puttenham; the grantee paying a fine of forty marks of silver.² On the 21st of April, 1204, in the sixth year of his reign, John granted Stoke, with all its appertenances, to William de Sancta Maria, bishop of London, and his successors, in perpetuity, to hold of the king and his heirs, by the payment of one hundred shillings a year, in lieu of all services. The bishop gave the king one hundred marks for the manor; and on the 27th of the same month, the Sheriff of Surrey was ordered to give seisin of the manor to the bishop;³ and the next year, that officer was directed to appraise the crop of corn then growing on the land, which had been sown at the king's expense, and to let the bishop take it; accounting for its value at the Exchequer.⁴

When King John quarrelled with the Pope, in 1207, the Bishop of London was one of those prelates who, in obedience to the orders of the pontiff, laid the kingdom under an interdict, and he then secretly quitted the country. He remained abroad till 1213; when, John having been brought to submission, the bishops returned to England with Pandulph, the papal legate; and their lands and benefices, which had been confiscated, were restored; and various sums of money were also assigned them, to liquidate the expenses in which they had been involved.⁵ In 1214, the king, by letters patent, renewed his grant of the manor of Stoke to the bishop of London, with an ample and explicit declaration of the rights and privileges pertaining to it; and it was further provided, that the view of frank-pledge in the bishops'

¹ Madox, HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, vol. i. p. 587.

² SURR. Gauf. Bocumton dat Dno. Regi xl. marc. Arg. pro habend. xij lib. terræ in Stokes juxta Geldeford. in excamb. xv lib. terræ quas habuit de dono Dni. R. ap. Puteham. Et mandat. est Gauf. fil. Petri quod capiat xx m. ab ipso G. et bono securitate de aliis xx m. reddendis ad Pasch. et qd. tunc faciat ei habere in saisinam. ROTULI DE OBLATIS & FINIBUS, in Turre Lond. asserv. T. R. Johannis. Acc. T. D. Hardy, S. A. S. 1835. 8vo. p. 41. Ann. 1 Joh. (1199.) Memb. 10.

³ Id. vol. . p. 266. Ann. 6 Joh. (1205.)

⁴ See Charters, and other records, quoted by Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 167.

⁵ Matt. Paris, HIST. ANGL. pp. 223, 226, 229.

court-leet here should always be held in the presence of the king's serjeant.

In the seventh or eighth year of Edward the First, the bishop of London, (Richard de Gravesend,) was summoned, by writ of *Quo Warranto*, to appear before the king's justices at Guildford, to shew by what authority he claimed the assise of bread and ale, view of frank-pledge and other rights and emoluments, as lord of the manor of Stoke: when he pleaded the charter of John to Bishop W. de S. Maria, above referred to, and a charter of confirmation from Henry the Third; and his claim was, accordingly, allowed.⁶

The manor of Stoke remained among the possessions pertaining to the see of London till after the deprivation of Bishop Bonner, in 1559; when Commissioners were appointed, to take possession of it in the name of the queen, (Elizabeth); in virtue of an act of parliament then recently passed, for vesting in her Majesty and her heirs certain portions of the temporalities of every bishopric as it became void, in compensation for tenths and parsonages impropriate.⁷ In 1587 (29th of Elizabeth) this manor, together with that of Berewell

⁶ On the decease of this prelate, which happened December the 9th, 1303, a Survey (as appears from the *Escheats* of the 32nd of Edward the First, n. 30) was made of this manor; the annual revenue arising from which is thus stated:—

	£	s.	d.	
A Capital Messuage, of the yearly value, beyond reprisals, of	0	0	0	
Thirty acres of Arable land, at 6d. an acre	0	15	0	
One acre of Meadow	0	1	6	
Four acres of Wood	0	3	0	
Assised Rents of 21 Free Tenants.....	2	5	0	
Assised Rents of 2 Customary Tenants.....	0	4	0	
The Labour of the said Customary Tenants, in Harvest, for three days.....	0	0	6	
Two acres of Meadow, held of the Prior of Newark, at 18d. an acre	0	3	0	
	<hr/>			
	3	12	0	
Paid to the Bp. of London, for the time being, for the tenement of Aldham	1	4	0	
A Composition for mowing the Lord's meadow at Stoke, and making and carrying the Hay	0	1	8	
To the Prior of Newark, for the two acres of Meadow	0	1	0	
	<hr/>			
		1	6	8
Clear revenue.....	£	2	5	4

⁷ See JOURNALS of the House of Commons, vol. i. p. 59. When the manor of Stoke was held by the Bishops of London, they had but one mansion here, which was in *New Warren*, otherwise called Browning's Down; and there the manorial courts were held for a time; but the situation being inconvenient, they were removed to a close of three acres adjoining the Parsonage, where a booth was erected for the occasion; and the field was thence called the *Court Close*.—Manning, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 108-9.

Court in Kingston, and other lands, was granted, by letters patent, to Thomas Vincent, esq. of Stoke D' Abernon; who, by deed enrolled in Chancery, the same year conveyed it to Sir Laurence Stoughton, knt., in consideration of the sum of 1400*l*. He died in 1615; and his estates at length became vested in his grandson, Nicholas Stoughton, who was created a baronet on the 30th of January, 1661; and dying in 1686, he was succeeded by his son, Sir Laurence; on whose death, without issue, in January, 1692, the baronetcy became extinct. An act of parliament was afterwards passed, for vesting the Stoughton estates in trustees, to be sold for payment of the debts of Sir Laurence, and raising portions for his sisters. This manor, with other parcels of the estate, was, by indenture dated January the 6th, 1697-8, purchased under the sanction of the act, by Edward Hubbald, esq. This gentleman died on the 5th of July, 1707, leaving two sons, Edward and William; on the latter of whom he settled his estates, subject to an annuity payable to his brother. William Hubbald, who was paymaster and accomptant of the Navy Office, died on the 8th of December, 1709; and an act of parliament was subsequently passed, directing the sale of his estates, to liquidate his debt to the crown; the surplus to be preserved for uses therein specified. In 1718 the manor of Stoke was bought by Nicholas Turner, esq.; whose younger son, of the same name, succeeded to the estate in 1747, his brother and predecessor having died, unmarried, in January that year. In 176 ? Stoke was sold by Mr. Turner, to Jeremiah Dyson, esq., cofferer of his Majesty's household; who for some time held the office of principal-clerk of the House of Commons, and various other employments under government; but who is chiefly deserving of notice for his liberal patronage of Dr. Akenside, author of the "*Pleasures of Imagination*." Mr. Dyson died in 1776; and his son and heir, in 1780, sold this estate to George Vansittart, esq.; by whom it was immediately re-sold, to William Aldersey, esq.

Great additions were made to the estate while in possession of that gentleman; by whom it was, also, much improved. He enlarged the park, which was previously only a paddock of a few acres, adjoining the house; and made in it extensive plantations. The road near Stoke mills, on the Wey, between the mansion and the church, was not only inconvenient but dangerous, leading through a broad part of the river, except during floods, when a passage was permitted over a long miserable wooden bridge, at other times closed. Mr. Aldersey, having purchased the mills, turned the course of the road by the west end of the church, made a handsome causeway, and erected a new and commodious wooden bridge, which is now a county bridge. He

likewise bought of Lord Onslow the demesne lands of Stoughton, which had long been converted into a farm; and he obtained, by purchase of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Mr. John Bullen, an adjoining farm called Bullen's-hill: but he afterwards sold Stoughton Farm to Mr. John Baker; and Bullen's-hill to Richard Henry Budd, esq., who built a new house there, called *Stoke-hill House*, now the property of the Rev. Samuel Paynter. Mr. Aldersey died on the 30th of May, 1800, and gave the remainder of the estate to his widow; who, in 1801, sold Stoke Park to Nathaniel Hillier, esq. It is now the property and residence of Colonel Delap; who obtained it by his marriage with Harriet, the eldest daughter of that gentleman; the reversion, on her decease, being vested in the eldest son of Colonel, the Hon. T. C. Onslow, who married the second daughter of Mr. Hillier.

The Manor of *Stoughton*.

Stoctun, or *Stoughton*, at the time of the Domesday survey, was a member of the manor of Stoke. It consists of that part of the parish which lies to the north of the river Wey, between the manors of Guildford and Woking; and it was afforested, together with those manors, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, under the designation of *Stoctun*.

According to a pedigree of the family of Stoughton, drawn up by Sir Nicholas Stoughton, bart., in the seventeenth century, Godwin de *Stoctun* lived here in the time of King William the First; but this date appears to be too early; for one of his grandsons is represented as living in the forty-fifth year of Henry the Third. In a demise of lands at this place, by Agnes, daughter of Thurbet de *Stoctun*, to her daughter Anastasia, John, another grandson of Godwin, is styled Lord of the Fee; and "this," says Mr. Manning, "is the first intimation we have of its being a distinct manor, which it probably therefore became about the time of King John's grant to the Bishop of London, of whom it was thenceforth held in socage, as of his manor of Stoke."⁸ Hugh de *Stoctun*, who is styled Clerk, was the elder brother of John, who dying without issue, the descendants of Hugh became possessed of the estate. Henry de *Stoctun*, or *Stockton*, who held it in 1330, obtained a license under letters patent, from King Edward the Third, to impark one hundred and sixty acres of his lands in *Stockton*; and the grant was confirmed five years afterwards;⁹ about which time the grantee was appointed Verdurer of Windsor forest. In the 24th of

⁸ HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. i. p. 109.

⁹ CALEND. ROTUL. PATENT. p. 105, & 120 b.

Edward the Third, (1351,) John de Stoughton and others held of the king, *in capite*, one messuage, one cottage, one toft, and one hundred and forty-four acres of land with their appertenances, in Guildford and Stoke.¹⁰ From this statement it may be concluded that Stockton, or Stoughton, was held immediately of the king, and was not dependent on the Bishop of London's manor of Stoke. However, Thomas de Stockton, or Stoughton, (who had been coroner for the county in the reign of Henry the Fourth,) had, in the fourth year of Henry the Fifth, a lease of the manor of Stoke from Richard Clifford, bishop of London. Thomas Stoughton, (probably the same person,) is mentioned in the list of the gentry of Surrey, returned by commissioners, in the twelfth of Henry the Sixth.¹¹ His great-grandson, Gilbert, who was educated for the bar, was Escheator of Surrey and Sussex in the seventh and eighth years of Henry the Seventh; and a commissioner for the collection of a subsidy, in the fourth of Henry the Eighth. He resided chiefly at Chalgrove, in Oxfordshire, where he died in 1516; and he was interred, according to his own directions, at Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. Laurence Stoughton, the son of this gentleman, in conjunction with his mother Marion, the daughter of Edmund Beardsey, and her second husband, Thomas Woodward, obtained a renewal of the lease of the manor of Stoke from Cuthbert Tonstal, then bishop of London, at the rent of 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, on the 26th of January, 1528-9: and on the 29th of the same month, Mr. Woodward and his wife, in consideration of 20*l.* a year, to be paid them by Laurence, released their right and interest to him, discharged of the reserved rent to the bishop. In 1547 he had a new lease from Edmund Bonner, who then held the see of London; and by indenture dated June the 10th, 1549, he purchased of Henry Poisted, esq. the advowson of the parsonage of Stoke. Thomas Stoughton, the son and heir of Laurence, in 1575, sold the advowson to William Hammond of Guildford and Elizabeth his wife, with remainder, after their decease, to the corporation of that town, for the benefit of the free-school. He died in 1578; and was succeeded by Laurence, his eldest son by his second wife, Elizabeth Lewknor; as by his first, Ann, daughter of Francis Fleming, he had no issue. This Laurence Stoughton married Rose, the daughter of Richard Ive and Elizabeth his wife, who after Ive's decease became the wife of William Hammond, mentioned above. In 1587, (as before stated,) he purchased of Thomas Vincent the manor of Stoke; and by indenture dated February the 23rd, 1598-9, (for the better and more effectually securing to the corporation of

¹⁰ CALEND. ROTUL. PATENT. p. 159 b.

¹¹ See Fuller's WORTHIES, vol. ii. p. 366.

Guildford the advowson of Stoke, which had not been properly conveyed by his father to Hammond,) he executed a new feoffment of it to Sir William More, and his son Sir George, as trustees for Laurence himself, the feoffee, and the corporation, that they might become joint patrons of the benefice.¹² James the First conferred on this gentleman the honour of knighthood, at Bagshot, on September the 1st, 1611; and he was representative of the borough of Guildford in the 27th, 28th, and 35th, of Elizabeth. He died in 1615; and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, George Stoughton, who was knighted in 1616; and on his death, without issue, January the 25th, 1623-4, the estate devolved on his brother Nicholas. He received part of his education at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; and in June, 1612, he was admitted a student in the Temple. He was a member for Guildford in the last parliament of James the First; and also in the 'long parliament,' which began its sessions under Charles the First. In 1625 he married Bridget, (the daughter of Sir John Compton,) who died in 1631; and by whom he had a son and a daughter, who survived her. The son dying in 1634, Mr. Stoughton took a second wife, Ann, daughter of William Evans; and on that occasion, with the concurrence of his brother Anthony, the next heir in tail to the family estates, they were by deed, dated May the 26th in the above year, and ratified by a fine passed in Hilary Term following, settled on the heirs of his own body, with remainder only, in default of such, to the heirs male of Anthony Stoughton; remainder to his own right heirs. He had by his second wife, three children, who died in infancy; and the sole survivor of his progeny, Rose, his daughter by the first wife, was married to Arthur Onslow, esq. on the 22nd of April, 1647; when Mr. Stoughton suffered a recovery of his estates, and made a new settlement of them to the use of the said Rose, and *her issue*, with substitutions, whereby the remainder, according to the preceding settlement vested in the male heirs of his brother Anthony, was cut off. He died on the 4th of March, 1647-8; and Rose Onslow, his daughter and heiress, survived him only one week, having a few days previously to her decease given birth to a daughter, her only child, who by the last settlement became intitled to the Stoughton estates, which however she did not survive long enough to enjoy; and on her death in 1649, they reverted to the right heir, Nicholas, the only-surviving son of Anthony Stoughton above-mentioned, who was then fourteen years of

¹² This arrangement was afterwards set aside; for by indenture dated July the 20th 1650, and fine levied thereupon, the Corporation of Guildford surrendered to Nicholas Stoughton, the grandson of Laurence, all their right and interest in the advowson of the rectory of Stoke. See Manning, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 171, and 182.

age. In July, 1653, he entered as a gentleman-commoner at Exeter College, Oxford; March the 12th, 1656-7, he was admitted a Bachelor of Laws; and on the 18th of May, 1659, he proceeded to the degree of Doctor, having obtained from Richard Cromwell, chancellor of the University, a letter of license to dispense with the remainder of his terms. Shortly after the restoration of Charles the Second he was created a baronet. In 1662 he married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Henry Massingberd, by Ann the widow of his late uncle, Nicholas Stoughton. He served the office of High-sheriff of Surrey in 1663; and his death took place on the 30th of June, 1686. By his lady, who died in 1682, he had nine children; five of whom survived him.

Laurence, the only son and heir of Sir Nicholas Stoughton, in January, 1691-2, married Mary, the daughter of John Burnaby, brewer of London, by whom he had no issue, dying within a month of his nuptials; and with him the baronetcy became extinct. The family estates were afterwards sold, pursuant to an act of parliament, as already stated. Lady Stoughton, soon after she became a widow, married Watkinson Payler, of Thoraldby in Yorkshire; and subsequently, Thomas Turnour, barrister-at-law. She died in 1732.

The mansion called *Stoughton Place*, which was situated on an eminence near the centre of the manor, after the sale and separation of the family estates, was pulled down; and its site, now a ploughed field of about six acres, with part of the old moat remaining, is still called Stoughton Gardens. This spot, detached from the rest of the demesne lands of Stoughton, was purchased, about 1700, by Mr. Joseph Lee of Stoke; and by deed dated September the 3rd, 1725, he gave it, after his decease to Mr. Thomas Hatch, charged with the payment of 200*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and the latter in 1731, by deed dated March the 26th, conveyed the premises to Mr. John Bullen of Stoke. It descended to his son; whose daughters and co-heiresses sold it to Mr. Aldersey, with the farm there called Bullen's-hill, as already related. But when Mr. Aldersey sold Stoughton farm to Mr. Baker, this part went with it, and became re-united to the original estate. The rest of the demesne lands constituted another farm, which came into the possession of the Onslow family, and afterwards of Mr. Aldersey. The manor of Stoughton, for which no separate courts have been held since 1615, is now included in that of Stoke.

Two *Mills* are mentioned as existing in the manor of Stoke at the time of the Domesday survey, which yielded an annual rent of twenty-five shillings, supposed by Mr. Manning to be equal to thirty-seven pounds, ten shillings, of our present currency. The bishops of

London held these mills, as lords of the manor; and in 1365 Simon de Sudbury, then bishop, in Trinity term commenced a suit against Richard de Stoughton of Stoughton, for not allowing him to enter upon his lands for the purpose of repairing the banks and ditches of certain waters belonging to his mills at Stoke, and laid the damage at 1000*l*.

These mills at length came into the possession of the Stoughton family;¹³ and under the authority of the act of parliament for the sale of their estates passed in 1696, they were sold to Sir Richard Onslow, bart., afterwards Lord Onslow. They were next purchased by Mr. Paine of Godalming, who erected a saw-mill; but becoming a bankrupt, his assignees sold the mills to Mr. Aldersey; after whose death they were bought by Nathaniel Hillier, esq., together with the estate of Stoke; and are now possessed by the owner of that property.

The Living of Stoke is a rectory, in the deanery to which it gives name. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, made about 1291, it is rated at 20*l*. a year; and in the King's Books, at 18*l*. 10*s*.; the income arising from a manse, or parsonage-house, an orchard, arable, meadow, and pasture land, besides the tithes; with the deduction of 9*s*. 8½*d*. to the archdeacon, for procurations and synodals.

This benefice which was held of the king, with half a hide of land, in frank-almoigne, by one William at the time of the Domesday survey, subsequently came into the possession of the Prior of Lewes, who presented to it in 1306. It having reverted to the crown at the dissolution of monasteries, Henry the Eighth, by letters patent dated September the 10th, 1544, gave it to Robert Lawerd, or Lord; who on the 10th of October following sold it for 37*l*. to Henry Polsted, esq. who had married his daughter; and by him it was re-sold in June, 1549, for 45*l*. to Laurence Stoughton, esq. The transfer of the advowson to the corporation of Guildford, and its resumption by the Stoughton family, have been already sufficiently noticed. On the sale of the estates of the last heir-male of the family, Sir Laurence Stoughton, it was conveyed with the manor to the purchaser, Edward Hubbold, esq.; and in 1718 it was again sold with the manor to Nicholas Turner, esq.; of whom it was purchased by J. Russell, M.A. prebendary of Peterborough; who dying in 1762, left it to his only

¹³ In 1549 Henry Polsted, esq. by deed dated June the 1st that year, sold to Laurence Stoughton, esq. one rood-meal, in Millmead, with other lands which had been the property of Henry Norbridge of Guildford. On the rood-meal, and on certain land belonging to the manor of Stoke, of which he had a lease, Mr. Stoughton erected a water-mill, which in 1596 was removed by his grandson, Sir Laurence Stoughton, to his own land in the manor of Stoughton; where the mills now stand.—Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 173.

son, the Rev. John Russell. He died in 1766, leaving three daughters his co-heiresses; who subsequently sold the advowson to Mr. George West of Farnham; and he conveyed it to his son, the Rev. George West, whom he had presented to the living in 1795. The present patrons are the trustees of Mrs. Samuel Paynter, the wife of the present rector of Stoke.

Rectors of Stoke-next-Guildford in and since 1800.—

GEORGE WEST. Instituted the 5th of May, 1795.

SAMUEL PAYNTER, A.M. Instituted the 8th of October, 1831.

Stoke Church, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an irregular structure, consisting chiefly of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; with a somewhat massive tower, embattled, at the west end. It is built of ordinary stone, intermixed with flints; and attached to the east end of the aisle, is *Stoughton's Chapel*, which is mostly of flint, and opens to the chancel by two pointed arches. Although mentioned in the Domesday survey, but few vestiges of its original character are noticeable. There was formerly an entrance-porch on the south side; but this has been converted into a vestry-room. The principal entrance is at the west end; and over it is a handsome pointed-arched window, divided by mullions into several lights, with smaller ones above. The interior is mostly pewed with Norway oak; and the chancel is wainscotted with the same to a considerable height. Within the tower are three bells; on each of which is this inscription:—

Bryan Eldridge made mee. 1620.

There is a long and well-pewed gallery at the west end, and an organ-gallery; in front of the organ are these inscriptions:—

This Organ was the offering of *William Aldersey, Esq.*, to Stoke Church, A.D. 1785;—And was endowed by his widow, *Harriet Aldersey*, in the humble wish of fulfilling his intentions, A.D. 1800.¹⁴

There are numerous sepulchral memorials in this church; yet scarcely any of them are of sufficient importance to require transcription. Among them are several for members of the *Stoughton* family, including three long inscriptions in Latin, sculptured in brass and inclosed in marble frames.¹⁵ One of these was erected by Nicholas Stoughton, esq. in memory of his wife *Brigid*, “the younger daughter of Sir John Compton, of Prior’s-Dean, in Hamshire, knt.,” who died

¹⁴ This, however, is incorrect; there being no endowment. Mrs. Aldersey paid a small salary to the organist, until about three years ago; since which, a collection has been made round the parish.

¹⁵ These are all copied in Manning’s *SURREY*, vol. i. pp. 174—177. A long Pedigree of the *Stoughton* family is also given in the same work.

in March, 1631, in her twenty-fifth year: the epitaph concludes with the following verses:—

To Prior's Deane, where borne, shee went to dy,—
 This Chappell wanted roome for her to ly.
 Yeat part of her here restes, two Children deere
 Already plac'd, two to be placed here;
 O may their comming hither be deferr'd
 Till they their aged Father have interr'd!
 Shee at her Fathers, by her Sisters side,
 Lyes buried where shee thrice was made a Bride.
 A Bride by name at Font, in Fact by Ring,
 By Death espoused to her heavenly King.
 Thrice happy Soule! the holy Angels bring
 Thee to Heav'n's quire, & there with thee they sing
 The *All-maker's* praises: may'st thou lesson us
 To do the like, and praise him; praying thus:
 'Thou, who her hence hast taken unto thee,
 Take hence our harts, ere hence we taken be.'

In the chancel is a neat marble tablet, by Bacon, in memory of MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH, celebrated as a poet and novelist, who died at Tilford, near Farnham, on the 28th of October, 1806, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

Arms:—Gu. on a Bend engrailed between two Cinquefoils, Or, three Leopards' Faces, Az.

This lady, who was the daughter of Nicholas Turner, esq. (by Anne Towers, his first wife,) the last of that name who inherited the manor of Stoke, was born in King-street, St. James's Square, on the 4th of May, 1749. Her father had, also, a seat in Sussex, on the banks of the Arun, called Bignor Park, where she passed several years in the early part of her life; to which she alludes in the following stanza:—the South downs and the vallies of the Arun are repeatedly noticed in her poetical effusions.

Then, from thy wild-wood banks, Aruna, roving,
 Thy thymy downs with sportive steps, I sought,
 And Nature's charms with artless transport loving,
 Sung, like the birds, unheeded and untaught.

Losing her mother before she was quite four years old, the care of her education devolved on an aunt; who appears to have discouraged that innate taste for reading which she displayed even in her childhood. But her thirst for knowledge was not to be repressed; and she eagerly devoted her hours to the perusal of almost every book to which she could obtain access; and by this means she acquired a considerable stock of miscellaneous and general information. From the twelfth to the fifteenth year of her age, she occasionally resided

with her father in London, where she had opportunity for improving her intellectual faculties by observation and inquiries amidst the various society to which she was introduced.

Being attractive in person and of womanly appearance, she remained not long unwooed; and before she had completed her sixteenth year, her hand was bestowed on the second son of Richard Smith, esq., a West India merchant of much eminence, and a director of the East India company. This proved, however, but an ill-assorted match; and from the extravagance and ill-conduct of her husband, and the occurrence of many untoward circumstances connected with his pursuits, Mrs. Smith was involved in misfortunes during most of her future life.

After a residence of some duration in the metropolis, Mrs. Smith, from ill-health, found it expedient to remove to a small house in the pleasant village of Southgate, near London. Here, she soothed her retirement by the indulgence of her early taste for literature, in those intervals of time that were not required for necessary attention to an increasing family. Subsequently, Mr. Smith's father purchased for him Lyss Farm in Hampshire, whither he retired from business, which, it seems he had always neglected; and there he resided with his wife and family, then consisting of seven children. During several years passed in this situation he lived beyond his fortune, kept a larger establishment than he could afford, and to crown his imprudence, engaged in wild and unprofitable speculations in agriculture.

Four or five years after the death of his father in 1776, Mr. Smith was appointed to serve as sheriff for the county of Hants, and the expense which he consequently incurred contributed to the ruin of his affairs; for shortly after, he became an inmate of the King's Bench prison. Mrs. Smith spent a considerable part of the seven months during which he was imprisoned with him; and to her exertions he was principally indebted for his liberation. It was on this occasion, that she first attempted to derive profit from her literary productions. In 1784 appeared her earliest publication, intituled "Elegiac Sonnets, and other Essays"; of which a second edition came out the same year. Although Mrs. Smith had the gratification of relieving her husband from bondage, his liberty, ere long, was again threatened; and to avoid a gaol he fled to France, whither his wife accompanied him; and they passed the ensuing winter as tenants of a dreary *chateau* in Normandy. The next year, through her exertions, they returned to England, and lived at Woolbeding in Sussex. Mrs. Smith now produced a translation from the French of a novel, by the Abbe Prevost; and a collection of remarkable narratives, selected from "*Les Causes*

Célébres” of the French, which she intituled “The Romance of Real Life.” Soon after, Mr. Smith was obliged again to quit the kingdom; and his wife removed with her children to a small cottage in another part of Sussex. In this retirement, she wrote her first novel of “*Emmeline, or the Orphan of the Castle*,” 1788. This was succeeded by several other works of fiction; the most-deservedly popular of which, perhaps, was “*The Old Manor House*,” 1793. She also produced some well-written little books for young persons, under the titles of “*Minor Morals*,” “*Rural Walks*,” “*Rambles Farther*,” and “*Conversations*.” Her Sonnets and other Poems passed through eleven editions, and were translated both into French and Italian. Her “*Ethelinde, or Recluse of the Lake*,” was also eminently successful.

Amidst the close application which her numerous literary undertakings must have required, she was harrassed and perplexed by the intricacies and delays of law, arising from the state of affairs of her family. Her children’s grandfather had left his property, which was chiefly in the West Indies, in the hands of trustees and agents; and this circumstance, with the embarrassments of her husband, contributed much to destroy her comfort. It appears, also, that she was, herself, involved in a law-suit during nearly the whole of her life, in consequence of claims originating in a family alliance with the Sidneys, earls of Leicester.¹⁶ Hence it was, that having experienced much of legal vexation, rapacity, and chicanery, she was led to introduce into several of her novels her own case, either principally or collaterally, with characters of almost every description of lawyer, calculated to excite disgust and detestation against the profession and its professors.

From the follies and irregularities of her husband, and the utter incompatibility of temper which embittered her domestic life, and estranged her heart from every feeling but those of duty, Mrs. Smith, after a severe endurance of twenty-three years, acting on the advice of her most dispassioned friends, withdrew with all her children from Woolbeding house, and settled for a time in a small mansion in the environs of Chichester. Shortly after, her husband, finding himself involved in fresh difficulties, again sought refuge on the continent; and although they occasionally met after that period, and constantly corresponded with each other, they never afterwards resided together. It was after this separation that Mrs. Smith more especially exerted her literary talents in the composition of those works which caused her to be regarded as one of the best novelists of the age.

¹⁶ Vide GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE, vol. lxxix. part 2, p. 1073.

For a long time prior to her decease, the health of this accomplished woman gradually declined. "So many years of mental anxiety and exertion had completely undermined a constitution, which nature seemed to have formed to endure unimpaired to old age; and, convinced that her exhausted frame was sinking under increasing infirmity, she determined on removing into Surrey, from a desire that her mortal remains might be laid with those of her mother, and many of her father's family, in Stoke church." She, accordingly, in 1803, removed from Frans near Tunbridge, to the village of Elsted in the neighbourhood of Godalming; and thence, in 1805, to Tilford near Farnham, where, as above stated, her sufferings terminated in October, 1806.—Near to her own memorial there is a kindred tablet in memory of two of her sons, Charles and George; both of whom perished in the service of their country, in the West Indies. Mrs. Smith had a family of twelve children. The decease of her husband preceded her own, by about six months.¹⁷

Among the other modern tablets in the chancel, is one for *Elizabeth Ann*, wife of *John Creuze, esq.* of Woodbridge House, who died in 1804; and her husband, who was sheriff of Surrey in 1788, and died October the 27th, 1823, aged eighty-seven years. Another inscription records the name of *Grace*, widow of Vice-admiral *Sir W. Burnaby, bart.*, who died March the 21st, 1823, aged eighty-five years.

Against the north wall of the aisle are two small brass plates, within a dove-coloured marble frame, inscribed in commemoration of *Henry* and *William Parson*, the benevolent persons who founded the Hospital at Stoke for poor widows, and were buried in this church-yard. Arms:—Gu. two Chevronels Erm. between three Eagles, displayed.

Over the manor-pew in the north aisle is a classic memorial by Flaxman, R.A., representing a graceful female mournfully leaning upon an urn. Below, is the following inscription:—

This Monument was erected by Harriet Aldersey, in grateful remembrance of the most affectionate of Husbands, WILLIAM ALDERSEY, Esq., of Stoke Park,—A Place formed by his Taste, enlivened by his Cheerfulness, made happy by his Bounty, and better by his Example.—He departed this life the 30th day of May, 1800; aged 64 years.

More would you know,—go ask the poor he fed
 Whose was the hand that rais'd their drooping head?
 Ask of the few whose path he strew'd with flowers,
 Who made the happy still have happier hours?
 Whose voice like his could charm all care away?
 Whose look so tender, or whose smile so gay?
 Go ask of ALL,—and learn from every tear,
 The Good, how honour'd! and the Kind, how dear!

¹⁷ See MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS of Sir Walter Scott, vol. iv. (Edin. 1834) for

Here, also, is a memorial for DR. JAMES PRICE, a medical practitioner of this neighbourhood, who acquired some notoriety by an alleged discovery of certain methods of transmuting mercury into gold, or silver. He was the son of James Higginbotham, by his wife Margaret, the sister of James Price, citizen of London, who bequeathed his name and fortune to his nephew. This gentleman became a student at Oriel College, Oxford; where he obtained the degree of Bachelor in Physic. In 1782 he published an account of Experiments on Mercury, Silver, and Gold, performed at Guildford, in May that year, before Lord King and others, to whom he appealed as eye-

a *Biographical Notice* of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, from the pen of her sister, Mrs. Dorset, the authoress of that elegant little poem, "The Peacock at Home," &c. Other brief memoirs of Mrs. Smith have appeared in the 'Monthly Magazine' for April, 1807; 'Public Characters,' vol. iii.; and Brydges's 'Censura Literaria,' new series, vol. i. 1807. The following pleasing effusion, in which humour and melancholy are affectingly blended, is but little known. It was communicated by Mrs. Dorset to Sir Walter Scott; and appears, from the feebleness of the handwriting, to have been composed by Mrs. C. Smith but a very short time before her death.

TO MY LYRE.

Such as thou art, my faithful LYRE,
For all the great and wise admire,

Believe me, I would not exchange thee,
Since e'en adversity could never
Thee from my anguish'd bosom sever,
Or time or sorrow e'er estrange thee.

Far from my native fields removed,
From all I valued, all I loved;
By early sorrows soon beset,
Annoy'd and wearied past endurance,
With drawbacks, bottomry, insurance,
With samples drawn, and tare and tret;

With scrip and omnium, and consols,
With City Feasts and Lord Mayor's
Balls,
Scenes that to me no joy afforded;—
For all the anxious sons of care,
From Bishopsgate to Temple Bar,
To my young eyes seemed gross and
sordid.

Proud City Dames, with loud shrill clacks,
("The wealth of nations on their backs,")
Their clumsy daughters and their
nieces,
Good sort of people! and well meaners,—
But they could not be my congeners,
For I was of a different species.

Long were thy gentle accents drown'd,
Till from Bow Bells' detested sound

I bore thee far, my darling treasure;
And unrepining left for thee
Both calipash and calipee,

And sought green fields, pure air, and
leisure.

Who that has heard thy silver tones,—
Who that the Muse's influence owns,
Can at my fond attachment wonder,
That still my heart should own thy power?
Thou, who hast soothed each adverse hour;
So thou and I will never sunder.

In cheerless solitude, bereft
Of youth and health, thou still art left;—
When hope and fortune have deceived
me,

Thou, far unlike the summer friend,
Did'st still my falt'ring steps attend,
And with thy plaintive voice relieved
me.

And as the time ere long must come
When I lie silent in the tomb,
Thou wilt preserve these mournful
pages;

For Gentle Minds will love my verse,
And Pity shall my strains rehearse,
And tell my name to distant ages.

witnesses of his wonder-working power. It seems that mercury being put into a crucible and heated in the fire with other ingredients, (which had been shewn to contain no gold,) he added a red powder; the crucible was again heated, and being suffered to cool, among its contents on examination was found a globule of pure gold. By a similar process with a white powder, he produced a globule of silver.

The respectability of the spectators of these manipulations gave credit and celebrity for a time to the operator, who was honoured by the University with the degree of Doctor of Physic; and he was also chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Price had now placed himself in a most perilous position; for all persons acquainted with the history of alchemy must have been aware that it was easy to conjecture how the gold and silver exhibited in his experiments might have been procured without any transmutation of mercury, or any other substance; and the reputation of the first scientific institution in the kingdom authoritatively required that the pretensions of their new associate should be properly sifted, and his claims as a discoverer be clearly established, or his character as an impostor exposed. A repetition of the doctor's experiments under the observation of a committee of the Royal Society was commanded, on pain of expulsion; and the unfortunate man, rather than submit to the ordeal, took a draught of laurel-water,¹⁸ (Prussic acid); and, as the inscription on his tablet informs us, departed this life on the 31st of July, 1783; aged twenty-five years.

Of the remaining inscriptions requiring notice, there is one in commemoration of the Right Hon. *Jeremiah Dyson*, and *Dorothy* his wife; the former of whom died on the 16th of September, 1776, aged fifty-four years; and the latter, at the age of thirty-four, on December the 16th, 1769;—and another for their son, *Jeremiah Dyson, esq.* “late Clerk of the House of Commons,” and his two wives, and five children: he died October the 14th, 1835, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The elder Dyson, who had also been clerk of the House of Commons, was one of the three commissioners who, after the resignation of Earl Temple in October, 1761, were appointed to execute the office of keeper of the privy-seal. In May, 1762, he was constituted joint-secretary to the treasury; in April, 1764, he was appointed a Lord of trade; in December, 1768, a Lord of the treasury; and in March, 1777, Cofferer of the household, which last office he held until his decease. There is, likewise, a neat tablet for *Nathaniel Hillier, esq.* of Stoke Park; who died on the 8th of June, 1810.

The Registers of this parish are nearly complete from the year

¹⁸ Brande's JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, vol. ix. p. 237.

1619, except that for burials, which is deficient from 1678 to 1732. There is a glebe-house, with thirty-six acres of land. The rector repairs the chancel. The church will accommodate about four hundred and eighty persons.

STOKE HOSPITAL.—This edifice, situated about half way between Stoke church and Guildford, was founded and endowed by William and Henry Parson, for the support of six aged widows. It is a neat brick building, with a clock-turret in the centre, surmounting a hall or domestic chapel: at the sides are apartments for the inmates; and behind the hospital is a kitchen garden. The founders were brothers, who having been extensively engaged in trade at Guildford, as linen and woollen-drapers, for many years, had realized a considerable fortune with the fairest character, when they retired from business; and being both single men, they formed the design of appropriating a part of their property to the establishment of this charitable institution. Henry, the younger of these gentlemen, died in 1791, aged sixty-two. The survivor then proceeded to execute their joint purpose; in pursuance of which he conveyed to trustees about half an acre of freehold ground in the parish of Stoke, and made a will, in which he gave directions to his executors to build there a Hospital for poor widows, in case of his death before the work was perfected; bequeathing also funds for its support. The building, however, was completed and occupied by the objects of his bounty before his own decease, which occurred in 1799, when in his seventy-third year.

“Statutes and Ordinances were made and ordained for the good Government of the widows of this Hospital,” by which it is directed, that prayers shall be read in the hall every Wednesday and Friday, in the morning at ten o’clock, and in the afternoon at three, by one of the inmates, who are called sisters; the reader to have five shillings a week, the others four shillings. A new gown of blue broad-cloth is provided for each every two years; and provision is also made for a dinner for them in common four times in the year, at the expense of twenty-four shillings; on which occasion, the rector or curate of the parish is requested to read prayers and preach a sermon in the parish church, for which he receives a guinea, and the parish clerk five shillings. For these purposes, the interest of 3000*l.* stock, in the 3 per cent. consols, is appropriated; 500*l.* stock to supply the sisters with fuel; and 200*l.* stock for the repair of the building and other incidental expenses. Widows are not admitted into this institution if less than sixty years of age; they are to be taken from the parish of Stoke, or, if none qualified can be found there, from the adjoining parish of Worplesdon.

WANBOROUGH.

Wanborough, called *Weneberge* in the Domesday Book, is a small parish situated on the brow and sides of the ridge called the Hogsback, and comprising about sixteen hundred acres; of which four hundred are wood-land. On the north, it is bounded by the parishes of Ash and Worplesdon; on the east, by those of St. Nicholas (Guildford), and Compton; on the south, by Puttenham; and on the west, by Seale. The soil is in general calcareous; but on the north, towards the foot of the hill, clay predominates; and on the south is the sandy tract called Puttenham Heath, which is partly in this parish, and was the subject of an act of inclosure, passed in 1803.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of *Weneberge* was held by Goisfrid, or Geoffrey, de Manneville; but it is stated *not* to have been part of the land of *Asgar*. ‘Swen and Lewin, brothers, held it of King Edward. It was then rated at 7 hides; but when surveyed, at 3 hides. The arable land was 7 carucates, formerly constituting two manors, but then united in one. One carucate was kept in demesne; and twelve villains, and seventeen bordars held eight carucates. There was a church; eight bondmen, and six acres of meadow; and a wood which yielded thirty swine. The whole in the time of King Edward was valued at 7 pounds, afterwards at 100 shillings, and when surveyed at 7 pounds.’

From the preceding account it may be inferred that *Asgar* was a Saxon, whose forfeited estates had been granted to Geoffrey de Manneville; and that the Norman chieftain, like many others, had endeavoured to augment his territorial acquisitions, by seizing lands under the pretext that they were included in his grant, as portions of the possessions of *Asgar*. Therefore the statement, that Wanborough had been no part of the land of *Asgar*, must have been designed by the Jurors, on whose depositions the Domesday survey of the hundred was founded, as an intimation that Geoffrey had no just title to the manor of Wanborough;—for in the notice of Clapham, in this county, which was also held by this Norman baron, it is expressly stated, that “The Jurors affirm that Geoffrey holds this manor *unjustly*, because it did not appertain to the lands of *Asgar*.”

Swen or Sweyn, and Lewin or Leofwin, who held Wanborough under Edward the Confessor, were doubtless the two sons of Earl Godwin, and brothers of Harold; the former of whom died while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and the latter fell in the battle of Hastings.

Geoffrey de Manneville, or Magnavile, came to England with

William the First, by whom he was appointed Constable of the Tower of London. Besides the manors of Wanborough and Clapham, he also held that of Carshalton, in this county, at the time of the Domesday survey. His grandson of the same name, who lived in the reign of Stephen, was by that prince created Earl of Essex; yet he was tempted by extravagant grants to desert the king, and join the party of the Empress Maud. He died in 1144;¹ and his eldest son, Arnulph, or Ernulf, was driven into exile. His estates were doubtless seized by Stephen; who gave them, or at least, those in Surrey, to Pharamus de Bolonia, or Faramuse of Boulogne, nephew to his consort, Queen Maud. Henry, son of the Empress Maud, having ascended the throne after the death of King Stephen, gave the title of Earl of Essex to Geoffrey de Manneville, the youngest son of the late earl; and he is stated to have likewise restored to him all the lands of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father. However, Pharamus de Bolonia must have retained possession of the manor of Wanborough; for he sold it to the Abbot of Waverley, for one hundred and twenty marks of silver; and this transfer of the property was ratified by Earl Geoffrey, as lord of the fee, at the request of King Henry the Second. Pope Eugenius, by his bull dated at Paris, 5 Cal. Jun. 1147, confirmed the grant of this manor to the abbot and convent; and it was further secured to them by a charter of Richard the First, in the first year of his reign.²

In 1279, (9th of Edward the First,) the Abbot of Waverley obtained from the king's Justices, sitting at Guildford, a recognition of his right to view of frank-pledge in his manors of Wingburgen and Bramley. In the same year, William de Abbecroft gave to the monks of Waverley all his land of Abbecroft, which he held of the convent, with his capital messuage and its appurtenances in Wanburgh.

Though the earls of Essex ceased to have any beneficial interest in this estate after the reign of Stephen, yet it appears, that the nominal superiority remained with their representatives full two hundred years after that period. Since we learn from the Escheats of the forty-sixth year of Edward the Third, that Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, held four knights' fees in 'Wanburgh, Clopham, and Kersalton,' formerly belonging to Sybil de Boleyne of the Honor of Mandevile. That lady was the heiress of Pharamus de Bolonia, or Boleyne.

Wanborough becoming the property of the crown at the dissolution

¹ In the preceding year the King had arrested Geoffrey, who held the office of Constable of the Tower; and he was forced to surrender that fortress, and other castles which he held, in order to obtain his liberty. Gervase of Canterbury says, if the Earl had not been secured, he would have dethroned Stephen. See Rapin, *HISTORY OF ENGLAND*, vol. i. p. 208.

² See Charters and Bull, in Dugdale's *MONASTICON*, vol. v. p. 242: Art. *Waverley*.

of monasteries, Henry the Eighth, in 1537, granted the manor and rectory of Wanborough, with the abbey of Waverley, and other estates in Surrey, to Sir William Fitz-William, earl of Southampton, lord-treasurer, and lord-admiral. That nobleman died seised of the property in 1542; when it devolved on his half-brother, Sir Anthony Brown, in virtue of a previous settlement. On his death it came into the possession of his grandson; who, in the ninth year of James the First, executed a conveyance of the estate to trustees, for the benefit of John Murray, esq., afterwards Earl of Annandale; and his son and heir, in 1643, sold it to James Maxwell, subsequently created Earl of Dirleton. He settled the reversion of it, after the death of his lady, on his daughter, the Duchess of Hamilton, and her heirs. She gave it to her second husband, Thomas Dalmahoy, esq.; who sold it, in 1661, to Elizabeth Colwall, widow; and she vested it in trustees for her grandson, Daniel Colwall, esq. In 1706 Mr. Colwall, by will, conveyed Wanborough and his other estates to trustees, to be sold for the payment of his debts, and other purposes, as stated in the account of Guildford. After his death, in 1707, the sale took place; and Thomas Onslow, esq., afterwards Lord Onslow, became the purchaser; and his descendant, the present Earl, sold the house and estate on the north side of the hill to James Mangles, esq.—and the land on the south side, to Richard Sumner, esq.

Before the Reformation, the monks of Waverley, to whom the living belonged, appear to have generally attended to the cure of souls within this manor themselves. But in consequence of their negligence, probably, some complaint was made to the Bishop of Winchester; and in 1327, Peter de Sele was presented by them to the living, as vicar. In 1330, the bishop examined the muniments of the abbey of Waverley relative to the appropriation of the church, or chapel, of Wanborough; and, on the evidence of long possession, he decided in favour of the validity of the abbot's claim to it. Only two subsequent appointments of vicars are recorded in the registers of the bishops; namely, in 1399, and 1404, when ministers were appointed during vacancies of the abbacy. In the account of ecclesiastical property taken in the reign of Henry the Eighth it is stated, that the oblations of strangers and others at the chapel of St. Bartholomew, at Wanborowe, produced thirteen shillings and four-pence a year; and that five and sixpence was paid annually to the archdeacon of Surrey, for procurations and synodals; and the monks distributed to the poor every year, 4*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in alms, according to custom, for the benefit of the souls of the founders of the convent.³

³ Dugdale's *MONASTICON*, vol. v. p. 242.

A *Church* at Wanborough is mentioned in the Domesday survey; and we find by muniments of the fourteenth century, that it was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and appropriated to the abbey of Waverley. It seems to have been unendowed; and when, after the dissolution, the impropriation came into lay-hands, no arrangement was made to provide any stipend for a minister. Divine service, however, was occasionally performed here; and a register was provided, in which the last entries were, of a marriage in 1658; a burial in 1684; and a christening in 1675. More recently, however, the late *James Mangles, esq.* of Woodbridge Cottage, was interred here by his own desire, he having purchased the property; and it now belongs to his family. He died in September, 1838; having been one of the members for Guildford in the three successive parliaments of 1831, 1832, and 1835. The church, which is an ancient building of one pace, about forty-five feet in length, and eighteen feet and a half in breadth, is of stone and flints intermixed. It was long suffered to remain in a dilapidated state, and used as an outhouse for farming purposes, but it has been recently repaired: the windows are square-headed. No service has been performed in it for many years.

The Village is of small extent, and principally consists of labourers' cottages; but there is one capital farm-house and offices, which was formerly in the tenancy of Mr. Morris Birkbeck, a distinguished agriculturist; who afterwards emigrated to America. He was secretary to the first agricultural society instituted in this county.

WINDLESHAM, WITH BAGSHOT.

This parish, which is situated on the north-eastern confines of Surrey, is bounded on the east by Egham; on the north, by Sunninghill and Old Windsor in Berkshire; on the west, by Frimley and Sandhurst; and on the south, by Chobham. But very few particulars of the manor of WINDLESHAM can be traced; and all that is known of its early history is, that it was given by St. Edward the Confessor to the church of Westminster:¹ but the land seems to have been of so little value, that it was exempt from taxation, and therefore, apparently, was not included in the Domesday returns. After the Dissolution, Henry the Eighth gave it to St. John's college, Oxford; to the members of which it still belongs; and they hold here courts leet and baron: yet the advowson of the church could not have accompanied the grant, as that is still in the gift of the crown.²

There is another manor here, called FOSTERS, alias WINDLESHAM, of

¹ Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 82.

² Id.

which the earliest notice Mr. Manning could meet with, occurs in an inquisition taken on the death of George Evelyn, esq. in 1603; when it was found that he died seised of three-fifths of the manor of *Wynsham*, or *Windlesham*, held of the king, of the manor of Chobham. Thomas Evelyn, his eldest son and heir, was settled at Long Ditton; and this estate appears to have been given to his second son, Sir John Evelyn of Godstone; whose grandson, Sir John Evelyn, knight, in 1636, sold this property to James Lynch, esq. of Whiteparish in Wiltshire; after whose death, in 1640, his estates were divided between his three grand-daughters, Helen, Susan, and Elizabeth Gauntlett. In 1683, this manor belonged to Daniel Moore, esq.; in 1705, Samuel Maynwaring held it; in 1714, Heneage Finch, Lord Guernsey, was owner. In 1717, it came into the possession of John Walter, esq.; and about 1744, his son and heir, Abel Walter, sold it to the trustees of Richard, Lord Onslow; to whose descendant, the present Earl, it now belongs.

The Manor of BAGSHOT.

According to the *Testa de Nevill*, this manor in the reign of Henry the Second, was held of the royal demesne by one Ralph, at a fee-farm rent of forty shillings; but that tenant becoming in arrear, the king granted the manor to a person called Hoypesiort, to be held "*per serjantiam valtriæ vel veautriæ*."³ In another part of the same record it is stated that Hoppescoyt (as he is there called) and others, held land of the king in Bachesuth, *per serjantiam*, to the value of thirty shillings.⁴ The manor, however, seems to have been divided; some part having been granted to John Belet; whose descendant, Michael, held it in the time of Henry the Third: and in the 15th of King John, Robert de London paid ten pounds to have seisin of fifty shillings rent in *Bacscete*, of which he had been dispossessed for concealing his service, and for passing, without license, over to Ireland.⁵

In the eleventh of Henry the Third, Baldric Blundr', (as the name is abbreviated,) had royal charters for *Baggashot*, Windlesham, Estwode, and Stoke, in Surrey;⁶ and among the escheats in the '*Inquisitiones post mortem*,' of the 39th of Henry the Third, occurs that of Geoffrey Baggesete, for the manor and bailiwick of *Bageshote*, and the manor of Chobham.⁷

³ TESTA DE NEVILL, sive *Liber Feodorum*, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I., p. 225; 1807.

⁴ Id. p. 417.

⁵ MADOX, HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, vol. i. p. 491.

⁶ CALEND. ROTUL. CHARTAR. fol. p. 32; 1803.

⁷ CAL. INQUIS. POST MORTEM, vol. i. fol. 14; 1806.—The Jurors at a great assize held in Bagshot in the time of Henry the Third, found that the manor had been held by Heming of Roger Belet, with whom the king was so angry, on account of something he

In the fifteenth of Edward the Second, Ralph de Camoys was appointed surveyor and principal keeper of the manors of Bedhampton, Woking, Sutton, and Bagshot; but in the twentieth of the same reign, the three manors last-named, together with Pirbright, were in the possession of the Spensers, the ill-fated favourites of this king.⁸ After their fall, their possessions escheated to the crown, and Bagshot was granted by Edward the Third to his uncle, Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent; but on that nobleman being executed for treason, in 1331, through the intrigues of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, the paramour of the queen-dowager, all his estates were confiscated.⁹ Subsequently, however, his entire property was restored to the family; and his second son, John, earl of Kent, dying in 1353 without issue, bequeathed the inheritance of this manor to his sister Joan, (called the 'Fair Maid of Kent,') who eventually became the wife of Edward, the Black Prince; yet Bagshot never came into her possession; it having been settled in dower on Elizabeth, the widow of Earl John, who retained it until her decease in 1411.

After that time, this manor appears to have descended in the same manner as that of Woking, (to which the reader is referred,) until it came into the possession of Henry the Eighth; and it continued vested in the crown until 1621; in which year, on November the 13th, James the First, by his letters patent, granted to Sir Edward Zouch and his heirs male, "the manor of Bagshot, with court leet, and all the waste lands called Bagshot Heath, or Windlesham Heath, within the said manor (containing by estimation 1000 acres)," together with the hundred of Woking, and much other property.¹⁰ This grant became void on the death of James Zouch, esq., the last heir-male of Sir Edward, in 1708; but the reversion of the estates, for 1000 years, had been previously vested in trustees by Charles the Second, for the benefit of his mistress, the Duchess of Cleveland, and her children.

had done or omitted in respect to a *sparrow-hawk*, that he disseised him of all his lands, and forty shillings rent; and Ralph, the younger son of Heming, had the forty shillings of the king's gift, to keep his dogs; but soon after he offended the king, by refusing the care of the dogs, and permitting Herbert to eject him. Vide Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 82: from an Exchequer record, communicated by Craven Ord, esq.

⁸ CAL. INQUIS. POST MORTEM, vol. i. p. 334.

⁹ On this occasion, as appears from Dugdale, (vide BARONAGE, vol. i. p. 94,) an inquisition was taken of the Earl's estates; whence it appeared that he had at Bagshot, "a ruinous messuage with a small garden, 80 acres of arable land, 8 acres of pasture land, and 20 acres of wood, &c., valued at 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and held of the Lordship of Stanwell, by Castle-guard, at the Castle of Windsor."

¹⁰ For an account of the particular *services* to the crown enjoined by the grant, see Hundred of Woking, p. 284.—The Bailiwick of Bagshot, the site of the manor, the park, and the house within the park, were exempted from the grant.

After her decease in October, 1709, the Zouch property was sold by her trustees in 1715, to John Walter, esq. of Busbridge in Godalming; who, in the year 1719, and again in 1722, was elected a knight of the shire for this county. His son, Abel Walter, esq., who, under the sanction of an act of parliament, passed in 1748, had obtained a grant of the freehold of Bagshot, Woking, &c., disposed of those manors about four years afterwards to the trustees of Richard, Lord Onslow; and they are now the property of his descendant, the present Earl Onslow.

BAGSHOT BAILIWICK.—This bailiwick, called also the *Bailiwick of Surrey*, extended over the parishes of Windlesham, Egham, Chertsey, Thorpe, Chobham, Bisley, East and West Horsley, Byfleet, Pirford, Stoke, Woking, Worplesdon, Wanborough, Ash, and Frimley, and the tithing of Tongham in Seale.¹¹ Henry the Fourth, by letters patent, in his 11th year, gave to John Hargreeve, for life, the office of bailiff of Bagshot in the forest of Windsor, with the profits, &c., and a fee of sixpence a day, paid by the sheriffs of Oxford and Berks; and he had a confirmation of the grant in the first year of Henry the Fifth.¹² Henry the Sixth, in the 22nd year of his reign, gave the office to John Jenyn and Richard Ludlow, serjeants of his cellar, and to the heirs males of the latter for ever; but this grant was recalled on the accession of Edward the Fourth, who in his first year, by letters patent, bestowed the office for life on Edward Kingdon; and Thomas Rede, also, had a grant to the same effect.¹³ Henry the Eighth, in 1527, constituted Sir William Fitz-William and Sir Anthony Brown, bailiffs, by a writ of privy-seal.

There was anciently a *Chapel* at Bagshot, which, according to traditional report, was situated in the middle of the village, on the side of the road leading to Chobham, and not far from the great western road passing through this place from London. Presentations to the benefice were formerly specified in the following terms—"ad Rectoriam de Windlesham, cum Capella de Bagshot"; but the latter is now omitted. In 1515, John Rosyer, innkeeper, gave to the chapel of Bagshot a torch, price 3s. 4d.; and bequeathed 13s. 4d. from land at Finchamsted towards the support of a priest for the chapel, and 6s. 8d. for repairing it.

Aubrey says there was a chantry at Bagshot, which belonged to the *Freemantles*, who gave name to a manor here; but it was prin-

¹¹ Queen Elizabeth granted to the inhabitants of these places an exemption from purveyance, and liberty to cut coppices, to induce them to preserve the deer; and James the First renewed the grant in the fifth year of his reign.—Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 85.

¹² CALEND. ROTULOR. PATENT. pp. 256, and 261.

¹³ Id. p. 300.

cipally endowed, if not first founded, by Robert Hulot, or Hughlett, who held that manor in the time of Edward the Fourth; in the 22nd year of whose reign a guild or fraternity was founded at this place.¹⁴ According to the return of ecclesiastical commissioners appointed in the second of Edward the Sixth, to make inquisition concerning chantries in Surrey, Hughlett's chantry was founded for the maintenance of one priest in the chapel of Bagshot; and the property belonging to it consisted of lands valued at 6*l.* a year; plate, 5¼ oz. worth 25*s.* 4½*d.*; ornaments, 6*d.*; and bells, 26*s.* 8*d.*¹⁵ According to Aubrey, the King's Arms inn was the chantry-house; and that inn, which still subsists under the same sign, has an appearance of antiquity at the back part. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent in 1560, granted the chantry property to Thomas Reve and George Evelyn; and it afterwards came into possession of Sir John Evelyn, already mentioned as the owner of the manor of Fosters. Since that time, the Free-mantle estates have had many possessors, and been variously divided.¹⁶

Bagshot, which was very recently noted as a posting town, and regarded as a place of some importance, is situated on the great western highway; but its trade has been entirely ruined by the opening of the Southampton and Great-western railroads, and more than half the houses, which were principally occupied as inns and public-houses, are now untenanted. There were, formerly, thirty stage-coaches passing daily through the village; and the number of travellers, guards, coachmen, horse-keepers, &c., by whom it was thus frequented, rendered it a scene of continual bustle and animation; but every coach has been taken off the road; and a most deplorable depreciation of property has, in consequence, taken place. This is one of the melancholy results arising from the extension of our railroads; and a similar fate is impending over almost every town and village on the Bath road, which must inevitably be deprived of every advantage attending the transit of goods and passengers by the recent opening of the Great-western railroad. There is a neat Chapel of ease at the upper end of the village; and the Independents, Baptists,

¹⁴ Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 85.

¹⁵ Id.

¹⁶ In the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, a moiety of the manor belonged to the family of Atfield, or Field. On the 29th of March, 1660, a court baron was held in the names of Robert Field, clerk, and Daniel Mower, fermor of the heirs of James Lynch. In 1683 the death of James Atfield is presented; and that John was his son and heir. The Fields had a moiety of Hall Grove, which was sold to Mr. Mountagu; and by him, to Mr. Ragette. In 1694, a court was held in the name of James Field, gent. lord of one moiety, and of John Hart and Edward Greentree, lords of the other moiety. In 1705, a court was held in the names of Hart and Greentree, and the feoffees of James Field, deceased.—Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. Additions, p. clxii.

and Wesleyans, have each a place of worship here. The immediate trade of Bagshot is connected with employment derived from a large tan-yard.

The neighbourhood of Bagshot was formerly celebrated for a breed of sheep, now apparently extinct, which were distinguished for the delicate flavour of their flesh; supposed to be owing to their feeding on the tender branches of the heath. Large flocks of these sheep used to wander over the extensive commons, which have since been generally inclosed; and some old men are still living who were employed in the sheep-shearing here, and recount with glee the festivities attending that rural occupation.—“The sweet, but little mutton hereabout,” Aubrey says, “is taken notice of by travellers.” It is also stated by the same author, that Bagshot was formerly called *Holy-Hull*.¹⁷

BAGSHOT PARK.—The custody of this park, which is a demesne of considerable extent, and is mentioned in records of very early date, had been granted to Henry Uvedale, esq.; and Henry the Eighth, in the seventh year of his reign, bestowed the reversion of it, by writ under the privy-seal, on Sir William Fitz-William, who was created Earl of Southampton. It afterwards reverted to the crown; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, its keeper had an annual fee of 5*l*.¹⁸ Several of our kings have occasionally resided here; and James the First not unfrequently occupied it, when hunting in this neighbourhood; as did also his son, Charles the First. After the civil wars, it was disparked by order of the parliament; but again inclosed on the restoration of Charles the Second.

The Earl of Portland had a grant of Bagshot park from King William the Third; and Queen Anne gave it to the Earl of Arran, for his own life, that of the countess, and for the life of his sister, Lady Amelia Butler. After the death of the survivor, George the Third, in 1766, granted a lease of the park, with the offices of keeper and ranger, and a fee of 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. a year, to George, earl of Albemarle, and his brothers, Augustus and William Keppel, for ninety-nine years, if either of them should so long survive. Lord Albemarle was commander of the land forces at the siege and capture of Havannah, in 1762. On his decease in 1772, Bagshot park came into the possession of his brother Augustus, greatly distinguished as a naval officer; who held it until his death in 1786. The Duke of Gloucester, brother of George the Third, had next a grant of this estate; and was succeeded by his son, the late duke; since whose decease, in 1834, it has been held

¹⁷ ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 212.

¹⁸ Peck's DESIDERATA CURIOSA, vol. i. p. 69.

by her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester, by whom it is occasionally occupied.—The mansion is an extensive building, erected at various periods, with more regard to convenience than attention to uniformity or architectural beauty. The park is pleasant; and there is a beautiful and extensive lake connected with it. The gardens and conservatories are objects of particular care; and the American garden has attained much celebrity from its luxuriance and variety of production. In the time of the late duke of Gloucester, this park abounded in pheasants, which were preserved for the special amusement of his royal highness, who was very fond of shooting; but although still numerous, they have much decreased since his death.

The Living of *Windlesham*, which is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 8*l.*; and in the King's Books at 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, paying for procurations and synodals 7*s.* 1*d.* The advowson belonged, in the thirteenth century, to the prior and convent of Newark. In 1447, and again in 1466, William Skern and Robert Howlett presented to the living. The latter, doubtless, was the person who, under the name of Robert Hulot, had a release from the heir of Skern, in 1467, of the manor of Freemantle, and the advowson of Windlesham; and was, also, the founder of Hughlett's chantry at Bagshot. He did not, however, retain the patronage of the rectory, which had been settled in dower on Agnes, the wife of Robert Skern, who, surviving her husband, married Peter Curteis; conjointly with whom she presented in 1489, and 1493; and their right to the advowson was established, in opposition to a claim made by the prior of Newark. In 1588, John Attfield presented to the living, as patron; and he held a share, probably a moiety, of the manor of Freemantle; but Queen Elizabeth, who had previously granted the other moiety of that manor to Reve and Evelyn, retained or resumed the patronage herself; and the presentation has since belonged to the crown.

Rectors of Windlesham in and since the year 1800.—

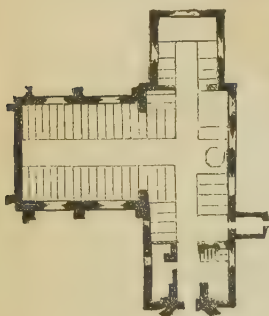
EDWARD COOPER, A.M. Instituted on the 23rd of March, 1754; died in 1807.

THOMAS SNELL, LL.B. Instituted on the 9th of November, 1807.

The *Church* of Windlesham, dedicated to St. John Baptist, occupies the site of a preceding edifice which was destroyed by lightning on the 20th of June, 1676. Aubrey has given the following inscription, which he found “on two beams in the [former] church, written in red oker, in an old kind of court-hand:”—“William Whitehill was maker of this werke: Pray ye for all the Werkemen of this precious

Werke of this of Windlesham. Amen. Quod R. Marmion." He has, however, omitted the date, "which," he says, "being a very dark day, I could not discern."¹⁹

The present church was erected in 1680; but there is a pointed arch over the south door, which appears to have been a portion of the ancient structure. It consisted of a nave, and small chancel, with a very common brick tower at the west end; but very important alterations and additions were made in the year 1838, under the direction of R. Ebbels, esq. architect, at an expense of 1379*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; which was defrayed chiefly by liberal private subscriptions, and partly by means of grants from the Winchester Diocesan Church-building Society, and the Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, &c. of Churches and Chapels.²⁰ At that time, in addition to the nave and chancel, a new north aisle, or rather transept, was erected; which, on account of its size, may be almost regarded as the body of the church;—the plan of which, as thus altered, will be better understood from the subjoined cut.



By this extension, two hundred and forty-six additional sittings were obtained; of which one hundred and seventy-six are declared free and unappropriated for ever. At the north end of the transept is a large gallery, containing seats for the children belonging to the Sunday schools, and for the poor. At the front of the gallery is a neat organ, recently built by Mr. Pilcher of London; the pipes of which are so divided, that those sitting behind it can see the pulpit and pews in the nave.²¹ There is, also, a handsome gallery at the west end of the nave; and near the pulpit is a large pew, which was elegantly fitted up, with a fire-place, &c., for her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a low arch, and has a flat ceiling, apparently cutting off the heading of the east window, which, within-side, appears to be square-headed, but on the exterior is seen to be pointed. This window consists of three principal lights, and has been ornamented with newly-painted glass, at the

¹⁹ ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 211.

²⁰ The sum granted by the Winchester Diocesan Society was 150*l.*; the Incorporated Society gave 100*l.*; and her royal highness, the Duchess of Gloucester, subscribed 250*l.*

²¹ When the pulpit was removed, on the enlargement of the church, there was found underneath a very old copy of Bishop Jewel's Defence of his Apology for the Church of England, attached to an iron chain.

expense of the Rev. Dr. James Allen Giles, F.S.A., by that ingenious artist, Mr. Thomas Willement. In the centre light is the figure of St. John Baptist, the patron saint; below which are the armorial bearings of the Duchess of Gloucester. The light on the right contains the arms of Queen Victoria; beneath which are those of the Rev. Thomas Snell, the present rector, viz.—Quarterly Sab. and Az. a Cross Patonce, Or. In the left division are the arms of the See of Winchester; and below it, those of the munificent donor, Dr. Giles, namely—Gu. a Cross betw. four uncovered Cups, Or, on a Chief of the last, three Pelicans, Sab.

In the chancel is a tablet for *Lieut. Col. Robert Hemington*, of the first regiment of Foot Guards, who had been gentleman-usher to George the Second, and died in his eighty-sixth year, on December the 25th, 1757;—and another for *Richard Birt, esq.*, who died in 1822; he had been a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Hants upwards of twenty years.

The nave and north transept are lit by square-headed windows; except the north end of the latter, which has a pointed window, of three principal lights, in the perpendicular style, with smaller lights above. The tie-beams and principals of the roof of this transept are filled in with open tracery, and supported by ornamental brackets on corbel heads.

The tower contains one large bell and a small one. It is strengthened by buttresses at the angles; and was adorned, during the late repairs, with eight handsome pinnacles. There is a clock on the west side; below which is a neat window, and an entrance to the church.

A good National School has been established in this parish; supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and affording education to about one hundred and twenty children of both sexes. There are, also, three Sunday schools.

The Registers of Windlesham are extant from the year 1677, but are not entirely perfect. The glebe-lands amount to about eighty acres. Several small benefactions have, at different times, been made to this parish; of which a brief account is inscribed on a table placed up in the church. It commences with the donation of Mr. *Henry Smith*, originally made in 1620; and the portion of whose charities assigned to Windlesham now amounts to about ten pounds per annum. In 1669, *Jonathan Polewheele*, clerk, and others, demised for the repairs of the church, the rents for ever, of some arable lands in this parish.²² In 1754,

²² What is now called the *Church Land* consists of three acres and two roods; of which three roods, called Ben's-Platt, are situated near the church; the remainder lies at the north end of Bagshot green. The annual rental of this property (the origin of which, in the Commissioners' REPORT, is said to be unknown,) is about fifteen pounds.

George Chewter, gent., devised a rent-charge of five pounds, annually, to be laid out in bread; of which, 25 shillings worth is distributed in the church to the poor parishioners, on the first Sunday after every quarter-day. *Lady Amelia Butler*, in 1757, gave 100*l.* towards erecting the *Pest-house*, at Windlesham, which is situated near the old poor-house, and contains four rooms on the same floor.²³ In September, 1804, the Rev. *Edward Cooper* bequeathed stock to the annual amount of 5*l.* 5*s.* for the education of poor children; and in consequence, after his decease in 1807, the sum of 175*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, was transferred to the Rev. Thomas Snell, rector of this parish; by whom it is applied in aid of the National School, which has been previously noticed. In February, 1809, the dividends arising from the sum of 100*l.* in the 5 per cent. Bank annuities, were bequeathed by *Mrs. Eleanor Strange* for the purchase of wearing apparel “for the use and comfort of six poor widows, resident in and belonging to this parish.” The clothing thus provided, is distributed annually at Christmas, in conformity to the will of the donor.



WINDLESHAM RECTORY.

²³ In the FURTHER REPORT of the Commissioners for Inquiry concerning Charities, p. 705, it is stated that the Pest-House, with about three acres of land, is let by the parish officers at an annual rent of eleven pounds, “the tenant being bound by the agreement to reserve one apartment for the reception of parishioners or wayfaring poor, afflicted with the small-pox or other infectious disease.”

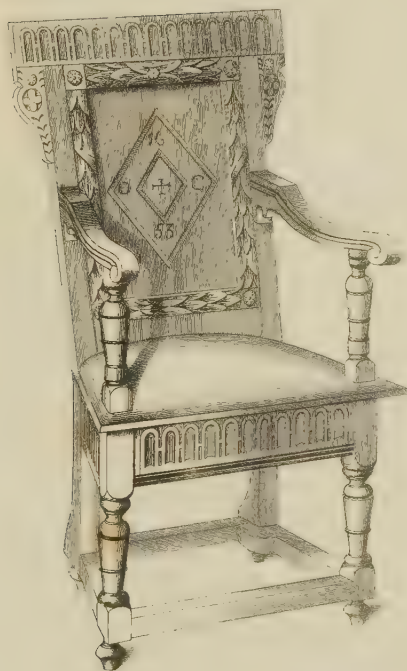
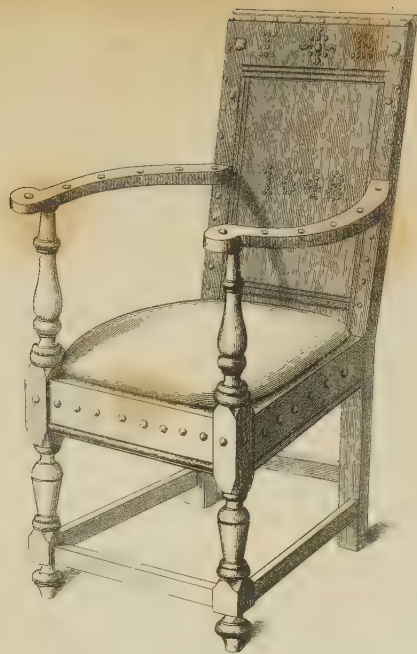
The present RECTORY HOUSE at Windlesham, which is of brick, in imitation of stone, was built in 1840; the expense being defrayed with money borrowed from Queen Anne's bounty. It was erected from designs by Mr. R. Ebbels; and its architecture is in strict accordance with the recent alterations of the church. The gables are ornamented, and the windows are square-headed, with arched casements and labels around the windows.

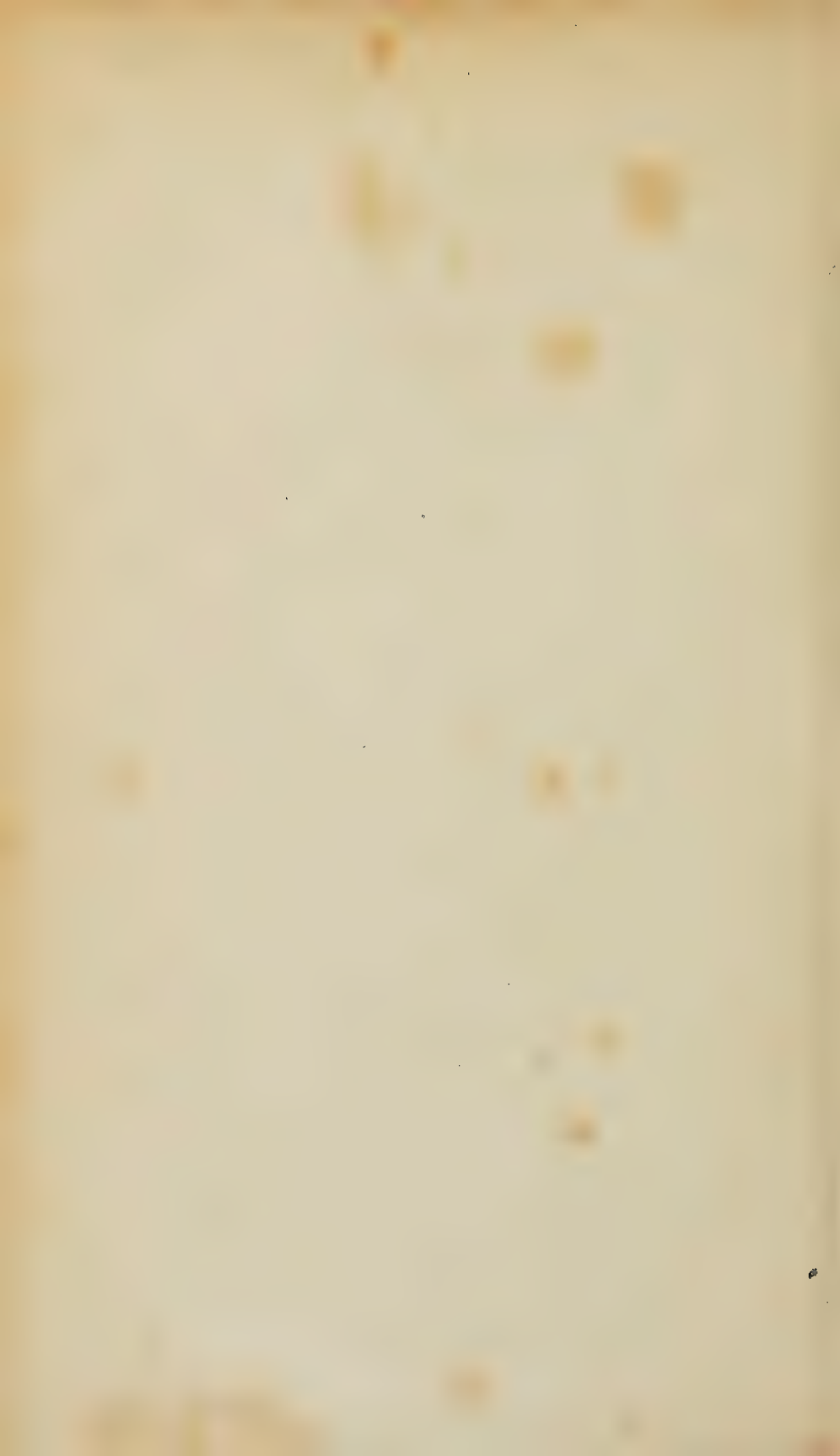
There is a new and very convenient road, connecting Windlesham with Bagshot; and on this road is an old square building, formerly used as the workhouse, but part of which is now occupied as an *Engine-house*. Adjoining it are six *Alms-houses*, which are distinguished by the following inscription:—"These Houses were built by James Butler, esq., late an officer in the navy, at his own expense, in the year 1761, for three poor Widows, and three poor Widowers."

Besides Bagshot Park, there are several elegant seats and ornamental villas in this parish; the most conspicuous of which are, HALL GROVE, the seat of Thomas Dumbleton, esq.; WOODLANDS, of James Fyler, esq.; ERLWOOD, of Colonel Sir Edmund Currey; LARCHMONT, of the Rev. J. C. Lucena, in whose grounds is a small lake; WINDLESHAM HOUSE, of Vice-admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen; and the CEDARS, of the Rev. Thomas Snell, in whose garden there is a remarkably-fine deciduous cypress tree, about seventy feet high. On the right of the western road, about a mile from Bagshot, is WINDLESHAM HALL, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Giles, the donor of the eastern window in Windlesham church. This is a new and handsome building in the Tudor style of architecture: it is constructed of red brick, with stone dressing, and is intended to be enlarged by wings. The gable is remarkably lofty; and in the great-hall window, which rises to the roof, is a stained-glass compartment, by Willement; including figures, arms, and badges.

The extensive and dreary-looking tract of land called *Bagshot Heath*, which forms a considerable part of this and several adjacent parishes, had for many ages been regarded as too poor for cultivation, and scarcely served for any other purpose than that of furnishing turf for fuel.²⁴ But modern improvements in husbandry have wrought a great change both in the face of the country and the productions of the soil. The ground to the north-east of the turnpike road leading to Hartford bridge was formerly a peat-moor; from which hazle-nuts,

²⁴ In a License to alienate ten acres of land in this parish to the Prior and Convent of Newark, in the 32nd year of Edward the Third, the return is, that 'they were held of the Prior, doing suit at his court at Send, and were worth *one halfpenny* an acre yearly, and no more, because the land was Heath, lying next the King's Forest of Colyngrigg.'—See Manning's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 81.





and small-sized trunks of oaks, were not unfrequently dug up. It was then common land; but some inclosures took place, and the moor was subsequently converted into a nursery-ground. One of the earliest attempts to raise wheat in this district was made about the middle of the last century; and the success attending it excited much surprise. It was accomplished by using chalk as a manure; then sowing the land with clover seeds, and ploughing in the green crop the following season: the beneficial effect of this preparation is said to have lasted for several years. Improved methods of cultivation have, however, resulted from modern science; and extensive tracts have been rendered productive, which in former times were supposed to be utterly irreclaimable. The soil is, in general, of a black and sandy description, and requires a great quantity of manure to render it efficient for agricultural purposes.

Beneath the black sand which, in general, covers the ground, there usually occurs a very hard iron rust, or thin stratum of oxide of iron; and below that, a blue sandy clay. When the common land is broken up for cultivation, it is necessary that the stratum of iron rust should be broken through, and the subsoil of blue clay raised to the surface, and mixed with the superficial black sand; and from the soil thus formed tolerable crops may be obtained. This process, which is termed *trenching*, is very expensive; but it is indispensably necessary; for as long as the iron crust remains unbroken, the land is almost impervious to moisture, and consequently unproductive; and as the common land, in its original state, could be bought at a cheap rate, the purchaser could the better afford to lay out money in improving it. Formerly, abundance of stable-dung could be procured from Bagshot, where a great number of post and coach-horses were kept; but on account of the formation of the South-western Railroad, which has almost destroyed the trade of that place, the horses have been sold, and that kind of manure has become extremely scarce and expensive. Lime and chalk are also used as manures; but as these articles are brought from Guildford, twelve miles distant, the cost of conveyance is considerable. The chief agricultural products are, wheat, barley, oats, and rye; and the soil is well adapted for the growth of potatoes. It is also extremely suitable for the cultivation of American plants; as the rhododendron, azalia, kalmia, &c.; with the finest specimens of which, most of the gardens in the neighbourhood are stocked: and there is a very celebrated American garden within the demesne of Bagshot park.

There are many extensive and thriving plantations of larch and Scotch fir in this parish; the sandy soil being highly congenial to the

fir tribe in general. The heath (*Erica*) likewise flourishes in abundance; three or four species, or varieties, growing wild on the commons.²⁵ The village, itself, has a very pleasant appearance, displaying an intermixture of forest trees with gentlemen's seats; but the uncultivated commons around look dark and dreary, except in the latter end of the summer, when the heath is in blossom, and the surface of the earth exchanges its gloomy covering for a rich and glowing robe of purple. There are several remarkably-fine forest trees within the parish. Windlesham abounds in cuckoos during the season of their visit to this country. The Flour-mill at Windlesham, situated on a stream, is a very picturesque object.

The Wells, in general, are about forty feet in depth; and in some, which are dug through a blue sandy clay, is a very offensive odour. One, sunk in a kitchen-garden, yielded water almost as nauseous to the taste as the famous Sandrock Spring, near Blackgang Chine, in the Isle of Wight. This water, the taste of which was compared by some persons to that of ink, was so offensive that it could be used only for watering the garden. There are other wells, also, the water of which has a strong chalybeate flavour. In most of the little streams in the parish, the water deposits a dark ochreous sediment, which betrays the nature of the soil through which it passes.

There are gravel-pits in Windlesham, furnishing excellent material for the roads and walks through the parish, which are kept in fine order; the gravel becoming hard in a short time after it is laid down: a good sand-pit, also, is open for the supply of the parishioners. These pits have evidently been worked for a long period.

²⁵ Aubrey mentions as growing, in great plenty, at Light-water moor, the Gale, Dutch Myrtle, or Sweet Willow, (*Myrtus Brabantica*,) an odoriferous plant, having a scent like a mixture of bay and myrtle.—*ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY*, vol. iii. p. 212.

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